HIELD & CO.
Sale of Hand-made
ch
derwear
1895 . . .
nnouncements are an-
e interest than those
ng displays of French
year. The display is
and choicest we have
ch design, made to our order and
for finishing, yet preserving that
e Sale—will be, until
ual low prices for the
k of imported under-
of the "Great January
he Basement Salesroom.
ins in the inexpensive grades
week exceptional values in
partment, 2d floor.
HELD & CO.
ale of
Dresses
s week . . .
reat clearing sale—on
and Suit Departments
ing costs in the major-
certainly the most re-
ities are considered—
, desirable garments.
ductions is to close out
s—36-inch lengths—latest
ce $38.50—now $18.50
oat back, full sleeves, 36-
.... $15.00
atin faced, latest back and
.... $10.00
15.00 .... $6.75
10.00 .... $3.95
HELD & CO.
of
d Shirts
gress . . .
14th inst., and each day
hest daily record made
ntinues—
ich we shall quote the
0c" and "75c"—which,
values than last season
e the current market
nce:
l Shirts, made of Wamsutta or New
-bosoms of Richardson's 1800 linen
used in the $1.00 shirts), reinforced
and back facing—extra full wide
es, $2.75 per half dozen
F. & Co." Men's Shirts, made of
-bosoms of Richardson's 2100 linen,
eeves and back facings—extra full
engths of sleeves, 30 to 34 inches—
uttonholes throughout—
$4.25 per half dozen
and better bargains than ever be-
ese great sales—
45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 95c each.
to 14, for lads 14 to 17 years—45c
r boys 10 to 16 years old—shirts of
msutta muslin—a regular 75c and
0c.
presents a saving that
r's supply.
Miss Maria Parloa
is admitted to be a leading American authority on cooking; she
ays "Use
a good stock for the foundation of soups, sauces, and many other things, and the best stock is
iebig Company's
xtract of Beef".
100 of Miss Parloa's recipes sent gratis by Dauchy & Co., 27 Park Place, New York.
R. HATHAWAY & CO.,
Regular Graduates, Registered.
cago's LEADING Specialists in all delicate diseases peculiar to men and women. Consultation free confidential.
ECIALTIES:
BUSINESS MEN
Read The Tribune every day. Keep a "Situation Wanted" advertisement before them.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 24. THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HE FIRES HOT SHOT.

Dr. Parkhurst Thinks Chicago as Bad as New York.

TELLS ITS PEOPLE SO.

Immense Audience Listens to the Famous Preacher.

EVIL HERE NOT COHERENT.

Thoroughness and Self-Sacrifice Are Necessary.

WAY TO MUNICIPAL REFORM.

There was an audience of 3,000 in the Auditorium Theater last night to hear the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York lecture on "Municipal Reform." For the most part the gathering was of the sort that might be expected at a reform meeting, but there were exceptions. Scattered through house were the faces of a few well-known gamblers. Two policemen in uniform were present, and there were others who had come to see and hear the man who started the great upheaval in New York's municipal affairs. Dr. Parkhurst lectured under the auspices of the Marquette club, many members of which as well as of the Civic Federation and other clubs occupied seats on the stage.

The lecturer was introduced by President Charles U. Gordon of the Marquette club, who said the organization he represented stood for a pure municipality. The club felt proud of the large assemblage that had gathered in response to its invitation and complimented by the presence of one who had accomplished so much in the way of municipal reform.

Dr. Parkhurst began in a moderate tone, saying municipal questions were occupying considerable attention at the present time and were likely to dominate in matters of public interest for many years to come. Thoroughness and non-partisanship in the work of disclosing official rascality formed the keynote of the discourse. He asked his hearers if they were ready to make the sacrifices necessary to carry out the work of reform in Chicago. He warned them the way was long and beset with obstacles and there was no personal reward at the end. He reviewed his own labors and those of his associates for the last three years, growing earnest, eloquent, and impassioned as he warmed to his theme. The applause and laughter, for at times he was humorous, were frequent, and, talking on a subject with which he was familiar, he held the profound attention of his audience from first to last.

Makes a Profound Impression.

Once or twice Dr. Parkhurst was interrupted by a voice from the gallery, coming from one who apparently was not in sympathy with reform of any kind, but he paid no heed to these discourtesies. At times when he grew serious and earnest the impression made on his hearers was profound. Following is in substance Dr. Parkhurst's address:

"The questions that are most deeply agitating the public mind this year and that will continue to agitate it probably for many years to come are not national ones, but municipal. We have reached a period that may be designated 'The Renaissance of the City.' The remarkable concentration of population at urban centers has operated to accentuate the municipality, and to such a degree has this concentration reached and so largely are material values and intellectual energies accumulated at these points we may almost say that the real life of the nation is lived and throbs itself out at these centers, and that the nation is going to be increasingly what our municipalities make it to be, determine that it shall be. At the same time and closely connected therewith is the fact of quite a general deterioration in the quality of municipal life. The causes of that vary somewhat in different localities; one element in the case as it exists in a large number of our Northern cities being the introduction of a large amount of foreign material that has not yet had time to assimilate—European matter dumped on American ground. We are not criticising the *matter* now, but simply calling attention to the fact that it is *dumped*, that it is not organized, Americanized.

Fellowship Among Cities.

"It is generally in our favor that there is a kind of inter-municipal fellowship. While each city has its own interests and indulges in a little rivalry once in a while in such questions as those of relative wealth, population, and the like, yet there is a fellowship among cities, and a good cause in your city is helped by the fact that the same good cause is being worked out in another city, and in a good many other cities. There is a motive which has influenced my acceptance of the invitation tendered me by the Marquette club. This is the first time I have spoken outside of New York City for a year, but I have felt that if I could contribute, no matter how small an amount, toward aiding, toward stimulating in the task which you have upon your hands and hearts it would be so much done not only toward redeeming Chicago, but so much done toward purifying and strengthening individual, social, and civic life throughout the great Northwest. You believe in Chicago; I never struck a Chicagoan yet that did not. But Chicago is not the whole earth, and you will do well just at this point of your enterprise to realize the effect that a redeemed Chicago is going to exert not only upon yourselves and your State but upon contiguous States. I mention this because, if you are going to carry this undertaking through to the end you will need the reinforcement and the buttressing of large motives, or you will get tired. You cannot live on the force of a resolution, but if your machinery is to be kept running to the end of the trip, level grade and up grade, you will have to keep replenishing your fires by solid chunks of combustible motive. Enthusiasm is good, but it takes a constant success of motive to keep it up.

Does Not Tackle Chicago.

"You understand as I do that my object in coming here and discussing the municipal problem is not to rescue your city. You will have to do that yourself. The Cincinnati *Tribune* remarked the other day that Dr. Parkhurst would find it another story when he undertook to tackle Chicago. I am not here to tackle Chicago, although, as for Cincinnati, I might say in passing that I have exceptional opportunities for knowing what her moral and political condition is and that it will be more becoming to her to use her mop in scrubbing her own dirty floor than to use it in bespattering Chicago. As nearly as I can make it out your municipal depravity exceeds that of New York. It costs us no pang to yield to you that preëminence. You do everything in a colossal way in Chicago and it is natural to expect, therefore, if your municipality is depraved it will be colossally depraved. In one other particular, however, I am confident your municipal condition has the advantage over what ours has been, that as to your municipal depravity, while there is more of it, it is not so thoroughly organized; that while you have no Tammany Hall exactly you have stuff enough to make it, make two perhaps, so that your battle as contrasted with what ours has been will be that of fighting bushwhackers rather than contending with an organized army.

Municipality Is Diseased.

"It is the municipality that is diseased. I do not mean the Mayor; I do not mean the Aldermen and Judges. It is the municipal condition that you have to aim at. The inquiry I put to you, therefore, is: Are you prepared to make a thorough job of it? That is the first question you have to answer. Do you ask how long it will take? We have only begun as yet in New York. All the cartoons of dead tigers with which our illustrated journals have fooled their readers since Nov. 6 last are simply the product of an overheated imagination. And even if the tiger were killed there is a whole menagerie full of other beasts, which, if more respectable, some of them, are just as bloodthirsty and keep their incisors in just as good trim. In fact, just at this moment the very men who were among the heartiest and most chivalrous in our recent 'tiger hunt' have mounted horse again and are off scouring the jungle for another municipal beast of prey who is more decent than the tiger but just as hungry and ten times foxier. It is not well to discourage people, but it is always wholesome to face the entire situation.

"Let me give you a little idea as to how we did it in New York. When we commenced work in February, 1892, everything was in the hands of the enemy; and the town in all its better elements either so asphyxiated by the foul miasmatic air it had been so long respiring or so appreciative of the difficulties of the situation as to be prostrated in the apathy of a supine resignation.

Gunning for Big Game.

"I had been requested to take the Presidency of the Society for the Prevention of Crime vacated by the death of Dr. Howard Crosby. I consented to the arrangement provided the society would quit quibbling with small matters and commence gunning for big game. My conditions were accepted, and we started in. The opening gun of the campaign was fired in the shape of a sermon preached from my pulpit Feb. 14, 1892. I never could see how it was fair to preach against the Ahabs and Jezebels 3,000 years back and be any less pronounced in our respects to the same genius of depravity brought down to date. The grand jury of that month called me down for my sermon and asked me what authority but common rumor and newspaper statements I had. They issued a presentment against me as a means of snuffing me out and as a warning against any other interloper who should venture to invade the sacred precincts of a Tammany administration.

"The jury's presentment taught me a good lesson, never to go gunning with blank cartridges. My next step was to fill my cartridge box. The grand jury threw down the gauntlet and I picked it up. I accumulated a few facts that I was not obliged to write with quotation marks. Having been trodden down, sneered at, cursed, threatened, 'presented,' for stating what I did not know as of my own knowledge, I would have entered into hell if need be to find facts to answer the challenge.

Shoots with Loaded Cartridges.

"I did go into hell and I got my facts; then I got out my little gun on another Sunday and went into my pulpit with cartridges that were not blank cartridges, and then they swore at me worse for knowing what I was talking about than they had the month before for not knowing what I was talking about. It is almost impossible to suit such people and to adjust your treatment to their ethical and esthetic prepossessions. Thereupon the grand jury of March, which was of quite a different complexion from that of its predecessor, took our evidence against the police, secured some more of its own, and issued a presentment against them, telling them that they were either criminal or incompetent and that they were not incompetent.

"Our proceedings kept the town stirred up. We availed ourselves of every opportunity to get some new facts in the air. All this helped the newspapers and they requited us by turning round and helping us, or if they did not help us they blackguarded us, which, in a way, answered the same purpose, for it kept the thing in the air and held people's attention fixed upon it. We were careful not to let more than a week go by without giving the public something fresh. We secured the indictment of a Captain and our society's stock went up. We failed to convict him and stock went down. But people kept talking about the matter. They knew there was a good deal in it and they began, after about a year and a half, to feel there was a good deal in it. They were beginning to get their moral blood up. Public conscience had been chafed so long it was beginning to feel sore. We would scour a whole precinct, make anywhere from twenty to sixty solid cases against gamblers and the keepers of disorderly houses, then publish a list. All of the papers would publish it. Then I would sharpen my pen, mix up a concoction of oxalic acid and vitriol, write a complaint against the Captain in question, and send copies of it to the Mayor, the public officials, and the newspapers. And that was what did it. Facts did it. We were a good deal of a nuisance in a way—at least we were told so—and I think that those who told us so were sincere; but we knew we were right and kept doing it just as we kept going to bed at night and getting up in the morning."

Achievement Depends on Sacrifice.

Continuing, Dr. Parkhurst said:

When finally the thing had been pushed so far that people began to be ashamed of themselves and of each other to live in a city that was so governed they sent up to Albany and obtained an investigating committee, and the whole world knows the rest.

I would not like to address you in any such terms as would be offensive to you, but I want to say that how much you will accomplish here in Chicago will depend entirely upon how much you are willing to sacrifice. You will have to pay for everything you get, and it is not money that I am thinking of either. I wonder how many there are in this great city that are willing to take their coats off and keep them off until they die or till Chicago is redeemed. That is what will do it, and it is the only thing that will do it. There is no call for the dilettante or the dude. Reform clubs are numerous and they have large enrollments, but somehow they do not succeed in saving their city. There is no short-cut to municipal salvation. You cannot win it by the prestige or the wealth of reform organizations, municipal leagues, civic clubs, or by whatever other name the institution may be distinguished. You will avail nothing except to the degree that you fling your personality and all that it stands for directly against the oncoming tide of evil, even at the risk of being inundated and swamped by it. If this language is more strenuous than fits into your predilections you have only yourselves to blame for it, for I came here at your bidding, not my own. If you have any object in life that means more to you than the redemption of Chicago I would counsel you to keep out of the municipal regeneration business. It is to be gone at in the same way as that in which the Dutch saved Holland and our Revolutionary fathers enfranchised America. You have got to pay for the thing all it is worth, and you have got to pay for it in the expensive coin of your own personal tissue.

On the Municipal Altar.

The movement with you will not be a question of numbers, though. It has always been the case that the largest results have been achieved in the first instance by small minorities. If I knew that there were ten men in all this city with good heads, honest hearts, indomitable pluck, and thoroughly appreciative of the situation, that were prepared to lay themselves upon the municipal altar with the same steady-eyed unreserve with which Savonarola gave himself to the world there is nothing on earth or in hell that

[Continued on eighth page.]

DAY OF DOOM DAWNS.

JUSTICE IS ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN SYNDICATE.

Uncle Sam and the Victims of the Blind Pool Invoke the Rigors of the Law—Western People Lose Over $160,000 on the Scheme—Its Chief Promoters Find This a Good Time for Disappearing—The Traders' Syndicate Also Claiming Attention—Startling Facts.

United States postal authorities, lawyers, and disappointed dupes in the American Syndicate have all started after that organization with vehemence, and the huge swindle which it is believed to be promises an early collapse. There is a large amount of money still to the credit of the concern, but with the exception of a bank account with the Royal Trust Company Bank little can be learned as to the different depositories where the funds are practically secreted. Court proceedings will soon develop the fraudulent character of the enterprise.

The American syndicate is of Chicago growth, but its operators wisely refrained from advertising for business in this city—they didn't want disappointed investors so close to the place of business. No wonder there were suckers. From 30 to 100 per cent monthly profits were promised, and what is more, to make the bait astonishingly effective, large alleged dividends were actually paid to early investors.

The active fight on the American Syndicate began last week when Edward S. Elliott, representing some Pittsburg clients, secured a temporary injunction to restrain the syndicate from transacting any further business. At the same time the Royal Trust Company Bank was enjoined from paying out any moneys deposited with it in the name of the syndicate. This was the first hard blow at an organization which sprung from nothing but an idea and a few bucket-shop sharks into an enterprise which, it is admitted, secured at least $160,000 in the West, and which it is charged secured $600,000 from the people of Pennsylvania alone. The Tribune prints a list of some of the names of persons residing in Western States who have either invested or corresponded with the syndicate.

Schemers Drop Out of Sight.

As is usual with such concerns, the first blush of trouble drove the persons behind the scheme under cover. As now organized the American Syndicate has for its President George Martine, and for Secretary and Treasurer Daniel P. Eberman, but neither yesterday nor for three days past could Mr. Eberman be seen. Ousted from the Rookery Building in the middle of the month, the headquarters of the concern have been moved to No. 602 Owings Building. But Mr. Eberman has left that office in charge of a boy and a little girl. He hasn't been seen there for three days, and no one knows whether he has left the city or not. His lawyers say they have not seen him since Monday. As to President Martine he is a figure-head, and couldn't be located in Chicago. The Royal Trust Company Bank was unwilling to state the amount of money deposited there by the syndicate, but said there was a balance and that the people had come well recommended. The money deposited is in the name of the American Syndicate, with D. P. Eberman as manager. Since it became known the concern was not doing the business it promised disappointed investors have been seeking a return of their cash, but all without avail.

The origin and growth of the American syndicate is a chapter of interest. It began with a few speculators of no prominence, but with an itching to make money with other people's capital. The originator of the idea appears to be a smooth young man named Harvey Montrose Lewis, H. M. Lewis, M. Lewis, George Lewis, or almost any other convenient appellation. But regardless of what his name may be, he is credited with being the original possessor of the idea. He induced several hangers-on around the bucket-shops to let him speculate for them. So far as can be learned he was successful in a small way. Then the little coterie of speculators gradually drew in their friends, and by pooling small amounts made, they say, fair earnings.

Incorporating the Swindle.

It looked like a good thing and its possibilities soon dawned upon young Lewis and his friends. They conceived the idea of incorporating as a syndicate. They secured the advice of lawyers and last May got a charter under the laws of West Virginia, permitting them to deal in everything from patent rights to wheat. They organized as the American Syndicate one month later with a capital of $5,000,000. Among those early interested in the scheme were A. O. Hamilton, D. P. Eberman, B. L. Pynchon, M. H. Lewis, and J. K. Handy. None of them had money, but when they got the syndicate idea started they began to do business at an astonishing gait. They had numerous circulars printed and statements of profits. To show what a good thing it was the following statement of monthly dividends of the American Syndicate for 1894 is given.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
January	100	July	20
February	20	August	20
March	40	September	15
April	100	October	5
May	30	November	2
June	20	December	0

The foregoing is a statement of one year's profits. It will be observed that in September, October, November, and December the dividends dwindled materially, but at 2 per cent a month, as was the case in November, it was equivalent to 24 per cent for the year. The decline in earnings was said to be due to the fight in Pittsburg against blind pools during the last three months of 1894. This scared off investors.

Smooth Circular Sent Out.

The syndicate, however, had a different reason for its inability to make money. In a slip sent out to investors and dated Chicago, Dec. 31, 1894, this statement was made: "We regret to inform the stockholders of the American Syndicate that the profits for the month of December have been so small that we have decided not to declare any dividend. This is the only month in the year of 1894 that we have not been able to hail you with a large or small dividend, but feel that all will be satisfied, as we have paid 372 per cent in dividends this ending year. Our capital is unimpaired and the prospects for the coming year are even brighter than they have been in the past, for we have a much larger capital at our disposal and shall be able to enter into more extensive deals than we did in 1894. We hope to be able to duplicate the dividends made in the first six months of 1894, and it is our sincere wish to exceed them if possible. Wishing you a happy and a prosperous New Year, we are very truly yours,

"American Syndicate."

It does look as if investors should be satisfied with 372 per cent in dividends, but they were not. This was the case with some Pittsburg people who invested $4,180. They put their money into the concern in July and received the dividends for each month, amounting in all to 42 per cent, until December, when no dividend was paid. The rapidly decreasing scale of the monthly dividends led them to make investigations, and as a result their attorney last week filed a bill of complaint in the Superior Court of Cook County charging fraud.

Grave Charges Preferred.

Stripped of its legal verbiage the bill in part reads: The American syndicate is a carefully organized scheme to defraud whomsoever may be induced to purchase its stock, and the incorporation of the syndicate, under the laws of West Virginia, was in pursuance of such a scheme to defraud, and a part of it. All their representations as to their methods of doing business are false. The syndicate did not and does not now conduct a bona fide commission business in stocks, bonds, cotton, grain, provisions, and other commercial commodities. While the syndicate has offices in New York and Chicago as represented, these offices are not devoted to the purpose of carrying on a general commission business and speculation as represented, but the offices are merely for the purpose of selling the stock of the company and receiving the money therefor, and managing the correspondence in connection with the sale of the stock, and the declaration and payment of dividends. The syndicate has not in its employ experienced or expert brokers, traders, speculators, or commission men. The syndicate is not conducting its business through members of the various Stock Exchanges or Boards of Trade and has not earned the dividends which it has declared from month to month as represented, and particularly the syndicate did not earn a dividend of 20 per cent for the month of August, or a dividend of 15 per cent for the month of September, or a dividend of 5 per cent for the month of October, or a dividend of 2 per cent for the month of November. These various dividends declared from time to time were entirely fictitious, and the money so paid out as dividends was simply a part of the money received by the syndicate in payment for stock and represented no earnings whatever. The dividends were paid for the purpose of establishing a reputation as a paying concern, that others might be induced to buy stock. As a consequence of these representations, and the payment of large monthly dividends, sales of stock were made in large numbers to various persons.

Judge Brentano Acts Promptly.

Judge Brentano didn't hesitate to grant a temporary injunction, and with that began the troubles of the American syndicate and the end of the known whereabouts of its present promoters.

As a matter of fact the American syndicate was a species of stock company. Its shares were sold for $10 each and it was understood by the purchaser that this money was to be used as an investment fund. The highest number of shares that could be purchased by one individual was put down at 100, making an investment of $1,000. The syndicate promised to pay monthly dividends if it earned them. In its printed matter, however, it was careful to state that this was a matter of speculation and nothing might be earned. But of course this statement was immediately offset by another one that in the past as high as 100 per cent had been earned, and there was no reason why a like percentage could not be realized in the future. The syndicate alleged that it dealt in stocks and bonds. It might have made some bucket-shop deals. It certainly made none among leading brokers seen yesterday. H. M. Lewis, who, it is acknowledged, was the broker for both the American and Traders' syndicates, is nothing like the "corps of competent experts" he announced himself. A diligent search for the young man yesterday failed to locate him. For a man who is able to do hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of business it is a singular circumstance that he hadn't an office anywhere except in his hat. In five different offices in the Rialto and Traders' Buildings, where it was announced he could be found, he was not to be seen. His name doesn't appear in the directory. Some persons were seen around the Board of Trade who knew Lewis and for sufficient reasons said they would like to see him again. But an office with his name on the door, or that of any other Lewis, was not discovered. The attorneys for the syndicate said that Mr. Lewis had been at their office in the afternoon. That was doubtless correct.

Reminiscences of Fund W.

There isn't much doubt that the American Syndicate, and the Traders', too, for that matter, are simply worked over Fund W schemes, with the improvement that the investor is made a stockholder. It was easy enough for the American Syndicate to send out dividends, whether the corps of competent experts earned any or not. It was a simple matter to return on an investment of $500 $100 of the amount at the end of the month and style it a dividend. It would only require two such dividends to lead the investor to induce his friends to try the scheme. In this way there was constantly new and increasing growth of investors. To be sure the string would be played out at some time, and one year seems to be about as long as the American Syndicate will be able to stand. Still, according to its own announcement, it has all the stock paid in. But where the money is, is another matter. The decrease in dividends in October, November, and December is plainly traceable to the fact that investors had been scared away, and consequently there was not a sufficient influx of capital with which to pay the alleged dividend.

MR. EBERMAN DECIDEDLY RETICENT.

He Refuses to Shed Light on the Syndicate's Peculiar Operations.

Since Monday noon the offices of the American Syndicate at No. 602 Owings Building have been in the sole possession of G. M. Eberman, a beardless young fellow, who is a nephew of Daniel P. Eberman.

Monday afternoon he talked a little, Tuesday he talked a little less, and yesterday he would not say anything he could avoid saying. From observations on these days it was gathered that Daniel P. Eberman was the head man of the concern. "Mr. Eberman, and only he, can tell you that," was the constant reply of young Eberman when pressed for information. Asked about Mr. Lewis, he said that he did not know much about him. He had not seen him since November last. Of Mr. Hamilton he knew but little. He was the owner of valuable water rights and irrigable lands in Arizona, and his headquarters were, he thought, in Phœnix, Ari. George E. Martine, he said, was the President of the syndicate, but who Mr. Martine was, where he came from, what he did, where he lived, and where he could be found were all matters on which he professed the most profound ignorance. He believed that Mr. Martine, however, was an old gentleman who had retired from business.

"Where is the Secretary?"

"I do not know."

"Where can any officer be found?"

"I do not know."

"Is it not peculiar that not one of the people connected with the syndicate can be found in the directory?"

"Is it?" queried Mr. Eberman, in a tone of mild interest.

"Who are the directors of the syndicate?"

"You must ask Mr. Eberman that when you see him."

He Is One of the Directors.

This is a sample conversation with this young man who now is the only apparent officer of the great syndicate. Tuesday he let slip the fact that he is one of the directors, but refused to talk afterwards on that subject. He has all of the books and papers apparently. He permitted a Tribune reporter to examine the stock book on condition that he would not look at the stubs. The first blank bore the serial number E 784, showing that series A, B, C, and D had been exhausted and that the total number of certificates sold was at least 4,784. Persistent and cautious questions developed that he considered three shares would be a low average to the certificate. At this rate not less than $143,520 has been taken in. This is undoubtedly far below the actual amount.

[Continued on second page.]

CHICORA IS A WRECK.

PIECES OF THE ILL-FATED STEAMER FOUND AT SOUTH HAVEN.

Wreckage Is Identified by Capt. Ed Napier, Who, It Is Conceded by the Owners, Knows All About the Chicora—Capt. Graham Gives Up All Hope for His Splendid Steamer—List of Those on Board, as Near as Can Be Found Out—Grief of Relatives of the Unfortunates.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—That the Chicora has gone down there seems to be no longer any doubt. The owners of the missing steamer and the relatives of those who were aboard it in this city are still hoping against hope, but despair and gloom have settled over the place. With each stray bit of news the belief that the Chicora has foundered becomes more convincing. The Cities of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor are brooding in sorrow for those who were aboard. Crowds of men were collected in the offices of the Graham & Morton Transportation company in this city, eager to catch the latest rumor and spread it. With every report more ominous than the one that preceded it there was naught in the news or rumors of news of the Chicora that came that gave ground for holding confidence in the ultimate safety of the boat. At 9 o'clock came a report that portions of the upper works of the Chicora had been found off South Haven. This was corroborated by later telegrams from the same point and J. H. Graham, the principal owner, who until then had not doubted the safety of the Chicora, gave it up for lost.

J. Stanley Morton of the Graham & Morton Transportation company and William J. Hancock, the regular clerk of the Chicora, left tonight to investigate the reports from South Haven, twenty-five miles north of St. Joseph, and to examine the bits of wreckage to make sure if they are of the Chicora.

All day the steamer Petoskey has lain in the harbor at St. Joseph bound by ice, held fast in the harbor by a westerly gale, and awaiting a favorable turn in the fierce weather that would permit it to go in search of the missing vessel. It was intended the Petoskey should leave St. Joseph at 4 o'clock this morning. At that hour the mouth of the harbor was choked with ice that came in with the great ice floe that moved up from the south of the lake Monday. There was then a thirty-mile gale blowing in from the northwest, and soon the ice jam had grown until it extended a half a mile from the beach and beyond the end of the pier.

Search Is Deferred.

There is no boat at this point that can break through this ice pack now and the projected cruise of the Petoskey in search of the missing boat is deferred. It is thought the Petoskey can get out of the harbor tomorrow morning by 7 o'clock. Every effort will be made to get it out at that time in spite of the wind and ice. The vessel-owners and relatives of the missing ones are frenzied by the delay of the rescuing parties, which were planned two days ago, but which have not moved yet.

There is only one thing on which to build hope in the face of the reports that tell of pieces of the Chicora wreck and that is that the boat should not have been in the vicinity of South Haven. These pieces of wreckage might be bits of some stray vessel and there are mariners who have grown old on the waters of Lake Michigan who say the Chicora may yet be riding the water safely. Authorities on lake navigation say if these reports of a foundered vessel had come from Ludington or from the foot of the lake there would be some reason to apprehend they were evidences of the Chicora.

At present what appears to be the terrible truth is forcing itself on all that the pieces of bulwarks and windows found on the east shore only twenty-five miles north of here and almost directly opposite South Haven were parts of the staunch ship Chicora. The first of these reports came here in the forenoon, when a member of the life-saving crew of South Haven came here and reported that a vessel had been sighted five miles off that point. It was said a farmer named Plummer had seen it. Capt. Graham discredited the report. At 5 o'clock a telegram was received from Capt. Ed E. Napier of South Haven saying a piece of the upper works of the Chicora had been found there on the ice.

Pieces Are Found.

Capt. Napier, who formerly lived in Chicago, is regarded as a perfectly trustworthy man and one of the most skilled seamen on the lake. When the telegram came from him it was the first evidence that was accepted as worthy of credence that did not bring cheer to the watchers for the Chicora. Capt. Graham, who was cheerful and confident until he read the telegram, dropped into a chair and buried his face in his hands. He summoned Capt. Griffin of the Petoskey and told him to go out for the Chicora, to give it succor or to end the terrible suspense as soon as he could possibly cut his way through the mountains of ice that are jammed in the harbor.

Later followed another telegram from Capt. Napier, in which he said: "We have

[Continued on fifth page.]

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JAN. 24, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair, variable winds.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.
1 Dr. Parkhurst on Municipal Reform.
American Syndicate Bubble Is Pricked.
Chicora Given Up for Lost.
Cullom Declared Senator-Elect.
2 Delay in Giving Lists of Judges.
3 Little Chance for Currency Bills to Pass.
Doubts Raised Touching Postoffice Bill.
Decision in Favor of the Income Tax Law.
4 Continued Liquidation in May Wheat.
Fear of Gold Exports Chills Business.
Insurance Companies Pay Heavy Taxes.
5 Knute Nelson Elected to the Senate.
Society and Amusements.
7 American Marines Land at Chefoo.
Militia Kills Another Man in Brooklyn.
Kick for the Underground Trolley.
8 School Children's Contributions Improve.
Mrs. Booth's Plan for Women.
9 St. Paul to Leave Car Service Companies.
Says Wood Was on Private Property.
Opposition to President Greenhut.
11 Ellison's Good Billiard Playing.
Hayward Murder Trial at Minneapolis.
New Masonic Temple Commenced.
12 Loss of $70,000 by Fires.
Ald. Madden Only Made Suggestions.
Election Fraud Bill of Particulars.



HAVE FOUND A COMMON GROUND OF AGREEMENT.

RAILROAD TO CROSS THE COUNTRY.

National Central Company Wants Government Backing For Bonds.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 23.—Representative Childs of Illinois today introduced a bill to incorporate the National Central Railway company. It creates William Dollin, J. C. Caldwell, J. W. Reed, and J. C. Reynolds of Chicago, John Bell of Benton Harbor, Mich., and others a corporation by the above name, and authorizes it to construct and maintain a continuous railroad from the Hudson River, in or near Jersey City or New York City, or from some point in New York to San Francisco on the line it may select, reference being had to the shortest practical route. The company is authorized to lease or purchase all or such portions of any existing railroads as in its judgment are so located that they may be incorporated as a part of the thoroughfare contemplated. If the company elect the United States shall guarantee the interest of 3 per cent to be paid on the bonds issued by it.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Protestant Protective Association is in secret session at Toronto, Ont.

Joseph P. Planta, fugitive magistrate from Nanaimo, B. C., was arrested at Seattle, Wash.

The bodies of five men killed in an explosion of powder at Sturgis, Ky., have been recovered.

Kimbel Brothers, contractors of Louisville, Ky., assigned with assets and liabilities of $40,000.

Capt. Conlon of the wrecked steamer State of Missouri declares that no life was lost in the accident.

Non-union workmen will start the Buckeye Glass works at Wheeling, W. Va., after a two years' strike.

Seventy feet frontage on Market street, San Francisco, at Stockton, was sold for $541,000, or over $6,500 a front foot.

Frank Burgess, a laborer of Hammonton, N. J., becomes heir to a fortune of millions by the death of an uncle in Australia.

The steamship Majestic has arrived at New York from Liverpool and the Teutonic has arrived at Liverpool from New York.

Ex-United States Immigration Inspector Thomas M. Fisher was arrested at Port Townsend, Wash., on charges of forgery.

Driver Robert Gilmer was killed and John F. Kinary fatally wounded by an accident to a hook and ladder truck at Albany, N. Y.

Reports from Tulsa, I. T., are that Cherokee Bill, one of the worst outlaws in the Territory, has been killed by his wife's cousin.

Miners at W. T. Scott's mines, near Pittsburg, have accepted 55 cents a ton for mining on condition the company store is abolished.

The Fort Wayne road has withdrawn its work train at Valparaiso, Ind., throwing out twenty-five men. Other trains are being laid off.

The Government of Newfoundland will send a delegation to Canada to negotiate terms for confederation. Destitution is on the increase.

Ten feet of snow have fallen within ninety hours in Northern California. Trains have been held eighty hours and the blockade will last four days longer.

The Rev. John E. Massey of Richmond, Va., has sued the Rev. Sam Small for $50,000 damages on the basis of an alleged libel in the *Pilot*, edited by Small.

The horses attached to a carriage in a funeral in Pittsburg ran away and went over a precipice. Mrs. Stroup and Mrs. Wonborz may die from their hurts.

Mrs. Helen Barrett of Chicago read before the International Folk Lore Society at Memphis, Tenn., the paper on ancient pillars by the Countess Caesaresco of Italy. Dr. Selina H. Peabody spoke on the Swatiska.

LAST EDITION.

SHELBY HAS IT NOW.

Illinois Joint Assembly Declares Him Senator Again.

HE MAKES A SPEECH.

Hamer Criticises Gen. Grant's Treatment of McClernand.

JOINT RESOLUTION PASSES.

Littler Gunning for Fortune Tellers and Their Ilk.

SENATE COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Shelby M. Cullom carries in his inside pocket a commission as United States Senator for six years from and after March 4 next. The House and Senate met in joint assembly today, the result of yesterday's balloting was announced, and Senator Cullom was declared to be the winner. All of which was accomplished with due regard for the formalities of the occasion and in the presence of a crowd of people. Senator Cullom made a speech and was the recipient of no end of congratulations. He leaves Springfield tonight and will return when he gets ready.

There was a good deal of fun over in the Senate this morning concerning a joint resolution requesting the Illinois delegation in Congress to vote for the bill granting a pension to Gen. John A. McClernand. It came from the House and was concurred in. Senator Littler spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution, declaring he had read the history of the late war as written by Confederates and Federal officers, too, and everybody agreed that Gen. McClernand had great bravery and was a stubborn fighter in battles in which he was engaged. He said Gen. McClernand saved the day at Shiloh and that his conduct before Vicksburg merited no less commendation. The General was accredited with making a grand assault which led the way to Gen. Grant's later success. The General was old and aged now and poor, and Mr. Littler thought the pension of $100 a month ought to be granted to him at once. He was not one of those who indorsed the reduction of the expenses of the Interior Department of our government by over $14,000,000, and he moved that the Senate concur.

Hamer Touches Up Gen. Grant.

Senator Hamer came next, and he, like Littler, favored the resolution. In the course of Senator Hamer's remarks he used rather caustic language respecting Gen. Grant in so far as that gentleman's treatment of Gen. McClernand was concerned. He said:

I agree with the gentleman from Sangamon County that there was no braver man at Shiloh than Gen. McClernand. I know he was competent to handled his men. I know he did handle them with skill and bravery. I know he did so in face of the fact that he had the antipathy of all the West Point Generals in command at that time. They were impressed with the idea that other Generals were executioners of their men and incompetent and they were disposed to criticise them and their acts. I know they charged Gen. McClernand with being an executioner and with uselessly slaughtering his men. The facts, however, were that there was no better commander in the army than he; no one who could handle his men wiser or better. I do not except even those who were his superiors in command. No body of men did better service than himself and the men under him, and he was justified in issuing the order to that effect. It was this which excited envy and led to Grant's order to have him retired. Now I know McClernand had no peer at the battle of Shiloh, and, with all respect and due regard to Gen. Grant and his great success as a leader, I will add that he was both cruel and unjust to some of his subordinates, such as Gen. McClernand and Gen. George H. Thomas. There was no better General in the army than Gen. Thomas, and Grant's treatment of Thomas was most unwarranted. Gen. Grant's order retiring Gen. McClernand, on the other hand, was not only most unjust, but it was a disgrace to Illinois.

Col. Hamer was in the war himself, being in command of an Illinois regiment, and achieved a great name as a soldier. His speech has stirred up all the "comrades" and has made quite a little breeze.

Snag for the Fortune-Tellers.

The usual grist of bills appeared during the day. Senator Littler, by special request of a constituent, whirled in one that will put a crimp in business of folks engaged in fortune-telling. It gathers in fortune-tellers, forecasters of future events, discoverers of lost property or lost titles to property, or evidence of facts to be used in law suits, or folks who for a consideration agree to inform others of future affairs in life, such as births, deaths, marriages, divorces, etc., or other manners of things by means of the black art, magic, cards, divinations, palmistry, pretended supernatural powers, or mechanical devices. Senator Littler's request bill declares that these folks are common swindlers and shall be punished as such.

The bill further declares that any person without license from some organization or chartered society for the interest of religion or spiritualism, who shall practice or hold himself to be a spiritualistic medium, magnetic healer, mesmerist, clairvoyant, psychometrist, trance medium, or shall by any means or any alleged supernatural powers or by any mechanical device perform any of the things enumerated in this act or shall proclaim himself a minister of the gospel of spiritualism or perform any ministerial rites without being legally licensed by some chartered State spiritual association shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than a $100 for each offense.

Senator Littler's constituent's bill gathers in magnetic healers, spiritualistic mediums, unless they are duly licensed, seventh daughters of seventh daughters, no matter whether they were born with a caul or without a caul, and lots of other folks. It won't be safe to indulge in a little palmistry if Senator Littler's bill gets through the Legislature and receives the approval of the Governor. Nor can you induce your cook to tell you what the grounds in your tea cup mean if the bill becomes a law. Cards will lose their significance in the interpretation of fortunes and the occupation of many a woman beyond the meridian of life will be gone.

Expressions such as "disappointment and trouble," "a journey late at night," "a knock at the door," or "a kiss from a club lady," will be accepted as prima facie evidence of infringement of the law. Men will be punished for carrying in their pockets left hind feet of rabbits killed at midnight in country graveyards in the dark of the moon.

Keeps an Eye Out for "Empties."

The bills in the House were quite unimportant. The exception to the rule came from Mr. Shaffer, being a measure to protect manufacturers and dealers in beer, pop, ginger beer, and other "soft" stuff from the

loss of their casks, bottles, etc. The bill is rather misleading in so far as the use of the word protection is concerned. Mr. Shaffer says it does not apply to the original package, only he says to what he terms the "empties." That is to say if a party of gentlemen purchased an eighth of beer and took it out in the woods for consumption the keg, by existing law, would be the property of the brewery. The vendee is not compelled to return the keg to the vender, but can leave it out in the country, if he so wishes. Should the Shaffer bill become a law the keg would become the property of the men who bought the beer. They could refill it with beer, if they could find a convenient brewery, or they could use it for a vinegar receptacle, or break it up—no, they couldn't; nobody was ever yet able to break a beer keg. To get right at the meat of the bill and its effect, it means simply this: That the vender will add to the price of the beer the cost of the keg, with privilege of redemption if the keg be returned within a specified time. It includes pop bottlers, soda water-makers, and folks who bottle spring waters, and it is quite a bill after all.

The sessions of both House and Senate were rather dull and uneventful except in so far as Senator Hamer enlivened the proceedings.

Cook Well Represented on Committees.

The Senate committees were approved at a caucus tonight. Cook County gets the following Chairmanships:

Elections, Anthony; Corporations, Crawford; Fish and Game, Dwyer; Judicial Department, Humphrey; Warehouses, McCloud; Printing, Ludin; Senatorial Apportionment, Morrison; Fees and Salaries, Netterstrom; Finance, Fitzpatrick.

The Chairmanships of many important committees go to the country members, but a scrutiny of the list will show the Cook County members are well represented. So far as can be learned the Cook County Senators are entirely satisfied with the committees, as they seem to be remembered as they wished. The caucus voted Senator Evans and his committee a resolution of thanks for their work. J. A. C.

CULLOM FORMALLY DECLARED SENATOR.

He Makes a Speech Before the Joint Assembly at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—The Senate and House convened in joint assembly in Representative Hall at noon to formally declare the result of yesterday's balloting for United States Senator. A large crowd was present. Forty-seven Senators and 149 Representatives answered roll-call. The absentees were:

Senators Ford, Hunter, Niehaus, and Salomon, and Representatives Curtis, Kent, McCarthy, and McKenzie.

After routine preliminaries Speaker Meyer said:

It appearing from the reading of the journal of the Senate and from the reading of the journal of the House of yesterday that the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom has received a majority of the votes in both House and Senate he is therefore declared duly elected Senator to represent the State of Illinois in the Congress of the United States for the term of six years beginning March 4, A. D. 1895. [Applause on Republican side.]

Mr. Needles offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five (two Senators and three Representatives) to notify Mr. Cullom. The resolution was adopted. The committee appointed by Speaker Meyer and President Bogardus consisted of Representative Needles of Washington, Butler of Sangamon, and Morris of Iroquois, and Senators Littler of Sangamon and Humphrey of Cook.

Senator Cullom, who was waiting in the Speaker's room, was escorted to the rostrum. His appearance was greeted with an outburst of applause. Speaker Meyer said:

Gentlemen of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly: I have the honor now to introduce to you the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, United States Senator from Illinois, just declared elected. [Applause.]

Senator Cullom Makes His Speech.

Senator Cullom said:

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Senators, and Representatives of the General Assembly of Illinois: It was my privilege to stand in this place twelve years ago to express my obligations to members of the Thirty-third General Assembly for my first election to the high office of United States Senator for this Commonwealth, an honor which was again conferred upon me in 1889 by the Thirty-sixth General Assembly, and now again by your honorable body. Gentlemen, I beg to return to you, and through you to the good people whom you represent, for the high honor which you have just conferred upon me, my profound and grateful thanks.

Our State has grown in population and wealth since its admission into the Union until it has passed all the original thirteen States except New York and Pennsylvania, and has become the third State in population and wealth, and contains within its borders that imperial city which is now the second city in the Union. Illinois, with its rich soil, its broad fields, its inexhaustible coal, its vast number of mills and factories, is no longer confined in trade to adjacent States, but its commerce reaches out and extends, not only to the South, West, and East, but to the countries of the Old World and to the islands of the sea; commanding in its position in the heart of the Mississippi Valley, powerful in its resources, it has with it Lincoln and Douglas, its Grant and Trumbull, its Logan and Davis, and others who have been no less powerful in the councils of the Nation.

To Represent All Classes.

Gentlemen, the servant should be faithful to his master. As in the past I have devoted the best energies of mind and heart to serve the people, so in the future, looking at every portion of our great Commonwealth, from the Ohio and Mississippi up through the fruitful fields and growing towns and cities to the great metropolis sitting so proudly upon the southern shores of Lake Michigan, I shall endeavor to represent alike the best and highest interests of all portions and of all classes. Every passing day brings duties and responsibilities.

Twelve years ago the number of stars emblazoned upon the blue field of our national flag was thirty-seven, representing the different States. The States now number forty-four, and four more new States are knocking at the door of the Union for admission. The condition of the people changes with every year in their wants, necessities, and obligations. The number of corporate organizations is daily increasing. As such corporate bodies they should be rigidly governed by law. There should be no attempt or disposition to wrongfully attack or interfere with the rights of corporations as such, but they must be compelled to treat rights of individuals as fairly as they would be dealt by. The end and object of all popular government is the good of the whole people, and it should be the especial duty of such government to care for and protect the rights of the great masses of those who toil. If there is any lesson to be learned from present depressions in trade, it is that there is no diversity but the closest community of interests among all classes of our citizens. The same causes which have entailed losses upon the men of wealth and upon our great corporations have brought proportional losses and greater suffering to the working people. Whatever means we may adopt to bring about a return of prosperity must equally affect all for good. The employé has an equal interest with the stockholder in the earnings of the corporation, for he is as dependent upon those earnings for his wages as the stockholder for his dividend. As both have declined together so they must advance together.

Tackles the Financial Problem.

New problems involving the financial affairs of the Nation and the remedy for the condition of the country at the present hour are pressing for solution. The first and perhaps the most important step to be taken is to bring about a better condition of the revenue laws of the country so that a sufficient amount of money shall be realized by customs duties or taxation to pay the running expenses of the government without resort to further issue of bonds for the purpose of making up the deficiency in the revenues.

The problem which is before us today presents itself in two phases. One, the amount of revenue to be raised; the other, the regulation of the currency. In my judgment the question of revenue must be settled first. The currency of the government ever since the war has been satisfactory—more so than ever before in our history—and equally as good as that of any of the great nations of the world, and it is only since we have been brought face to face with a deficiency in our revenues and the National Treasury has not had money enough to pay its running expenses that we have had a currency question as one demanding immediate or special attention. After the close of the civil war, which taxed our resources to the utmost and imposed upon us the burden of an enormous debt, we commanded the admiration of the world with our power of recuperation. The resources of our country were found to be so vast and the taxable wealth increased at such a rate that the Government of the United States was able without unduly burdening the people with taxes to raise such revenues as were necessary to pay our increased expenses and in addition to rapidly pay off the vast burden of the war debt. By adopting the business principles of promptly meeting the debt and living within our means, the natural consequence followed that our credit among the nations of the earth rose higher and higher until we stood the peer of the oldest and richest governments of the world. Our bonds were eagerly sought by investors as the safest and best until we were able to float bonds at the unheard-of low rate of 2½ per cent per annum. As long as we maintained the government solvent we maintained the government credit.

Must Increase the Revenue.

When, however, the income of the government fell below the necessary expenditures for the first time was there the slightest question of its credit and the question of the currency came forward for attention. When the national income was sufficient there was no trouble; as soon as it became insufficient there was trouble. There is little to hope in the way of decrease in our expenses. The interests of this great people have become so vast and complicated that large expenditures are absolutely necessary. We have the wealth and resources to meet those expenses; it is only the part of honor to meet them faithfully and promptly. Our people are too proud and patriotic to consider any other course for one moment and demand with one voice that this be done and our credit be maintained at the highest point and never be allowed to depreciate. It is therefore our manifest duty at the earliest possible moment to increase the revenue until it meets our expenses. Until that can be done there is no other course for us but the sale of bonds. Upon this question there is no need of apprehension or alarm among the people. This generation has made a vast reduction in our war debt and taken its full share of this burden from the National Government, and there can be no great danger or harm, as long as money can be borrowed at 2¼ or 3 per cent, in doing so rather than allow the national credit to suffer. We should not needlessly increase our bonded debt, but when money is required to meet our payments and maintain our credit it should be secured promptly and fearlessly, in such quantities as will accomplish the end desired and place our credit beyond any question.

Unless this question of revenue is settled and the country placed on a sound and solvent basis no permanent or satisfactory solution of the currency question is possible. When it is settled ways will be found to reorganize and reform the currency and coinage, to determine the amount and kind of money, both paper and coin, which shall be issued. In this we must conform to and be guided by the fundamental principle that every dollar issued or authorized by the American Government must be equal in debt-paying power, and the currency which is to circulate among the greatest manufacturing and commercial people of the world must be as good as the best to be found on the earth. These are questions upon which all patriotic citizens should strive to agree in the interest of prosperity and good government and should not be the grounds of contention in partisan strife.

Everybody's Rights Should Be Secure.

The prosperity and happiness of the people depend upon wise and just laws to be enacted both by the State and Nation. In the discharge of the high duties which you have just imposed upon me it shall be my single aim to do my part in so shaping the policy of the country that we shall soon stand again upon the high ground of permanent prosperity. Gentlemen, it should be our ambition to so legislate that the freedom and rights of every citizen shall be secured and respected, as that all interests shall be protected; that one portion of our people shall not oppress another, and that ample remedies shall be found and applied to every existing wrong. To this end an enlarged humanity bids us look forward with renewed hope and trust. Gentlemen, I thank you.

At the conclusion of Senator Cullom's speech Representative Berry moved that the Joint Assembly do now dissolve. The motion prevailed.

MAKEUP OF THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

List as Approved by the Caucus for Announcement This Morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Republicans of the Senate caucus met tonight and by a unanimous vote approved the list of committees as prepared. This is the first time in fifteen years the action of the Republicans has been made unanimous in this regard. The committees were prepared by Senator Henry H. Evans and a committee of four. Senator Evans is entitled to credit for giving every man what he wanted and allaying friction. The list, which follows, will be announced in the Senate tomorrow:

Judiciary—Berry, Chairman; Humphrey, Crawford, Littler, Chapman, Coon, Campbell, Daniel A.; Anthony, Kingsbury, Mussett, Herb, Evans, Fisher, Hunt, Munroe, Leeper, Wells, Barnes, McKinlay, Niehaus, Green, Johnson, Craig, James R. Campbell.

Judicial Department and Apportionment—Humphrey, Chairman; Crawford, Chapman, Littler, Berry, Mussett, Willoughby, Coon, Anthony, Campbell, Daniel A.; Letourneau, McCloud, Morrison, Niehaus, Higbee, Paisley, Salomon, Mahoney, Ford, Barnes, McKinlay.

Railroads—Chapman, Chairman; Daniel A. Campbell, Dwyer, Netterstrom, Evans, Fisher, Humphrey, Hunt, McCloud, Morrison, Mussett, Kanan, Berry, Leeper, Paisley, Barnes, James R. Campbell, Green, O'Brien, Wells.

Warehouses—McCloud, Chairman; Coon, Dwyer, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Humphrey, Lundin, Netterstrom, Mahoney, Niehaus, O'Brien, Bartling, Wall.

Finance—Fitzpatrick, Chairman; Lundin, Munroe, Netterstrom, Harding, Herb, Wall, Ford, Salomon, Brands.

Revenue—Littler, Chairman; Templeton, Netterstrom, Mussett, Lundin, Letourneau, Hunter, Harding, Hamer, Dunlap, Crawford, Coon, Willoughby, Kanan, Evans, Paisley, Campbell, James R.; Craig, Johnson, Niehaus, Ford, Green, Leeper.

Appropriations—Dunlap, Chairman; Littler, Letourneau, Kanan, Hunter, Hunt, Humphrey, Aspinwall, Coon, Chapman, Munroe, Higbee, Mahoney, Wells, Wall, Green, Salomon.

Expenses of the General Assembly—Netterstrom, chairman; Campbell, Daniel A.; Lundin, Kanan, Harding, Sawyer, Brands, McKinlay, Bartling.

Municipalities—Coon, Chairman; Anthony, Berry, Crawford, Humphrey, Fitzpatrick, Willoughby, Evans, Howell, Fisher, Herb, Mussett, Bartling, Craig, Green, Johnson, Campbell, James R.; O'Brien.

Insurance—Fisher, Chairman; Netterstrom, Morrison, Lundin, Kingsbury, Hunt, Evans, Dwyer, Chapman, Aspinwall, Salomon, Green, Mahoney, Craig, James R. Campbell.

Corporations—Crawford, Chairman; Anthony, Dwyer, Fitzpatrick, Hamer, Hunt, Morrison, Netterstrom, Sawyer, Mahoney, Wells, Leeper, Barnes, Brands, McKinlay.

Banks and Banking—Harding, Chairman; Chapman, Sawyer, Fisher, Fitzpatrick, Kanan, Lundin, Barnes, Leeper, O'Brien, Bartling.

State Charitable Institutions—Hamer, Chairman; Aspinwall, Bogardus, Dunlap, Fisher, Harding, Howell, Mussett, McCloud, Niehaus, O'Brien, Brands, Higbee, Ford, Bartling.

Penal and Reformatory Institutions—Hunter, Chairman; Anthony, Chapman, Hamer, Hunt, Kanan, Kingsbury, Morrison, Sawyer, Willoughby, McCloud, Bogardus, Wells, McKinlay, Niehaus, Brands, Paisley, Salomon, Ford.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Evans, Chairman; Littler, Templeton, Morrison, Netterstrom, Kingsbury, Letourneau, Hamer, Bartling, Paisley, McKinlay, Ford, Salomon.

Education and Educational Institutions—Mussett, Chairman; Crawford, Dwyer, Fitzpatrick, Hunt, Willoughby, Lundin, Humphrey, Netterstrom, Bartling, Green, Campbell (James R.), Johnson, Leeper, Craig.

Lincoln Monument—Evans, Chairman; Crawford, Littler, Mussett.

Canals and Rivers—Sawyer, Chairman; Templeton, Munroe, Letourneau, Herb, Fitzpatrick, Fisher, Aspinwall, Anthony, Niehaus, Barnes, O'Brien, Wells, Brands, Paisley.

Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock, and Dairying—Hunt, Chairman; Evans, Aspinwall, Bogardus, Chapman, Crawford, Dunlap, Fisher, Hunter, Sawyer, Morrison, McCloud, Dwyer, Templeton, Humphrey, Johnson, Campbell (James R.), Wall, McKinlay, Wells, O'Brien, Brands, Paisley.

Farm Drainage—Templeton, Chairman; Littler, Willoughby, Herb, Kanan, Chapman, Humphrey, Fisher, Munroe, Higbee, Paisley, Wall, Craig, McKinlay.

License and Miscellany—Campbell, Daniel A., Chairman; Crawford, Netterstrom, Evans, Willoughby, Humphrey, Lundin, Morrison, Bartling, Wells, Craig, Campbell, James R.; O'Brien.

Mines and Mining—Howell, Chairman; Bogardus, Kingsbury, Sawyer, Munroe, Berry, Kanan, Littler, Hamer, Letourneau, Wall, Brands, Paisley, Barnes, Niehaus.

Labor and Manufactures—Letourneau, Chairman; Coons, Kingsbury, Dunlap, Harding, Herb, Howell, Dwyer, Anthony, Wall, Salomon, Mahoney, Higbee, Wells, Green.

County and Township Organization—Willoughby, Chairman; Sawyer, Berry, Anthony, Hamer, Howell, Littler, Letourneau, Templeton, Brands, Wall, Ford, Paisley, Higbee, Salomon.

Fees and Salaries—Netterstrom, Chairman; Anthony, Howell, Kingsbury, Herb, Munroe, Ford, Niehaus, Higbee.

Printing—Lundin, Chairman; Willoughby, Coon, Netterstrom, Dunlap, Munroe, Campbell, James R., Bartling, O'Brien.

Military—Herb, Chairman; Bogardus, Evans, Willoughby, Kingsbury, Howell, Hamer, Hunter, Green, Niehaus, Mahoney, Barnes, McKinlay.

Roads, Highways, and Bridges—Kingsbury, Chairman; Aspinwall, Chapman, Dwyer, Harding, Howell, Mussett, McCloud, Hunter, Dunlap, Higbee, Paisley, Wall, Leeper, Barnes.

Fish and Game—Dwyer, Chairman; Templeton, Campbell, Daniel A.; Fitzpatrick, Berry, Willoughby, McCloud, Sawyer, Bogardus, Hunter, Barnes, Niehaus, Wells, Leeper, Salomon.

Federal Relations—Templeton, Chairman; Letourneau, Campbell, Daniel, A., Harding, Fitzpatrick, McKinlay, Salomon, Wall, Paisley.

Elections—Anthony, Chairman; Aspinwall, Coon, Dunlap, Hamer, Herb, Berry, Littler, Hunter, Johnson, Green, Craig, Leeper, Niehaus.

State Library, Arts, and Sciences—Mahoney, Chairman; Sawyer, Campbell, Daniel A., Crawford, Munroe, Morrison, Templeton, Craig, O'Brien, Johnson, Bartling.

Rules—Bogardus, Chairman; Hunter, Berry, Crawford, Fisher, Harding, Johnson, Leeper, Ford.

Waterways and Drainage—Munroe, Chairman; Aspinwall, Dunlap, Hunt, Campbell, Daniel A.; Dwyer, Humphrey, Niehaus, Barnes, Salomon, Leeper.

Senatorial Apportionment—Morrison, Chairman; Aspinwall, Coon, Dunlap, Fitzpatrick, Campbell, Daniel A.; Dwyer, Fisher, Harding, Herb, Howell, Kanan, Letourneau, Littler, McCloud, Craig, Leeper, Mahoney, Barnes, Paisley, Campbell, James R.; Wall, Salomon, Bartling.

Building and Loan Associations—Kanan, Chairman; Chapman, Evans, Hamer, Hunt, Hunter, Lundin, Netterstrom, McCloud, Howell, Templeton, Bogardus, Ford, Wells, McKinlay, O'Brien, Craig, Wall, Leeper.

To Visit State Charitable Institutions—Howell, Chairman; Kingsbury, Barnes.

To Visit Penal and Reformatory Institutions—Aspinwall, Chairman; Mussett, Higbee.

To Visit Educational Institutions—Berry, Chairman; Anthony, Johnson.

Enrolled and Engrossed Bills—Aspinwall, Chairman; Coon, Morrison, Higbee, Salomon.

BILL TO REGULATE PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Representative Mauritzon of Cook Introduces a Unique Measure.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—Representative Mauritzon of Cook today introduced a bill to regulate the holding of primary elections. It provides for the incorporation of political parties in Illinois and the machinery for their management in much the same manner as other corporations are conducted. All nominations for political offices in the State by organized political parties which polled 5 per cent of the vote polled at the last election shall be made by primary election to be held eight weeks prior to any election for political offices, and they shall be held at the regular polling places by the regular election officers the same day. The controlling body of every party shall be elected by a vote of the people. Provision is made for the organization of ward and township clubs. Each party shall organize at least one ward or township club in each ward or township of the State. All persons shall be eligible to membership in said clubs who shall have arrived at the age of 21 and who shall sign their individual name or make their mark to the following pledge: "I promise in the presence of this club to maintain and support the principles of the —— party," which pledge shall be taken in the presence of the club. Any member of the club desiring to change his politics or his club on account of removal or otherwise shall express his desire to the Secretary of the club or some member of the Advisory Board, and he shall have his name stricken from the roster of the club, but he shall be eligible for membership in another club. Any person having his name on more than one ward or township club shall be liable to a fine of not less than $50 and be imprisoned until the fine is paid. Only qualified voters who are member of some club in good standing shall be permitted to vote. No electioneering or ticket peddling within 100 feet of the polls shall be permitted.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

Several Important Measures Come to Light Including Appropriations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—In the House today Mr. Crafts called up the report of the Statutory Revision Commission, of which he is Chairman, and asked that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The request was granted by unanimous consent. Among the bills introduced were these:

Mr. Callahan—Appropriating $31,000 for the conveyance of convicts to the penitentiaries, juvenile offenders to the State Reformatory, and juvenile female offenders to the Home for Juvenile Female Offenders.

Mr. Ingersoll—To appropriate $22,116 in addition to one-half of the college and seminary fund, for the ordinary expenses of the Southern Illinois Normal University.

Mr. Jones of Green—To repeal the law licensing dogs.

Mr. Kaiser—Increasing the fees of Justices of the Peace about 25 per cent.

Mr. O'Connell—Appropriating $33,366 to the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind.

Mr. Mauritzson—To provide for the incorporation of political parties and the holding of primary elections.

Mr. O'Harnett—To require railroad trains to stop at crossings of other railroads and remain three minutes after the signal is given indicating the approach of the trains on such other railroad to enable passengers to make connections with such other trains.

Mr. Shaffer—To protect manufacturers and dealers in beer, etc., from the loss of their casks, bottles, etc.

Mr. Snedeker—Appropriating $4,000 in aid of the Illinois Horticultural Society.

Mr. Wendell—To provide for the establishment and erection of the Illinois Asylum for the Incurable Insane; site to be selected by a commission of three citizens appointed by the Governor; the sum of $65,000 is appropriated.

Mr. White of McLean—Appropriating $36,000 for the ordinary and other expenses of the Illinois State Normal University.

Mr. Woolsey—To prohibit the issuance of insurance policies to persons under 16 years of age.

Mr. Cochran called up two Senate appropriation bills on third reading and both were passed with an emergency clause. One appropriates $50,000 to pay the employés and the other $12,000 to pay the incidental expenses of the General Assembly.

ROUTINE BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Several Bills Introduced and Resolutions on Miss Stevenson's Death Adopted.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—In the Senate today the following were among the bills introduced:

Senator Coon—Providing for the use of money derived from licensing dramshops to improve the public roads; to amend the act establishing and maintaining free schools.

Senator Mahoney—To provide for a State Board of Arbitration.

Senator Wall—To amend the garnishment law by reducing the amount exempted from $50 to $25.

Senator Howell—Appropriating $28,500 to defray current expenses of the State Normal School at Normal, Ill.

Senator Green—Appropriating $190,000 to rebuild the Southern Hospital for the Insane at Anna, and providing for the payment of the amount of sums of not more than $35,000 as the work progresses.

Senators Paisley, Green, and Mahoney requested that they be registered as voting for Franklin MacVeagh for Senator in the proceedings of the day before, they having been absent. President Bogardus suggested that with the consent of the members he would order that the day's journal show their wish to have voted for Mr. MacVeagh.

Senator Wells introduced resolutions of sympathy in regard to the death of Miss Stevenson, daughter of the Vice-President, which were adopted unanimously.

TO TAKE POLICE OUT OF POLITICS.

Committee of Chiefs Now at Springfield to Agree Upon a Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Chief of Police Brennan of Chicago, Chiefs Demmer of Aurora, B. F. Brubaker of Freeport, and Sexton of Rock Island and Maj. R. W. McClaughry, Warden of the State Reformatory at Pontiac are here today as a committee to consider and agree upon a bill to be presented to appoint Commissioners for cities and villages and whose duty it shall be to appoint the police without reference to politics.

IS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR A DEATH.

Blame for the "Owl" Train Accident Laid on William Graham.

William Graham of Oakdale was held to the grand jury yesterday by the Coroner's jury, which investigated the death of Mrs. William Preston, No. 222 Sunnyside avenue, Ravenswood. Mrs. Preston died at St. Joseph's Hospital Tuesday night from injuries received when the "Owl" Evanston suburban train ran onto a switch at the Deering Station of the Chicago and Northwestern road New Year's night and crashed into a freight train. Graham was night repairman for the road. The jury thought the accident due to his criminal carelessness. The inquest was held at St. Joseph's Hospital by Deputy Coroner Buckley. Towerman Martin testified that he gave the engineer of the passenger train the signal to go ahead at the switch and Engineer Robinson testified that the lights had been set for a clear track. It was shown that Graham, as repairman, had thawed out the snow-clogged switch. In the thawing-out process he had detached the movable parts from the mechanism by which they were controlled from the switch tower and had failed to make the connection again. The mittimus for Graham's arrest was put in the hands of Officer Meritz.

FERRIS WHELL MAY NOT BE MOVED.

Plans Afoot to Keep the Famous World's Fair Machine in Chicago.

The Ferris wheel may stay in Chicago. A proposal to rebuild it in a small pleasure park to be laid out in one of the divisions of the city, and another to make it the feature of a more pretentious resort for pleasure seekers in summer time, have been considered by the directors of the Ferris company. Meetings have been held recently, but nothing definite has been decided on. One of the directors said yesterday that several fresh offers to remove the wheel to New York and other cities had been received, and they were being considered in connection with the idea of re-erecting the wheel in the city where its reputation was made. "Something will be decided on within two weeks," the director said. "It is hard to predict what it will be, except that the wheel will probably revolve again before many months." Since the wheel was pulled down its various parts have been stored along the Midway Plaisance. All are numbered, and could be put together in a few weeks. The cost of so doing is estimated, however, to amount to a small fortune.

Vice-President to Go East.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Vice-President Stevenson, who, with his wife and two daughters, accompanied the remains of his daughter Mary from Asheville, N. C., will depart tomorrow for the East, accompanied by his younger daughter, Miss Letia, whom he will leave at Wellesley College, Mass. The Vice-President will go to Washington, and Mrs. Stevenson and Miss Julia will remain here with relatives for an indefinite period.

DAY OF DOOM DAWNS.

JUSTICE IS ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN SYNDICATE.

Uncle Sam and the Victims of the Blind Pool Invoke the Rigors of the Law—Western People Lose Over $160,000 on the Scheme—Its Chief Promoters Find This a Good Time for Disappearing—The Traders' Syndicate Also Claiming Attention—Startling Facts.

[Continued from first page.]

He was asked: "Can you give a single transaction made for the syndicate on the board?"

"I must refer you to Mr. Eberman. He can and no doubt will give you complete satisfaction on all those points. I will say that the newspaper statements are gross exaggerations. The American Syndicate has no connection with the Traders' Syndicate, nor do the sales of stock amount to anything like what the papers state."

MANY CHANGES IN ITS LOCATION.

The Concern Finds It Advisable to Make Several Removals.

The American Syndicate hasn't remained in any one location any considerable length of time. It began its printed existence in the Traders' Building. That was early in 1894. For some reason it next secured offices at room 1015 the Rookery. It got along very nicely there until the close of last year, when one of the circulars announcing stupendous dividends reached the Illinois Steel company, from which the syndicate was a sub-tenant. The showing of profits was so amazing, compared with what the Illinois Steel company could earn, that the company considered it too good to be true. The syndicate people were told they could either dissolve partnership harmoniously or fight. Mr. Eberman chose the former method, and by the middle of the present month the offices were vacated.

The next location sought was in the Owings Building, and it appears that excellent representations were made to F. P. Owings, who has charge of the building. They had no difficulty in securing Nos. 601 and 602. Mr. Owings was much surprised yesterday to learn the character of his new tenants, and he gave this account of their admission to the building: "Mr. Eberman came to me and said he was looking for quarters. I asked him what his business was, and he said he was a broker in stocks and bonds. That was all right, for I have a number of brokers in the building. He explained that he came from the Rookery, and, although it was in the middle of the month, he said other tenants had been secured for the rooms he left. About the same time a very smooth looking young gentleman came and inquired for offices. He wanted quarters with two exits. I showed him the rooms that Mr. Eberman had been looking at, and remarked that another party had an option on them for a day and a half. The young man walked right through the rooms, and apparently made up his mind in a second that they were all right. As we were going out into the hall, Mr. Eberman accidentally came along. They held a whispered consultation and a little while later Mr. Eberman came to my office and said he would take the rooms. I was particularly struck with the manner in which he paid the rent in advance. He reached into his trousers pocket and drew forth a big roll of bills. From the outside he took a $20 note. Then from his vest pocket he produced $2.50. He was given the privilege of renting the offices by the month. I didn't understand why he wanted it that way then, but perhaps I do now, though I wish to say that Mr. Eberman is a nice looking old gentleman. The young man, however, had an eye that showed business from start to finish.

TRADERS' SYNDICATE IS TALKED OF.

Its Operations Somewhat Similar to Mr. Lewis' Smooth Concern.

The Traders' Syndicate is another good thing that sprang up after it was shown in the case of the American that a good idea and audacity was all that was necessary to make money in speculation. Those interested in it declare it has no connection whatever with the American syndicate, but it has an astonishingly similar way of doing business, also of quitting business with the American. The Traders' has for its present officers F. M. Moore, President, and E. H. Rood, Secretary and Treasurer. The syndicate, like its parent, is organized under the laws of West Virginia. It wasn't so ambitious in the matter of capital stock, however, as it boasts of but $1,000,000 in that commodity. It has an office, or rather a kind of an office, in Room 74 Traders' Building, the original office of the American Syndicate. There doesn't appear on the door of room 74 anything to indicate the Traders' Syndicate's presence, and yesterday afternoon there were no officers in to give a statement of the troubles of the enterprise. It is having them, though, for a man who announced that he merely had desk-room there said the President and the Secretary were out straightening some legal difficulties. One phase of this legal difficulty is the arrest of J. W. Dudgeon of Pittsburg on a charge of using the United States mails to defraud. Dudgeon has been acting as agent in Pittsburg for the Traders' Syndicate, and if he has been violating the postal laws so have the officers of the company. Dudgeon gave $1,000 bail at Pittsburg Monday and yesterday he was here in Chicago consulting with the attorneys for the syndicate in order to find out where he was at. He didn't learn yesterday, but expects to be satisfied on that point this morning and return to Pittsburg.

Lewis in the Game.

H. M. Lewis, although it has been generally denied, has been the broker for the Traders' Syndicate, and he didn't succeed in making any more money for that organization last December than he did for the other one. There is a great similarity in size and appearance of a notice which was sent to stockholders in the Traders' and the one which was sent to the stockholders of the American Syndicate. However, in the notice from the Traders' there is a specific statement of the amount of loss for the month. The statement is dated Chicago, Dec. 22, 1894. It forms an interesting bit of reading and is as follows:

The market started to advance as we predicted, but did not hold, and as it is not acting as we expected we think it wise to close up our accounts for the month with a loss of about $200 and do nothing further until after the holidays, when the course of the market will be more clearly defined. We regret the advance did not continue so that we could pay a good dividend, but we feel confident it will come in the near future. Our policy is when the market does not go our way we close out AT ONCE and take a small loss rather than take any chances of heavy losses. By this method we best protect the interests of our members.

Towne & Mabie are the attorneys for the American Syndicate. They are also the attorneys for the Traders' Syndicate. As no one else could be found to make a statement for the American Syndicate Mr. Towne was asked to do so. He said: "The syndicate is all right if it is honestly managed, and I believe this syndicate is. It is not like the blind pools that flourished in Pittsburg. This syndicate is a regularly incorporated company. The investor is not a depositor, but he is a stockholder. He buys a share of stock for $10 and he understands that his money is to be used as an investment fund. If he gets tired of the investment he can no more go to the syndicate and ask for the return of the money he paid for the stock than could the purchaser of bank stock go to a bank and demand the purchase price of the shares he held. I have known Mr. Eberman for a good while and I believe he is honest. I don't know so much about Mr. Hamilton, but I think he came somewhere from the East. Mr. Martine is a figure-head. We are prepared to show that the dividends paid were actually earned. Mr. Eberman is the really important man in the syndicate now. In refusing to pay the Pennsylvania people who have brought suit against us he acted on my advice. I told him he had no right to pay them back the money they had invested in stock. If one stockholder could receive the return of such money, others could, and it would result in the breaking up of the business. Besides, it wasn't fair to pay the money back in that manner. The syndicate has taken in altogether about $160,000. I don't know just how much there is left, but there ought to be all of it, with the exception of the December losses. I don't know what those losses were."

HAS A WIDE FIELD OF OPERATIONS.

Cash Favors of the American Syndicate Are Scattered Broadcast.

The field of operations of the American Syndicate was not confined to any part of the United States, nor even by those limits, for among those who were induced to part with their cash was C. McMicken of Winnipeg, in far off Manitoba. The East, and particularly Pennsylvania, was the richest harvest ground, but the West bore golden fruit to the guileful promoters as well. Ohio, Missouri, and Michigan were the most fruitful of results. Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana had a few who did not withstand the voice of the tempter. Chicago furnished at least two, and nearly every State in the Union was represented on the books of the concern.

The appended lists are by no means complete, but fairly represent the proportion of business done in various localities. The 200 or more names in these lists represent the investment of many thousands of dollars with the syndicate. Among these names are to be found those of men of wealth and standing who certainly pressed the limit when they invested at all, but others are of people in moderate circumstances who hoped to eke out their incomes by the vast dividends so glowingly figured out by Eberman, Lewis, et al. A remark young Eberman let drop is significant in this connection: "Most of our subscribers represent petty and insignificant investments." THE TRIBUNE has lists of nearly ten times the number of names here printed and even then the whole is not told:

Ohio.

W. Stencruagle, Box 203, Columbus; T. J. Ballenberger, No. 1094 Bennett street, Columbus; H. A. Houstle, Box 73, Columbus; G. Ledamsville, Cincinnati; Samuel S. Matthews, No. 336 Linn street, Cincinnati; Henry Nessler, Pilsiton; R. C. Warner, Lima; Dr. C. M. Simpson, No. 58 Harbor street, Cleveland; Herbert Miles, No. 43 Lawrence street, Cincinnati; B. F. Duncan, Niles; D. L. Zahwise, Ohio Suspender company, Mansfield; James A. Ross, No. 222 Tenth street, Toledo; A. J. McGuinness, Zanesville; H. E. Schooley, No. 420 East Main street, Alliance; Dr. O. P. Brown, Basil; G. W. Kinnier, Basil; A. O. Ely, Box 242 Washington Court-House; C. F. Lovejoy, No. 5 Euclid avenue, Cleveland; William H. Worstell, Short Creek; W. A. Case, Ravenna; David Wells, Shrive; M. M. Davis, Hartwell; David M. Reed, National Nail House, Montgomery County; Charles H. Greb, Box 396, Canal Dover; W. W. Watson, Salem; T. H. Doran, Cincinnati; R. B. Edson, Middletown; Frederick Neer, Milford Center; J. C. Hoskins, 213 Broadway, Toledo; Anna Ducks, Lectonia; W. H. Kendall, Abbeyville; J. W. Mercer, Alliance; I. S. Williams, Forest; T. H. Cosgrove, Cincinnati; B. C. Thompson, Parrott; F. T. Bauserman, Box 1,209, Galion; C. M. Hass, Dayton; M. M. Shaw, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy office, Cincinnati; C. A. Zuizke, Sandusky; V. Scott, Sandusky; W. R. Weston, Ontario; A. McFadden, Columbus club, Columbus; J. E. Blackburn, Bellaire; B. F. Yanny, Alliance; T. L. Wolverton, Painesville; A. W. Groff, Akron; J. A. Fuller, Warren; J. R. Johnston, No. 102 South Ohio avenue, Columbus; O. A. Strobel, Cincinnati; J. W. Brown, No. 6 Beadle street, Wooster; W. G. Harbison, Spencerville; Harper & Co., Third and Main streets, Cincinnati; D. Wenger, Buxton City; Mrs. Kate Ozier, Shiloh; W. L. Alexander, Crestline; A. L. Fessenden, No. 214 Lower Bellbroke pike, Xenia; H. J. Haldeman, Salem; H. F. Young, East Palestine; A. E. Lowe, No. 135 South Front street, Columbus; J. K. Reynolds, Big River; Wilbur Murray, Toledo; Fannie McDonald, No. 278 East Third street, Cincinnati; G. E. Dugard, Troy; B. Miller, 18 Fulton street, Cleveland; J. M. Bell, 131 Broadway, Salem; C. L. Ferrell, 281½ North High street, Columbus; E. A. Grant, Geneva; A. W. Deibg, 40 Rowland street, Canton; C. D. Weaver, Garfield; Asa B. Ware, Garfield; C. F. Sauggutb, Tiffin; Charles Ihrig, 282 Franklin avenue, Cleveland; F. M. Williams, 24 Crown street, Cincinnati; F. L. Rosemond, Cambridge; Charles H. Welch, Athens Gas and Electric Light company, Athens; C. W. Dickens, Bellaire; P. Colvin, 644 Vance street, Toledo; Paul W. Lee, 133 North Buckeye street, Wooster; J. B. Simmons, Fredrickstown; J. E. Hitchcock, Oberlin; Mattie C. Thompson, North Lewisburg; A. L. Myer, Fourth and Vine streets, Cincinnati; Mrs. E. E. Funk, Shreve; J. Z. Krumm, Columbus; A. S. Barnes, Celina; Osro Keater, 509 Adams street, Dayton; W. H. Harrison Jr., Newark; C. G. Botte, 65 Elder street, Cincinnati.

Missouri.

N. C. Dickson, No. 22 North Second street, St. Louis; W. P. Armstrong, Clinton; Charles E. New, Wates-Pierce Oil company, St. Louis; Wm. Emery, 730 South Sixth street, St. Louis; P. H. Grace, Sedalia; E. F. Bennett, Benier; George H. Tirinbull, No. 718 West Seventeenth street, Kansas City; Charles J. Walker, Wentzville; B. I. Franklin, Watson; Richard W. Barry, No. 312 South Twenty-first street, St. Louis; M. S. Cartter, 705 Oriel Building, St. Louis; P. E. Hudson, Mexico; Garwood Bradford, Shelbyville; W. A. Walker, Montrose; J. Storm, Carthage; William Marzley, No. 1021 Morrison avenue, St. Louis; T. Golding, Neilleyville; D. F. Wilson, Box 369, Hamilton; C. A. Wilder, Laddonia; E. A. Haight, Kirkwood; Louis Krab, La Grange; R. J. Burrow, No. 825 Washington street, St. Louis; George L. Snyder, No. 2722 Pine avenue, St. Louis; W. K. Abell, Kansas City Commission company, Kansas City; Mrs. L. Froiste, No. 2015 Washington avenue, St. Louis; J. O. Urner, No. 2827 Gamble street, St. Louis; Leonard A. Heid, No. 1314 Blair avenue, St. Louis; C. A. Goldbeck, No. 14 South Fifteenth street, St. Louis; N. P. Hawston, Missouri Safe Deposit company, St. Louis; F. H. Woodworth, No. 4380 Westminster place, St. Louis; W. H. Korhammer, box 42, Shrewsburg; Syea Newton, Odin; J. K. Jones, No. 722 Pine street, St. Louis; E. P. Bennett, Bevier; Marion Westfall, Eighth and Pine streets, St. Louis.

Michigan.

M. R. West, No. 43 Front avenue, Detroit; F. E. Perry, No. 38 Howell street, Hillsdale; E. J. Arthur, No. 167 Henry street, Detroit; Willard Hadley, Hillsdale; J. W. Lean, No. 73 Brady street, Detroit; Frederick L. Howell, No. 1015 Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids; M. R. West, No. 43 Forest avenue, Detroit; Mary D. Train, Ewen; Dr. H. Erickson, No. 127 St. Aubin avenue, Detroit; P. Nicholson, West Bay City; H. E. Lake, Northville; W. B. Wagner, No. 156 Twelfth street, Detroit; G. F. Gardner, Hillsdale; H. Aldred, Au Sable; R. H. Courtney, No. 91 Alfred street, Detroit; A. M. Donovan, No. 18 Howard street, Detroit; M. P. Brown, Adrian; W. W. Wheeler, Calumet; Charles L. Ware, No. 127 East Elizabeth street, Detroit; T. E. Morse, East Saginaw; P. A. Perrenaud, Ionia.

Illinois.

K. G. Whittaker, East St. Louis; R. C. Williams, Fort Sheridan; Richard Draffin, No. 5240 Atlantic street, Chicago; G. L. Dugand, No. 613 Fifteenth street, Rock Island; J. Worth, Hillsboro; G. A. Beattie, Carlisle; J. P. Wilson, Ottawa; W. A. Dodge, Warsaw; J. P. Guthrie, Hamilton; F. A. Hoy, No. 166 Dearborn street, Chicago; J. B. Guignon, No. 419 Broadway, East St. Louis; W. D. Conkle, Urbana; O. Kitinger, El Dorado; John W. Eakin, Cairo City Gas company, Cairo.

Iowa.

D. Weeks, Delmonico Hotel, Maquoketa; F. M. Speck, No. 314 K avenue, Cedar Rapids; P. J. Van Laplandam, No. 1316 Orleans street, Keokuk; C. M. Leroy, Burlington; A. C. Green, Middletown; W. J. Davenport, Council Bluffs; M. Welker, No. 607 Main street, Council Bluffs; J. A. Roff, Box 502, Council Bluffs; E. S. Wilson, C., R. I. & P. R. R., Commerce; T. Henry, No. 1305 Capitol avenue, Des Moines; R. S. Raram, Keokuk; W. K. Beechley (investment broker), Cedar Rapids.

Indiana.

H. B. McNulty, C., C., C. & St. L. freight office, Indianapolis; C. E. Stiff, The Marlow, Indianapolis; E. Crompton, No. 86 Massachusetts avenue, Indianapolis; John L. Reilly, No. 620 Locust street, Evansville; A. H. Carpenter, Mount Jackson; Charles Whitcomb, Terre Haute; F. G. Huddleston, Newcastle; Mrs. Laura De Rinter, No. 1026 North Meridian street, Indianapolis; George Fassold, Brownstown; J. Cadwallader, North Madison.

Wisconsin.

J. M. Dakin, Waupaca; Henry M. Hartman, Little Sturgeon; Jess S. Fields, Prescott; P. L. Rau, Two Rivers; T. F. O'Neil, Darlington; S. H. Cornell, No. 258 Twelfth street, Milwaukee.

Nebraska.

Charles M. Glair, Box 470, Lincoln; Thomas Birchell, North Platte; Arthur M. Edwards, No. 3012 North Sherman street, Omaha; H. M. Brazie, Box 153, Wymore; P. L. Winkle, No. 1013 Farnham street, Omaha; F. L. Howell, Browell Hall, Omaha.

Minnesota.

L. B. Wyneau, Box 10, Dickson; C. B. Sternes, 802 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis; J. Middlevirst, 1103 Girard avenue, Minneapolis; M. Lindek, 307 Eighteenth street, Minneapolis.

Kansas.

J. B. Glenn, 118 S. Lawrence street, Wichita; J. F. Hannan, Kansas City.

In Arkansas, Colorado, North and South Dakota, Montana, about twenty more.

HANDY THROWS LIGHT ON THE SCHEME.

An Ex-President Talks of the Peculiar Doings of the Syndicate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Joseph K. Handy of No. 272 Loomis street, Chicago, formerly for a brief while President of the American syndicate of that city, in an interview tonight had the following to say regarding the affairs of that institution. He became bookkeeper of the syndicate on Oct. 3 last, and immediately took entire charge of the accounts. His attention was attracted to the peculiar methods of the syndicate by the advertisements inserted in Eastern and far-away Southern and Western papers promising dividends of 25 and 30 per cent upon the stock. In their prospectus it was asserted the dividends earned could be drawn out at short notice, but in all but few instances the officials refused payment when the demand was made. He was astonished to find they had kept no regular cash book, the receipts being entered in small journals and not footed. There was no record of disbursements. The only depository for the funds was the Royal Trust company of Chicago, and upon this institution checks were drawn in payment of such dividends as the syndicate was compelled to pay in order to avoid exposure.

At this time D. P. Eberman was acting Secretary and Treasurer. In marketing the bonds he signed the name of B. L. Pynchon as President. Oct. 14 Eberman went to Handy with the proposition that he thereafter sign the stock certificates. No legal authority was secured for this, yet a few days afterwards when the attorneys for the syndicate, Mabie & Town, called at the office, Eberman introduced Handy to them as President. Next day Handy was informed he had been elected President, and Eberman admitted that "B. L. Pynchon, President," was none other than his own daughter.

Urged by Aberman and the attorneys Mr. Handy consented to act. He says he was present at a meeting of the "Board of Directors," and was astonished to learn that the board consisted of the clerks in the office and the young lady typewriter. This board had elected Handy to the Presidency. At this meeting Eberman presented a typewritten communication, showing the profits during October were $8,500, and a dividend of 5 per cent was voted at that meeting. Several stockholders demanded payment of Eberman, who after endeavoring to put off a settlement finally, when threatened with exposure, settled the claims.

Handy says that he understood that the syndicate had been working under a contract with Hamilton & Co., a firm of brokers, promising to pay them for their services 60 per cent on the first $50,000 worth of bonds disposed of, 50 per cent on the second $50,000, and 40 per cent on the next $100,000. Under this contract Eberman stated Hamilton & Co. had earned $95,000, which would be paid to them Dec. 31, 1894. Handy became suspicious, and, refusing to sign the minutes of a meeting because they were written upon a loose sheet of paper, quarreled with Eberman, who refused to pay a small balance on his salary, and Handy left.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 23.—Three depositors in the American Syndicate of Chicago left for that city today to enter suit against the managers and employés for conspiracy. One of the depositors has $3,000 and another has $300 in the pool.

SHE SAYS SHE IS MADE A VICTIM.

Queer Story of an Alleged Conspiracy Is Told by Mrs. B. Hamadon.

Mrs. B. Hamadon, No. 2009 State street, who was to testify before the grand jury Tuesday in a larceny case against W. Van Vilger, was arrested the same day, and declares that a number of persons have conspired to put her out of the way in order to prevent the prosecution of Van Vilger. From the woman's statement it appears someone has exerted considerable influence in Van Vilger's behalf. Six months ago while Mrs. Hamadon was living in a Wabash avenue flat, she says, Van Vilger wrenched a $75 diamond ring from her hand and disappeared. He was arrested and tried before Justice Wallace, who held him over to the Criminal Court. As month after month passed and Van Vilger escaped indictment, Justice Wallace took the matter in hand and wrote a letter to State's-Attorney Kern calling his attention to it. The State's-Attorney subpœnaed Mrs. Hamadon for Tuesday, but the same morning she was arrested by policemen from the Cottage Grove Station and taken before Justice Foster, who fined her $25. Mrs. Hamadon paid her fine, but was unable to appear against Van Vilger. She told her woes to the police last night and an effort will be made to find the persons who caused her arrest.

BELIEVE IN WIDER RECIPROCITY.

Resolutions Adopted by the Manufacturers at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 23.—The national convention of manufacturers today was addressed by President M. E. Ingalls and ex-Senator Warner M. Miller. The partial report of the Committee on Resolutions called out a protracted discussion. The following were adopted:

To the largest possible extent our home market would be retained and supplied by our own producers and our foreign relations should be extended in every direction and manner not inconsistent therewith.

The principle of reciprocity should be embodied in the national legislation, in accordance with the requirements of equity, so that reciprocal trade relations between the United States and foreign countries may be developed.

Believing that ships sailing under the flag of the United States should carry our entire maritime commerce and in view of the injury thereto by subsidized foreign shipping we declare in favor of a judicious system of subsidies in order to complete restoration and extension of our merchant marine.

The Nicaragua Canal being essential to the commerce of the United States and of national importance we favor its construction and operation under the control of the Federal Government.

Our national and artificial waterways should be improved and extended by the Federal Government to full needs of commerce, connecting the Great Lakes with the rivers of the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic seaboard.

TAKES IN FORTY-ONE PAPER MILLS.

Northern Trust Company of Chicago Foreclosing Mortgages.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Northern Trust company of Chicago today took possession of the plant of the Columbia Paper company in this city simultaneously with that of assuming of the control of forty-one other factories of the same company throughout the country on the strength of a mortgage to secure the million in bonds placed two years ago when the plant was purchased of the Graham Paper company for $98,000. The local manager of the Columbia Straw Paper company says the company has been unable to continue the business and meet obligations because of want of working capital, which will be furnished by the company which will continue to operate the property.

[Byron L. Smith, President of the Northern Trust Company Bank, said last night his concern had no interest in the paper company except as trustee for the bondholders and to protect their interest. "We are the trustees in the trust deed. The company defaulted in the payment of its interest and the bondholders requested us to take possession of the property. There are mills in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Most of them I think are closed. The stock is nearly all owned in the East.]

LAKE STREET "L" STOCK IN COURT.

Rees Welsh and James Parsons Figure In a Case in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Rees Welsh has began an action in the Common Pleas Court against James Parsons to recover $55,000 alleged to be due under the following circumstances: Welsh sets out in his statement that he and Parsons were both heavy stockholders in the Lake Street Elevated railroad company of Chicago and Parsons had loaned the company $100,000, the payment of which the company had agreed to secure by its note, accompanied by its mortgaged bonds, to the amount of $110,000. March 23, 1889, Welsh says Parsons requested him to assume one-half of the contract of the loan, which he consented to do, and not having the cash, he, at Parsons' suggestion and request, sold 3,200 shares of his stock in the company and Parsons received the proceeds. Since the transaction Welsh asserts Parsons has received from the elevated railroad company $110,000 in mortgage bonds, and although he has demanded his share Parsons has refused to surrender the bonds.

PENNSYLVANIA'S EARNINGS DROP.

Heavy Decreases Shown by the 1894 Report as Compared with 1893.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 23.—The statement of the Pennsylvania railroad company, issued today, shows for lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the twelve months of 1894 as compared with the same period of 1893 a decrease in gross earnings of $7,670,938, a decrease in expenses of $6,632,270, a decrease in net earnings of $1,038,688. All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for the twelve months of 1894 as compared with the same period of 1893 show a decrease in gross earnings of $5,123,559, decrease in expenses of $3,717,098, and a decrease in net earnings of $1,406,460.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash.

DELAY GIVING NAMES.

ELECTION BOARD DOES NOT GET ITS LISTS OF JUDGES.

People's Party the Only One to Come to Time and Its List Was Incomplete—Time Limit Set for Last Evening in Order to Notify the Men Recommended—Demurrer in the Swift-Hopkins Contest Postponed to Friday Morning—Other Political News.

There has been considerable delay on the part of the Executive committees of the three political parties in certifying the names of men recommended as election judges and clerks to the Election Board. The ruling of the Commissioners was that all names should be in by 5 o'clock last evening, but the People's party committee was the only one complying with the rule, and its list was incomplete. The Commissioners will meet tomorrow to begin the examination of the men recommended, and they wanted all the recommendations in yesterday so that the clerk would have time to notify the candidates for judges and clerks.

The Republican committee met yesterday to dispose of several contests which had arisen on account of the county and city committeemen not being able to agree. County Committeeman Mamer of the Nineteenth Ward presented the list made out by the ward club, while City Committeeman Chott presented a list of his own. They tried to agree Tuesday, but were unable to do so and each was given a hearing yesterday. Mr. Mamer had the Executive committee of the ward club with him. After an hour or so of discussion the committee told the two committeemen to retire and reach an amicable settlement. Mr. Chott claimed there were Democrats on the list made out by the ward club.

An agreement had been made by Committeeman James Irwin and Committeeman Kit Gould of the Thirty-fourth Ward that the former should appoint the judges and clerks north of Eighty-seventh street and the latter appoint those south. Irwin turned in a list for all the precincts in the ward. The result was that the committee refused to accept Irwin's judges for the nineteen precincts south of Eighty-seventh street and Gould was allowed to appoint them. The recommendations of Committeeman McCarthy of the Twenty-ninth Ward were challenged and the Executive committee will look up the men on the list handed in. A full set will be certified to the Election Commissioners today.

The Democrats are also having trouble with some of their committeemen. The Executive committee met yesterday and referred all contests to the Subcommittee on Primaries and Contests. Ald. Brennan is Chairman and he called a meeting for today. William Skakel wants to select the judges in the First Ward, and so do Ald. Coughlin and his followers. There is also a contest in the Seventh Ward and another in the Tenth. Ex-Ald. Schumacher of the Standard club is endeavoring to shut out Hugh Kern's following. There may be some friction in the Twelfth Ward. In the Seventeenth the clash is between Ald. Gosselin and Ald. Maurice M. O'Connor.

There are three judges and two clerks to be selected for each precinct in the city. The examination of these men will engage the Election Commissioners several days. There are now 930 precincts in Chicago and Cicero.

SWIFT-HOPKINS CASE GOES OVER.

Argument on the Demurrer to the Bill of Review to Be Heard Friday.

The argument on the demurrer to the bill of review filed by George B. Swift in the Swift-Hopkins election contest will be heard by Judge Carter tomorrow morning. The argument was set for yesterday, but Messrs. Robbins and Honoré, who appeared for the Mayor in the absence of A. W. Green, succeeded in securing a postponement until tomorrow. They wanted until Monday. The reason assigned for delay was that Mr. Green is in New York on professional business and Mr. Robbins was engaged in another case.

The Mayor's attorneys were cited into court under the order recently issued by Judge Carter that neither side in the contest can make a move in court without a day's notice to the opposing side. A notice from Mr. Swift's counsel informed them that at 2 o'clock the demurrer of last Saturday and the motion to dismiss the bill would be called up for argument. John S. Miller and Merritt Starr, representing the contestant, appeared in court with an assortment of law books which filled a whole table.

"When this case was up some days ago," said the court, "I stated that it was the policy of the court to expedite election cases. I said then to Mr. Honoré that if Mr. Green and the other counsel could prepare to go on with the case soon they ought to secure the services of other attorneys. The court wants all the information it can get on this case, but it does not want to wait two years for it. If the case is to be tried at all it should be tried soon. I am not disposed to grant delay. Mr. Green certainly knew when this bill was filed in November that an answer would be due by the return day in January, and he had ample time to prepare."

Mr. Robbins said it was not fair to force him into the argument unprepared, for that was what it would amount to if the court refused the request for time. The case is one, he said, of great public interest and ought to be argued fully and carefully. Mr. Honoré said that when he asked for time some days ago to file the demurrer he stated to the court that Mr. Robbins was engaged in court, and he has been engaged constantly since that day.

Judge Carter said the importance of the case, which was urged by the attorneys, was one of the strongest reasons why there should be no unnecessary delay. He repeated that it was his intention to guard against delay in election cases, not only in this one but in any case of the kind. The fact that Mr. Robbins had been engaged in court, Judge Carter said, was a good reason why he should be given some time to prepare. After some further argument the court decided to hear the argument Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Republican club of the Twenty-first Ward, at its meeting Tuesday evening, adopted a resolution indorsing George B. Swift for the Mayoralty nomination. The Twenty-sixth Ward club indorsed Mr. Swift the same evening and Chris Strassheim for Treasurer.

Little States.

There are five States of the German Empire each smaller than Rhode Island.

Do You Know

What It Is

To have those dreadful pains and aches in legs, shoulders, arms, or any of the joints, which are the symptoms of

Rheumatism

If so, why do you not adopt the common sense method of cure and take the best blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla? Rheumatism may well be considered a blood disease, undoubtedly originating in deficient digestion and improper food, which cause an excess of uric or lithic acid in the

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

stomach and blood. This acid unites with other poisons, and, accumulating in the joints, cause the dreadful pains and aches of the disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes the acid, tones the stomach, makes healthy blood, and cures rheumatism.

Could Hardly Walk

"I had rheumatism so that I could hardly walk. I took a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I can walk as well as I ever could." GEORGE MANN, Ridgewood, N. J.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

FEW BILLS IN

NONE OF THE CURRENC
LIKELY TO PA

Allison's Exchequer Note P
in the Senate—Financia
fered by Smith and Jon
man's Bill Provides for
and a Big Issue of Gold
Attack Made by Turpie
the Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2
Senator Aldrich of Rhode Isla
Republican members of the F
tee and the parliamentary lead
on the floor, this afternoon ex
tive conviction that none o
schemes yet offered had the s
of being enacted into law at th
sion of Congress. The mania
currency schemes has taken p
Senate quite as completely as
House before the Carlisle
squelched, and almost every S
floor has some sort of a prop
pocket while the Finance com
has a round half dozen under
One of the members of the c
this afternoon that the intervie
Allison on the currency questi
THE TRIBUNE contained the ger
most likely solution of the pe
tions yet offered. He believed
exchequer notes running for
three years, as proposed by the
would tide over the Treasury
could be taken for a permanen
of the currency system if it
sirable. At the same time the
would be ample to maintain
tween gold and silver. The S
declared it as his opinion that
a compromise could be passed
session it would certainly b
that suggested by Senator Alli
pressed the hope that the plan
mulated and introduced in bo
House in the form of a reg
merit of the scheme, he said,
was only palliative and di
pose to change the enti
system of the country t
was evidently a temporary
At the same time it entirely
clash with the silver men, as
while calculated to provide a l
for silver did not give the whit
advantage it does not enjoy at
time. Several Senators have
the Allison plan, and there is a
ing that in the closing days of
may be adopted as the only th
under the circumstances. On
Senator said this afternoon that
like that proposed by Senator
not adopted by the present Cong
session would not only be proba
be almost inevitable under
stances.

TWO NEW CURRENCY BILLS

Smith and Jones Offer Impo
ures in the Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23
ate today the credentials of Mr.
Michigan for the term beginn
next and of Mr. Burrows, who s
unexpired term of the late S
bridge, were presented.
Mr. Palmer's resolution in
bounty payments to Missour
passed.
A new and practical turn to
subject was given by Mr. Hale
who introduced an amendment
matic and consular bill provid
for the survey of a cable route c
Hawaiian Islands with the Unit
Mr. Smith (Dem., N. J.) the
bill which attracted much attent
vides for a non-partisan currency
of twelve members to make inv
fiscal questions and for an issu
produce revenues for the gover
Smith said he had hoped to see
to the present currency emerge
convinced, however, that so li
mained for legislation that no
passed the present session.
cumstances he proposed this
would set on foot a full investi
view to securing the proper rem
desirable, he said, to have a
commission in order that its wor
mend itself to the new Congress
Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) adde
est on the currency question b
a bill which has been discussed i
committee. Its reading was
close attention owing to the
the Senator in shaping most of
committee work.

Argument for the B

Mr. Jones addressed the Senat
cerning the currency bill he h
He spoke of the constant danger
ent plan of issuing bonds whi
the banks to force an issue, then
from the Treasury in order
bonds, and thus keep up this con
on the gold reserve and the const
for bonds. "I am not a believ
declared Mr. Jones, "but I a
submit to bonds as a matter of
long as there is coupled with
manly, honest recognition of
feeling throughout the countr
silver is properly recognized the
to the issue of bonds and I wi
under no other conditions." Mr
it was his conviction that the
would make a grave mistake i
on the extreme limits of their ho
The failure of the silver eleme
concerted action was made evi
as Mr. Jones closed his rem
Stewart took the floor to argu
Jones bill.
Mr. Burrows, accompanied by
his old associates of the Hous
this point, and on motion of
(Mr. McMillan) Mr. Burrows w
as Senator from Michigan.

Turpie Attacks Morg

The Nicaragua Canal bill was
up and Mr. Turpie resumed his
the measure. He became extre
at one point and arraigned Mr.
is in charge of the bill. Mr. Tu
he had long cherished the illus
Chairmanship of the Committee
Relations was of the loftiest cha
was untouched and undefiled by
lusions and common place aspi
this illusion was dispelled an
Chairmanship had disappeared
o' the wisp in the mires of the Sa
Turpie proceeded to urge that
mortgage to be given th
was diaphanous and a me
The Senator spoke of the canal c
as watered and that this whole
combination of "fraud and w
Turpie heaped invectives on t
mortgage and "snide" partners
government which he said was in
canal project. There was an
named Peter who had been can
this Nicaragua scheme, he decl
attempt to canonize a new St.
Peter Funk of Legislation."
glorification of the Cheap Johns
sional work. At the close of Mr
marks the Senate went into exec
and then at 4 o'clock adjourned.

SYNOPSIS OF SMITH'S CURR

Favors a Commission and
$500,000,000 Gold Bo

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2
Smith's currency bill provides t
dent shall appoint four Commi
civil life, no more than two of
members of the same political
President of the Senate shall
Senators, no more than two of
members of the same party. Th
the House is to designate four
der the same conditions. The
Representatives chosen are to be
the Fifty-fourth Congress. Th
known as the "Monetary Com
is made the duty of the commi
into consideration and to inve
oughly all the various question
the currency so far as may be
the establishment of a judicio
currency on a permanent basis.
The commission is empowered
ferent portions of the country
Congress a final report of the r
investigations, together with
mendations as it may deem to be
interests of the United States not
the second Monday in December

DELAY GIVING NAMES.

ELECTION BOARD DOES NOT GET ITS LISTS OF JUDGES.

People's Party the Only One to Come to Time and Its List Was Incomplete—Time Limit Set for Last Evening in Order to Notify the Men Recommended—Demurrer in the Swift-Hopkins Contest Postponed to Friday Morning—Other Political News.

There has been considerable delay on the part of the Executive committees of the three political parties in certifying the names of men recommended as election judges and clerks to the Election Board. The ruling of the Commissioners was that all names should be in by 5 o'clock last evening, but the People's party committee was the only one complying with the rule, and its list was incomplete. The Commissioners will meet tomorrow to begin the examination of the men recommended, and they wanted all the recommendations in yesterday so that the clerk would have time to notify the candidates for judges and clerks.

The Republican committee met yesterday to dispose of several contests which had risen on account of the county and city committeemen not being able to agree. County Committeeman Mamer of the Nineteenth Ward presented the list made out by the ward club, while City Committeeman Chott presented a list of his own. They tried to agree Tuesday, but were unable to do so and each was given a hearing yesterday. Mr. Mamer had the Executive committee of the ward club with him. After an hour or so of discussion the committee told the two committeemen to retire and reach an amicable settlement. Mr. Chott claimed there were Democrats on the list made out by the ward club.

An agreement had been made by Committeeman James Irwin and Committeeman Kit Gould of the Thirty-fourth Ward that the former should appoint the judges and clerks north of Eighty-seventh street and the latter appoint those south. Irwin turned in a list for all the precincts in the ward. The result was that the committee refused to accept Irwin's judges for the nineteen precincts south of Eighty-seventh street and Gould was allowed to appoint them. The recommendations of Committeeman McCarthy of the Twenty-ninth Ward were challenged and the Executive committee will look up the men on the list handed in. A full set will be certified to the Election Commissioners today.

The Democrats are also having trouble with some of their committeemen. The Executive committee met yesterday and referred all contests to the Subcommittee on Primaries and Contests. Ald. Brennan is Chairman and he called a meeting for today. William Skakel wants to select the judges in the First Ward, and so do Ald. Coughlin and his followers. There is also a contest in the Seventh Ward and another in the Tenth. Ex-Ald. Schumacher of the Standard club is endeavoring to shut out Hugh Kern's following. There may be some friction in the Twelfth Ward. In the Seventeenth the clash is between Ald. Gosselin and Ald. Maurice M. O'Connor.

There are three judges and two clerks to be selected for each precinct in the city. The examination of these men will engage the Election Commissioners several days. There are now 930 precincts in Chicago and Cicero.

SWIFT-HOPKINS CASE GOES OVER.

Argument on the Demurrer to the Bill of Review to Be Heard Friday.

The argument on the demurrer to the bill of review filed by George B. Swift in the Swift-Hopkins election contest will be heard by Judge Carter tomorrow morning. The argument was set for yesterday, but Messrs. Robbins and Honoré, who appeared for the Mayor in the absence of A. W. Green, succeeded in securing a postponement until tomorrow. They wanted until Monday. The reason assigned for delay was that Mr. Green is in New York on professional business and Mr. Robbins was engaged in another case.

The Mayor's attorneys were cited into court under the order recently issued by Judge Carter that neither side in the contest can make a move in court without a day's notice to the opposing side. A notice from Mr. Swift's counsel informed them that at 2 o'clock the demurrer of last Saturday and the motion to dismiss the bill would be called up for argument. John S. Miller and Merritt Starr, representing the contestant, appeared in court with an assortment of law books which filled a whole table.

"When this case was up some days ago," said the court, "I stated that it was the policy of the court to expedite election cases. I said then to Mr. Honoré that if Mr. Green and the other counsel could prepare to go on with the case soon they ought to secure the services of other attorneys. The court wants all the information it can get on this case, but it does not want to wait two years for it. If the case is to be tried at all it should be tried soon. I am not disposed to grant delay. Mr. Green certainly knew when this bill was filed in November that an answer would be due by the return day in January, and he had ample time to prepare."

Mr. Robbins said it was not fair to force him into the argument unprepared, for that was what it would amount to if the court refused the request for time. The case is one, he said, of great public interest and ought to be argued fully and carefully. Mr. Honoré said that when he asked for time some days ago to file the demurrer he stated to the court that Mr. Robbins was engaged in court, and he has been engaged constantly since that day.

Judge Carter said the importance of the case, which was urged by the attorneys, was one of the strongest reasons why there should be no unnecessary delay. He repeated that it was his intention to guard against delay in election cases, not only in this one but in any case of the kind. The fact that Mr. Robbins had been engaged in court, Judge Carter said, was a good reason why he should be given some time to prepare. After some further argument the court decided to hear the argument Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Republican club of the Twenty-first Ward, at its meeting Tuesday evening, adopted a resolution indorsing George B. Swift for the Mayoralty nomination. The Twenty-sixth Ward club indorsed Mr. Swift the same evening and Chris Strassheim for Treasurer.

Little States.

There are five States of the German Empire each smaller than Rhode Island.

Do You Know

What It Is

To have those dreadful pains and aches in legs, shoulders, arms, or any of the joints, which are the symptoms of

Rheumatism

If so, why do you not adopt the common sense method of cure and take the best blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla? Rheumatism may well be considered a blood disease, undoubtedly originating in deficient digestion and improper food, which cause an excess of uric or lithic acid in the

Hood's Sarsaparilla **Cures**

stomach and blood. This acid unites with other poisons, and, accumulating in the joints, cause the dreadful pains and aches of the disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes the acid, tones the stomach, makes healthy blood, and cures rheumatism.

Could Hardly Walk

"I had rheumatism so that I could hardly walk. I took a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I can walk as well as I ever could." GEORGE MANN, Ridgewood, N. J.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation Price 25c per box.

FEW BILLS IN FAVOR.

NONE OF THE CURRENCY MEASURES LIKELY TO PASS.

Allison's Exchequer Note Plan Most Liked in the Senate—Financial Scheme Offered by Smith and Jones—The Jerseyman's Bill Provides for a Commission and a Big Issue of Gold Bonds—Savage Attack Made by Turpie on Morgan and the Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, one of the Republican members of the Finance committee and the parliamentary leader of his party on the floor, this afternoon expressed his positive conviction that none of the currency schemes yet offered had the slightest chance of being enacted into law at the present session of Congress. The mania for introducing currency schemes has taken possession of the Senate quite as completely as it did of the House before the Carlisle measure was squelched, and almost every Senator on the floor has some sort of a proposition in his pocket while the Finance committee already has a round half dozen under consideration. One of the members of the committee said this afternoon that the interview with Senator Allison on the currency question published in THE TRIBUNE contained the germ at least of the most likely solution of the perplexing questions yet offered. He believed the issue of exchequer notes running for one, two, or three years, as proposed by the Iowa Senator, would tide over the Treasury until measures could be taken for a permanent modification of the currency system if it were found desirable. At the same time the low rate bonds would be ample to maintain the parity between gold and silver. The Senator quoted declared it as his opinion that if any sort of a compromise could be passed at the present session it would certainly be substantially that suggested by Senator Allison, and he expressed the hope that the plan would be formulated and introduced in both Senate and House in the form of a regular bill. The merit of the scheme, he said, was that it was only palliative and did not propose to change the entire currency system of the country to suit what was evidently a temporary emergency. At the same time it entirely avoided any clash with the silver men, as its provisions while calculated to provide a larger market for silver did not give the white metal any advantage it does not enjoy at the present time. Several Senators have commended the Allison plan, and there is a growing feeling that in the closing days of the session it may be adopted as the only thing possible under the circumstances. One prominent Senator said this afternoon that if some plan like that proposed by Senator Allison were not adopted by the present Congress an extra session would not only be probable but would be almost inevitable under the circumstances.

TWO NEW CURRENCY BILLS PRESENTED.

Smith and Jones Offer Important Measures in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—In the Senate today the credentials of Mr. McMillan of Michigan for the term beginning March 4 next and of Mr. Burrows, who succeeds to the unexpired term of the late Senator Stockbridge, were presented.

Mr. Palmer's resolution in reference to bounty payments to Missouri militia was passed.

A new and practical turn to the Hawaiian subject was given by Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), who introduced an amendment to the diplomatic and consular bill providing $500,000 for the survey of a cable route connecting the Hawaiian Islands with the United States.

Mr. Smith (Dem., N. J.) then had read a bill which attracted much attention. It provides for a non-partisan currency commission of twelve members to make investigations of fiscal questions and for an issue of bonds to produce revenues for the government. Mr. Smith said he had hoped to see some solution to the present currency emergency. He was convinced, however, that so little time remained for legislation that no bill would be passed the present session. Under the circumstances he proposed this plan, which would set on foot a full investigation with a view to securing the proper remedy. It was desirable, he said, to have a non-partisan commission in order that its work might commend itself to the new Congress.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) added to the interest on the currency question by presenting a bill which has been discussed in the Finance committee. Its reading was followed with close attention owing to the prominence of the Senator in shaping most of the Finance committee work.

Argument for the Bill.

Mr. Jones addressed the Senate briefly concerning the currency bill he had submitted. He spoke of the constant danger in the present plan of issuing bonds which permitted the banks to force an issue, then to take gold from the Treasury in order to pay for the bonds, and thus keep up this constant assault on the gold reserve and the constant necessity for bonds. "I am not a believer in bonds," declared Mr. Jones, "but I am willing to submit to bonds as a matter of necessity as long as there is coupled with it a sensible, manly, honest recognition of silver. If the feeling throughout the country in favor of silver is properly recognized then I will agree to the issue of bonds and I will agree to it under no other conditions." Mr. Jones said it was his conviction that the silver men would make a grave mistake if they insisted on the extreme limits of their hopes.

The failure of the silver element to secure concerted action was made evident as soon as Mr. Jones closed his remarks, as Mr. Stewart took the floor to argue against the Jones bill.

Mr. Burrows, accompanied by a number of his old associates of the House, came in at this point, and on motion of his colleague (Mr. McMillan) Mr. Burrows was sworn in as Senator from Michigan.

Turpie Attacks Morgan.

The Nicaragua Canal bill was then taken up and Mr. Turpie resumed his speech against the measure. He became extremely personal at one point and arraigned Mr. Morgan, who is in charge of the bill. Mr. Turpie declared he had long cherished the illusion that the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations was of the loftiest character, that it was untouched and undefiled by modern delusions and common place aspirations. But this illusion was dispelled and this lofty Chairmanship had disappeared like a will o' the wisp in the mires of the San Juan. Mr. Turpie proceeded to urge that the proposed mortgage to be given the company was diaphanous and a mere pretense. The Senator spoke of the canal company stock as watered and that this whole project was a combination of "fraud and water." Mr. Turpie heaped invectives on the "bubble" mortgage and "snide" partnership with the government which he said was involved in the canal project. There was an apostle surnamed Peter who had been canonized. But this Nicaragua scheme, he declared, was an attempt to canonize a new St. Peter—"the Peter Funk of Legislation." It was the glorification of the Cheap Johns of Congressional work. At the close of Mr. Turpie's remarks the Senate went into executive session, and then at 4 o'clock adjourned.

SYNOPSIS OF SMITH'S CURRENCY BILL.

Favors a Commission and an Issue of $500,000,000 Gold Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Senator Smith's currency bill provides that the President shall appoint four Commissioners from civil life, no more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party. The President of the Senate shall appoint four Senators, no more than two of whom shall be members of the same party. The Speaker of the House is to designate four members under the same conditions. The Senators and Representatives chosen are to be members of the Fifty-fourth Congress. These are to be known as the "Monetary Commission." It is made the duty of the commission to take into consideration and to investigate thoroughly all the various questions relating to the currency so far as may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious system of currency on a permanent basis.

The commission is empowered to visit different portions of the country and make to Congress a final report of the results of its investigations, together with such recommendations as it may deem to be to the best interests of the United States not later than the second Monday in December, 1895. The bill also authorizes the issue of $500,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds, redeemable in gold coin at the expiration of ten years and bearing 3 per cent interest. The bonds are to mature thirty years from date and may be redeemed in twenty years. The proceeds of the bonds are to be used to defray current expenses of the government and for the redemption of United States legal tender and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890. The bonds are to be of the denominations of $20 and $50 and multiples and will be free from taxes. They must be paid for in gold, or the Secretary may accept United States notes or Treasury notes under the act of 1890.

National banks may issue circulating notes to the amount of bonds deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury, and the tax on such circulation is reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent.

Sec. 3 provides that no national bank shall retire its circulation without written authority from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 4 says that national banks desiring to retire the whole or any part of their circulating notes are required to deposit gold coin equal to the amount of the notes to be retired, and at all times to keep on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States in gold coin a sum equal to 5 per cent of their outstanding circulating notes, to be used for the redemption of such notes.

JONES MAKES CHANGES IN HIS BILL.

Concessions Made to the Bond Men and Also to the Silverites.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Senator Jones today introduced his financial and currency bill as follows:

Authority is given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of the United States to the amount of $500,000,000, payable in coin of the present standard value and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent, not be sold at less than par. Bonds to mature thirty years from date and be redeemable at the option of the government after twenty years. The Secretary is authorized to use the proceeds of the sale of the bonds to defray current expenses of the government and for the redemption of United States legal tender and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890. The bonds are to be of the denominations of $20 and $50 and multiplies of those sums at the option of the purchasers. The bonds are to be free from all taxes. It is declared to be the intention of the act to give full opportunity for general subscriptions for the bonds. Payment for the bonds may be made in gold coin, but the Secretary is allowed to accept United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of 1890.

National bank associations are permitted to issue circulating notes to the par value of United States bonds deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury, and the tax on such circulation is reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent. Hereafter no national banking association shall retire its circulation without written authority from the Secretary of the Treasury. So much of Sec. 12 of the act of 1882 as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold coin and to issue certificates therefor is also repealed. National banking associations desiring to retire the whole or any part of their circulating notes are required to deposit gold coin equal to the amount of notes to be retired and at all times to keep on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States in gold coin a sum equal to 5 per cent of their outstanding circulating notes, to be used for the redemption of such notes. Not exceeding one-half of the lawful reserves on account of deposits to be kept by national banking associations may consist of United States bonds issued under this act.

Secs. 6 and 7 provide for the displacement of all national bank and United States Treasury notes of denominations of less than $10 with silver certificates, the explicit declaration being made that it is the intention of the act that neither the Treasury Department nor national banks shall issue or keep in circulation any notes other than silver certificates of a less denomination than $10. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to redeem and cancel and not reissue the United States and Treasury notes whenever made as fast as the aggregate circulation of United States legal tender notes, Treasury notes, silver certificates, and national bank notes shall be in excess of the aggregate amounts of these forms of paper money in circulation at the date of the passage of the act.

The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to receive at any United States mint from any citizen of the United States silver bullion of standard fineness and coin into silver dollars of 412½ grains each. The seigniorage of the bullion is to belong to the United States and is to be the difference between the coinage value and the price of the bullion in London on the day the deposit is made. The Secretary is required to deliver to the depositors of such bullion standard silver dollars equal in amount to the price of the bullion, and whenever these coins shall be received into the Treasury certificates in denominations of less than $10 may be issued on them as now provided.

BERING SEA REGULATIONS FUTILE.

Startling Statement Touching the Seals Is Made by Mr. Dingley.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—A reply from Secretary Carlisle to Mr. Dingley's resolution calling for information relative to the effects of the inauguration of the Bering Sea regulations decided upon by the Paris tribunal which was laid before the House today drew from Mr. Dingley a statement as to the sealeries situation. He declared that Secretary Carlisle's response showed the Paris regulations had been a flat failure. Although the government lessees were allowed to take 25,000 male seals from the islands, they had not been able to find 16,000 while the Canadian pelagic sealers had taken 60,000, mostly females. In view of these facts, said Mr. Dingley, Secretary Carlisle concluded that within three years, five at the most, if the destruction went on, the Alaskan seal herd would be exterminated. The Treasury would lose a vast sum of money and the world would be deprived of an article of luxury and comfort. Mr. Dingley insisted that Great Britain should be immediately made acquainted with the facts. It was vitally interested. Over 50,000 Englishmen were employed in pressing, dyeing, and manufacturing seal goods, and it should be asked to unite for the protection of the herd. Congress should take action before adjournment, as the pelagic sealers were to sail on their voyages of extermination March 1, and 450,000 seals, valued at $10,000,000, would be at their mercy. When the facts were presented to Great Britain, Mr. Dingley thought, it would be moved to action.

Reed Interjects a Question.

Mr. Reed asked if it was not true the United States Government was spending a large sum of money to enable Canadian sealers to do their work more effectively, and Mr. Dingley replied that it was. Mr. Dingley presented a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. McMillin from the Ways and Means committee reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the cost of supporting a "kingly government" in Samoa.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr. Sayers (Dem., Tex.), who was in charge of the bill, explained its provisions and new features. It carried $38,540,721—$7,843,093 less than the estimates and $4,298,945 more than the bill for the current year.

Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.) took the first opportunity afforded to pay a tribute to Charles L. Carter, whom he described as the Hawaiian patriot who fell fighting for the republic. Mr. Pickler was applauded on both sides of the hall when he concluded, the applause of the Democrats being, however, of an ironical nature.

Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.) offered an amendment to increase the appropriation for the commencement and continuation of the public building at San Francisco from $50,000 to $250,000. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Daniels (Rep., N. Y.) offered an amendment to appropriate $15,000 for a light and fog signal at Grand Marias Harbor of Refuge, Lake Superior. The amendment was lost. Adjourned.

VENETIAN CARNIVAL TO BE GIVEN.

Italians of the City Preparing for a Season of Merrymaking.

A Venetian carnival will be given Feb. 20 at the South Side Turner Hall under the auspices of the Italian club. It will be in imitation of the Mardi-Gras festival held in Venice, Paris, and New Orleans. All the Italian societies in the city will take a prominent part. The carnival will be the first of the kind ever seen in Chicago, and, if successful, will be an annual affair. A jury, composed of spectators having no connection with the Italian club, will make the awards. The proceeds will be devoted to the enlargement of the club-house. The Committee on Arrangements consists of Augusta Alpini, A. J. Stefani, V. E. Maggi, E. De Campi, S. Tomaso, I. Zangrando, Z. Nasca, N. Chiostri, and Alfred De Matteis. The patronesses are Mrs. Dove Boetti, Mrs. Migliara, Mrs. Laudetta, Mrs. Tomaso, Mrs. Louis Gazzolo, Mrs. Costagnino, Mrs. Cassaretto, Mrs. M. Ciucci, Mrs. E. Rocca, Mrs. Cavagnaro, Mrs. Visconti, Miss Elena Varesi-Boccabadati, Miss Bangranco, Miss Lottie Long, Miss Arata, Miss L. Dasso, Miss J. Boretti, Miss Peluso, Miss Catherine Gazzolo, Miss J. Andrews, and Miss Millie Raggio.

GIVES THEM A SCARE.

CHICAGO MEN TROUBLED OVER THE NEW POSTOFFICE BILL.

Carlisle's Rumored Opposition Disturbs Their Equanimity—Treasury Conditions a Prominent Factor in Securing the the Necessary Appropriation—It May Be Necessary for Another Delegation to Visit the Capital—Palmer Wants to Pay Pacific Road Mortgages in Silver.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—There was a rumor at the Capitol today that Secretary Carlisle had written to the Senate Committee on Buildings and Grounds urging that body to report no bills carrying appropriations for a public building. This created consternation among the friends of the Chicago building, for they recognized the fact that an official declaration from the Secretary of the Treasury would be used with telling effect by the handful of Southern small-bore Senators who have fits of economy whenever any public improvement north of Mason and Dixon's line is under consideration. As a matter of fact, Secretary Carlisle did communicate last summer with Senator Vest, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, requesting him to keep down the appropriations in that direction because the Treasury was practically bankrupt. That, however, was a good while ago, and since that time the new tariff law has gone into effect, and this month at least the customs receipts show some improvement, while there is every reason to believe there will be much larger revenue from sugar and whisky. Secretary Carlisle has so far declined to make open confession of the fact that the Treasury is in bad shape, and it is not believed this point will be urged against the Chicago building. The Senate committee to which the Chicago bill was referred meets Saturday to consider that measure and the others which got through the House Monday. None of the bills as they came from the House carries an appropriation directly, and Senator Palmer declared this afternoon he had assurances from Senator Vest there would be no particular opposition in the committee to the Chicago bill. Whatever fight there will be is more likely to come up on the question of the preliminary appropriation.

⁂

There is no doubt of the fact that the Treasury is in bad shape and that the Secretary is using his influence to keep down appropriations as far as possible. At the same time the Democratic managers in the Senate and in the House as well have all along taken the position that the present law would produce sufficient revenue for the needs of the government within a few months, and for this reason they have thus far looked with disfavor on the bill to increase the beer tax and all other propositions to raise more revenue. The sentiment in the Senate, as far as can be learned, is decidedly friendly to Chicago. Many of the members of the body were at the World's Fair and were duly impressed with the importance of the city and with the enormous increases in its population and commercial importance. Several of the Senators, too, have had some personal knowledge of the disreputable condition of the Chicago ruin. It is a little unfortunate that the committee which has the bill in charge has no member living nearer to Chicago than Senator Vest, whose home is in Kansas City; but at the same time the building will have firm friends in the Senators from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Nebraska. As the matter now looks, Senator Palmer will be able to get the bill out of committee without the assistance of any delegation from Chicago, but later on it may be necessary for a committee to put in an appearance to do just such diligent work as was done successfully in the House.

⁂

Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means committee intends to call up the bill to repeal the discriminating duty on sugar from bounty-paying countries within a day or two. A special order will probably be reported from the Committee on Rules providing for the consideration of the bill, cutting off amendments, and providing for a vote at a fixed hour, without the consideration of any filibustering motions. There is no doubt under this method of procedure the bill will be easily carried through the House by the big Democratic majority. Even if amendments were printed Chairman Wilson would undoubtedly be sustained by the Democrats of the House. There is more doubt about the situation in the Senate, but some of the Republican Senators have recently assured Senator Vest that they will allow the repeal of the discriminating duty to pass. Filibustering might be resorted to against an independent bill, but would be less likely to be employed if the provision were attached to an appropriation bill. It is not unlikely some representative of the sugar trust will offer an amendment to make the repeal of the discriminating duty apply only to raw sugar and leave it in effect as applied to refined sugar, thereby adding another notch to the wall of protection afforded the sugar trust. Such a proposition might pass the Senate if the sugar Democrats were sustained by the solid Republican vote, but it would stand no chance of acceptance by the House. The House will insist on absolute repeal of the discriminating duty without other tariff legislation or will allow the entire proposition to fail.

⁂

Senator Palmer has taken a hand in the Pacific railroad fight, and believes he has succeeded in killing two birds with one stone, or would do so at least if the Senate could be brought to his way of thinking. His first idea was to head off the action of the roads in securing foreclosure suits at St. Louis and elsewhere. Under the provisions of the bill which he introduced today the Attorney-General is authorized to enter the appearance of the United States in the foreclosure suits as the party in interest and to set up a defense. The court is then to find what amount is due the United States and the creditors. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to take up the claims of the holders of the mortgages, thus allowing the government to succeed to all the rights of the creditors of the road. The particular thing about the bill, which has excited interest and amusement, is that the Senator proposes to pay off these claims of the creditors exclusively in silver dollars, and he says frankly that he not only wishes to get rid of the silver, but he wants to pay off the mortgage claims, and do it in the cheapest possible manner, and to take the silver out of the Treasury would not be a drain on the government funds, but rather a relief from embarrassment.

⁂

Considerable interest has been aroused in Pacific railroad schemes and several people are endeavoring to find out just who is responsible for the peculiar proposition to divert the sinking fund to the payment of bonds for the construction of a railroad from Sioux City to Julesburg, which was introduced by request both in the Senate and the House. It appears now that Senator Davis of Minnesota and Representative Henderson of Illinois were induced to introduce identical bills without reading them or knowing anything about the subject. Behind this barefaced scheme to deprive the government of the last remnant of security for its advances to the Pacific road are certain Boston capitalists who undertook the construction of the road west of Sioux City only to find they could neither complete it nor get their money back in any way without a substantially direct communication with the Union Pacific system. The ingenious scheme was therefore devised of shouldering the construction of this little feeder on to the government, and using the sinking fund to complete this road for the benefit of purely private interests in Boston.

⁂

At both ends of the Capitol this afternoon great interest was manifested in the visit of H. Clay Evans, the Governor-elect of Tennessee, whom the Democrats are endeavoring to count out. Gov. Evans does not take a hopeful view of the situation himself, and fears the action of the rock-ribbed and desperate majority in the Legislature. His visit here was opportune. He created a favorable impression on ex-Speaker Reed and other Republican leaders, and if he is deprived of his seat Larry McGann and other Democratic gentlemen with contests on their hands will have cause to say hard words of their political friends in Tennessee. Several enthusiastic Republicans declare that if Evans is counted out in Tennessee it will be easier for a whole drove of camels to play football in the eye of a cambric needle than for a Democrat to hold a contested seat in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Several Tennessee Congressmen are in a quandary, and as a result of Evans' visit are ready to advise the Democrats of their State to "stop monkeying."

⁂

It is "Senator" Burrows now, the Michigan leader having presented his resignation in the House and been formally translated to the more select body at the northern end of the Capitol. The desk where Senator Patton sat until the beginning of this session was covered with flowers this afternoon, and the new Senator from Michigan entered the chamber under the wing of a numerous body guard of his former colleagues in the House. Mr. Burrows was escorted to the desk by Senator McMillan, and the oath was administered with the usual quiet ceremony. There was more than the usual interest manifested, however, because Mr. Burrows has been a marked man in the House, and Republicans in the Senate have welcomed him as an experienced debater and an experienced Congressional leader. The Senate would be improved by the election of a dozen or two men like the Michigan Senator, and his experience on the Ways and Means committee in the House will entitle him to a better place on the Senate committees, when they are organized, than is usually accorded to new members.

⁂

Advices from Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan at New York state the total withdrawal of gold from the Subtreasury today was $1,700,000, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve at the close of business today $66,795,006, or about $3,000,000 less than on the date of the announcement of the last bond issue. On the date of the announcement of the first issue the gold reserve had reached $61,951,862.

PROMOTION FOR SOME ARMY OFFICERS.

A Number of Nominations Are Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—President Cleveland today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

J. Eugene Jarnigan of South Carolina, to be Consul at Ruatan, Honduras. Postmasters—Walter J. Broderick, National Stock-Yards, Ill.; Dixie G. Hall, Ithaca, Mich.; Hiram C. Blackman, Hillsdale, Mich.; Frank Bradley, Chagrin Falls, O.

Lieut.-Col. James S. Casey, First Infantry, to be Colonel; Maj. John H. Patterson, Third Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. F. M. Craidall, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be Major; First-Lieut. A. A. Augur, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be Captain; Second-Lieut. F. D. Evans, Eighteenth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Several changes in the line of the infantry have been made as the result of the recent promotion. Lieut.-Col. William L. Wherry goes from the Sixth to the Second Infantry. Maj. Charles W. Minor steps from the Twenty-second to the Sixth Regiment. Capt. Stephen C. Miles will have command of Company D of the Twelfth and Capt. Theodore Mosher of Company E of the Twenty-second. First Lieut. Mark L. Herzey leaves the Ninth and goes to B Company of the Twelfth Infantry. Lieut. Walter L. Taylor is assigned to Company D of the Twenty-second at Fort Assinaboine, Mont. In the Twenty-second Infantry Capt. Mott Hooton goes from Company F to Company E, exchanging with Capt. Theodore Mosher.

PERTINENT HINTS TO TOBACCO MEN.

Much Money Might Be Made by Securing the Italian Trade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—United States Commercial Agent Huntington at Castel-a-Mare has made a special report to the State Department recounting the experiments conducted by the Italian Government in the cultivation of tobacco from Sumatra and American seed with a view to producing all tobacco needed at home. The effort is being made to cross different species so as to obtain a permanent and distinctly Italian staple. In Italy tobacco is a government monopoly and the government buys enormous quantities of the American product. Last August it invited bids for supplying 77,000,000 pounds of Kentucky tobacco. Mr. Huntington says this great business is entirely in the hands of a combination of German houses located in Paris, Bremen, and New York who have made millions of dollars from it. They have been able to monopolize the trade because the Italian Government requires an enormous deposit which the grower cannot supply, but he suggests that a syndicate of our growers might easily secure this trade.

GOOD SHOWING OF ILLINOIS BANKS.

Concerns Outside Chicago Hold an Average Reserve of 31.76 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Controller Eckels has tabulated the reports from the Illinois banks outside of Chicago, and the results make an excellent showing, as will be seen by the following table, which shows the condition of the banks at the close of business Dec. 19:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$46,080,582
Overdrafts		861,357
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		5,671,750
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		955,000
U. S. bonds on hand		188,050
Stocks, securities, claims, etc		5,713,095
Due from approved reserve agents		8,399,479
Due from other national banks		1,169,264
Due from State banks and bankers		408,795
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures		2,043,622
Other real estate and mortgages owned		683,372
Premiums on U. S. bonds		377,075
Checks and other cash items		401,710
Exchanges for clearing-house		96,545
Bills of other national banks		865,445
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		32,074
Specie—viz.:		
Gold coin	$2,906,076	
Gold Treas. cert's.	325,320	
Silver dollars	213,064	
Silver Treasury certificates	323,897	
Silver fractional coin	164,463	
		3,932,820
Legal tender notes		1,693,344
U. S. cert's of dep. for legal-tender notes		65,000
Five per cent redemption fund		250,920
Due from U. S. Treasurer		16,184
Total		$79,905,390
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$17,606,000
Surplus fund		6,429,996
Undivided profits		2,858,648
Nat'l bank notes issued	$5,100,840	
Less amount on hand	89,960	
Amount outstanding		5,010,879
Dividends unpaid		11,537
Individual deposits		44,232,883
United States deposits		896,944
Deposits of U. S. disburs'g officers		38,352
Due to national banks		470,390
Due to State banks and bankers		2,046,315
Notes and bills rediscounted		149,941
Bills payable		153,500
Total		$79,905,390

Average reserve held, 31.76 per cent.

CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY MEETING.

Reports of an Encouraging Nature Are Read and Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Bible Society was held yesterday afternoon and officers were elected for the ensuing year. President Bouton said the finances of the institution were in good condition and the prospects of the society good. A Bible house, he thought, was a necessity, and by the bequest of John Crerar the society had $30,000 in hand and he hoped soon to see a Bible house erected. The receipts of the institution had been trebled, as compared with any previous year in the history of the society. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

President, N. S. Bouton; Vice-Presidents, H. W. Dudley and C. H. Mulliken; Corresponding Secretary, T. B. Carter; Treasurer, E. G. Keith; Auditor, Josiah Simms; General Secretary and Agent, the Rev. J. A. Mack.

The following were elected to the Board of Managers for a term of three years:

The Rev. C. A. Evald, D. D.; George M. High, Cyrus H. McCormick, T. B. Arnold, E. G. Keith.

The following were elected as directors for three years:

The Rev. J. G. Johnson, D. D.; the Rev. R. A. John, D. D.; the Rev. Thomas Kildahl.

Dr. Finley Acquitted at Ottawa, Ill.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The trial of Dr. Finley for murder came to an abrupt end late this afternoon. After the evidence for the defense had been given State's-Attorney Duncan said the State seemed to have no case. Judge Blanchard then instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, which was given without leaving the court-room.

G. R. Jackson Hangs Himself.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—George R. Jackson committed suicide by hanging this morning. Six years ago his father, a millionaire grain elevator man, killed himself in the same manner. The father had gone crazy over the loss of $500,000 in a wheat deal. Jackson was 24 years of age and wealthy, and no cause can be ascribed for the deed.

RULES FOR THE TAX.

DECISION MADE IN FAVOR OF THE INCOME IMPOSITION.

Judge Hager Picks Legal Flaws in the Petition of John G. Moore—Facts as to Duplication, the Rights of Aliens, and Exemptions Are Passed Upon Against the Contentions of the Appellant—The Case Now to Be Taken to the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The petition of John G. Moore for mandamus against Commmissioner of Internal Revenue Miller to prevent the collection of the income tax was overruled this morning by Judge Hagner in the District Equity Court. The case will now be taken in appeal to the United States Supreme Court in order to test the constitutionality of the income tax law.

Judge Hagner declared at the outset that the objections that the tax is unwise and restricts thrift and industry; that its operation must necessarily be inquisitorial, etc., were not under the jurisdiction of the court. The alleged duplication of the tax could not be claimed to be possible, except as to dividends declared during the calendar year 1894, and it was presumed that the Treasury officials would enforce the provision in such a way as to prevent a harsh construction of the law, and that an arrangement by the corporations to pay the tax before July, 1895, would be accepted as relieving the shareholders. Vexatious as duplication may be it is not possible to avoid it.

That some property-holders are fortunate enough to have possessions exceeding in value the excepted amount is no ground for invalidating the law under which the taxes are levied. The court then discussed the constitutionality of the point raised by the complainant that aliens residing in the United States whether permanently or temporary are subject to its provisions. The provision was not new in income tax laws, and authorities were quoted to show that it was clear that alien residents of a country may be rightfully subjected to the taxation to which its own citizens are subjected.

On the next point raised the court said: "From a thorough examination of the act the court is of the opinion that exemption of the incomes of such corporations as are created, owned, and operated by the several States as instrumentalities and agencies of the government of such States is effectively made in the act, since no such corporations can be included in the description of those required to make returns of income. The statute does not in words or by necessary implication include such corporations, and Congress having no power to tax them it is to be presumed that Congress did not intend to include them."

The objection that the tax is to be levied upon an income prior to the time the law went into effect is dismissed, and the court says no authority was quoted in support of the contention, and the court has been unable to discover any if they exist. As to the allegation that no adequate remedy exists by which to recover taxes if paid to the collector the court declares that such a remedy does in fact exist, even though there be no special statute under which to proceed. Instances are cited where income taxes have been recovered where illegally collected. The contention of the defendants that the courts are without authority to grant injunctions in cases of such character is sustained. A decree, therefore, issued dismissing the bill with cost.

IN FAVOR OF DREDGING PEARL HARBOR.

Report Is Made Recommending an Appropriation of $100,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today authorized a favorable report on Senator Morgan's amendment to the naval appropriation bill making an appropriation of $110,000 for dredging the Pearl Harbor (Hawaii) bar. There was also informal discussion of the project for the amendment of our treaty with Hawaii so as to permit the landing of a cable to be built by a British company on one of the Hawaiian islands, but the matter did not appear to commend itself to any of the members of the committee.

Senator Quay today offered an amendment to the Nicaragua Canal bill providing that its provisions shall not take effect until the United States shall secure by treaty the right to fortify garrisons at the ends of the canal, both at the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, to maintain armed vessels on the lake of Nicaragua, and to move military forces through Nicagagua and Costa Rica.

HEARING ON SHIPPING BILL CLOSED.

Vote on the Measure Affecting Signals to Be Taken Friday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The delegation of shipping people now here from Milwaukee, Chicago, Buffalo, and other cities of the great lakes interested in the navigation of these waters, had their final hearing before the House Merchant Marine committee today. H. G. Gouldes of Cleveland, the representative of the Lake Carriers' Association, made the principal talk and explained in detail the provisions of Representative White's bill providing a code of signals for vessels navigating the great lakes. The delegation embraces this measure. At the conclusion of the hearing the committee adjourned until Friday, when Chairman Fithian says a vote will be taken on the bill.

BILL TO EXTERMINATE THE FUR SEALS.

Scheme of Mr. Dingley to Spur Great Britain to Protective Action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—A bill introduced by Mr. Dingley (Me.) today repeals the act of July 1, 1870, for the protection of fur seals in Alaska. It authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to take with all possible expedition each and every fur seal found on the Pribyloff Islands, the skins to be sold to the best advantage and the proceeds to be covered into the Treasury. It provides that the President may by proclamation suspend the execution of said act in case Great Britain shall determine to coöperate with the United States in such measures as in the judgment of the President will prevent the examination of the Alaska seal herds and appropriates the necessary sum to carry the act into effect. Secretary Carlisle in his report to the House says all facts point to the seals' speedy extermination unless the regulations are changed to afford great protection to the herd.

INCLINED TO RAISE THE TAX ON BEER.

Attitude of the House and Senate Giving the Brewers Trouble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Some of the Democratic managers in the House now assert there is not the slightest intention of raising the tax on beer. They claim the revenue will improve so fast from the ordinary customs sources that nothing additional will be needed to pull the Treasury through. These same managers declare that a good deal of the talk has been fomented by professional lobbyists who wished to earn their salaries from the brewers' combine by representing the danger of the passage of the tax. While this is true to a certain extent it is none the less a fact that the Treasury is in need of money and that the sentiment of the majority of the House of both parties is decidedly in favor of raising more revenue by increasing the tax on malt liquors. Chairman Sayers of the Appropriations committee is doing all he can to keep down the budget, and his stock argument is that the Treasury is already overburdened.

Many of the members of the House, including a large contingent of the Democrats, are becoming exceedingly restive over this curious condition of affairs, wherein the Chairman of the Ways and Means committee persists in declaring the Treasury will soon be out of the woods, while the Chairman of the Appropriations committee is quite as positive in asserting the Treasury is on the very verge of bankruptcy. Members who are interested in public buildings and other local improvements are especially rebellious, and if the beer tax could be put before them in the right way there is no doubt it would go through the House with a whoop. The fact of the matter is that the brewers have a tremendous lobby here in Washington, and they have been busily engaged interviewing members day and night. The lobby is chiefly responsible for the rose-colored prophesies as to revenue soon to pour into the Treasury.

The effort predicted some days ago to take up the beer tax in the Senate in spite of the constitutional prohibition was made today by Senator Squire, who offered an amendment to the pop-gun coal bill, changing it around and destroying its original intention, so as to make it a bill to raise the tax on beer to $2 instead of $1 per barrel as at present. The Senate undoubtedly has the right to do this and there is a possibility the amendment may be taken up and passed, as the Republicans generally are in favor of it and many of the Democrats as well.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Friends of Mrs. Helm Making a Strong Fight in Her Favor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Friends of Mrs. Ben Hardin Helm are making earnest efforts to prevent the confirmation of Joplin, who was appointed to succeed her as Postmaster at Elizabethtown, Ky. Mrs. Helm was a younger sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln and is the widow of Gen. Helm, who fell at Atlanta while leading a part of the Confederate forces. Her husband's friends are urging Senator Blackburn to use his influence to prevent confirmation at this session.

Heavy Requisition for Pensions.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued a requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for $12,575,000 for the quarterly payment of pensions at six agencies, as follows: Topeka, Kas., $3,600,000; Indianapolis, Ind., $2,700,000; Philadelphia, $1,825,000; Knoxville, Tenn., $1,800,000; New York City, $1,650,000; and Louisville, Ky., $1,000,000.

One Term for Presidents.

The House Committee on Election of President and Vice-President today agreed to report a joint resolution amending the Constitution so as to provide that the President shall be eligible to service but one term. There was one dissenting vote.

Washington Briefs.

Secretary Gresham today submitted to Congress an estimate for an appropriation of $6,000 for the execution of the obligations of the United States and the protection of its interests and property in the Samoan Islands.

Representative Hitt of Illinois today introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a passport agent in each seaport of the United States where it may be deemed necessary, who shall issue passports to citizens of the United States.

United States Consul O'Neill at Stockholm, Sweden, reports that a bill was passed by the Swedish Government the 7th inst. raising the duty on grain and flour to the following rates: Grain, all kinds, per 220 pounds, 84 cents; malt, $1.70; flour, $1.74.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN POSTAL CARS.

Many Clerks Prefer Gas to the Proposed New System.

A dispatch from Washington a few days ago announced that the United States Government had decided to adopt a certain system of electric lighting for all postal cars in the service. This dispatch read as follows:

The cars used for the transportation of the United States mails will hereafter be lighted by electricity. The use of the oil lamp has been attended with so many inconveniences that the postal authorities have decided to adopt the American railway electric light system in their stead. The system consists of a dynamo attached to the axle of the car, connected with a storage battery, through which the electric fluid is passed to the lamps, and which, at very little expense, gives a steady and brilliant light, and by means of the storage battery and accumulator attached will supply a current sufficient to light the car for from four to six hours after it has come to a standstill. The advantages to be derived from this change in the work for the transportation and delivery of mail are apparent. The assorting of letters by the clerks is largely done at night, though in the daytime as well artificial light is used, and owing to the poor light given by lamps the work has been greatly retarded. By means of a good light the clerk is enabled to work much more rapidly and with greater precision. The saving of a few minutes in completing the sorting and pouching of matter frequently effects the making of close connections at distributing points and hastens the delivery of letters by several hours.

Lewis L. Troy, Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, Sixth Division, was shown the dispatch at his office in the Postoffice yesterday morning, when he told a reporter for THE TRIBUNE an interesting story on the subject of lighting cars.

"If anybody has been consulted about the matter," he said, "the men who occupy the best position to talk learnedly thereof have not been heard from—namely: the clerks who do the work in the postal cars. It is the opinion of a large majority of the clerks that electricity does not give a good light in postal cars, as it is too glaring. I admit the storage feature would be a great improvement over the system now in use. But in this dispatch we are informed that by the system proposed there will be an accumulation sufficient to light the car from four to six hours after the train has come to a standstill. Now I can point out two instances in particular where such a storage would be insufficient. Train No. 55 on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and train No. 7 on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy have cars in which the force of clerks go to work at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and keep at it continually up to the hour of starting, which is 3 a. m. There is a stretch of ten hours when the dynamo would not be in operation.

The Milwaukee road now lights by electricity from a dynamo stationed in the baggage car and which generates by machinery furnished steam from the engine. From 5 in the evening to 3 o'clock in the morning the crew is compelled to use oil lamps, and are thus made to use two different kinds of illumination. I have been all through this subject of lighting and my opinion is that Pintsch gas is the best illuminator that we have ever had. It gives a bright, but soft light, that is liked by all the men who work by it. The Rock Island people have given an excellent illustration of the efficiency of gas as a light for postal cars which are given a supply in Chicago that is sufficient for a round-trip to Denver. West of Denver they use it to the coast and back without recharging. The Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Northwestern, and several other lines are using Pintsch gas with the best possible results."

"What sort of a light was used when you began your career as a postal agent, Mr. Troy?" was asked.

"Candles—sperm oil candles. It is hard to believe, I know, but it is a fact. Many and many a trip have I made when I was forced to decipher the chirography of all classes of letter-writers by the aid of a candle which was stuck into a long tube, at the bottom of which was a spiral spring that served to preserve a uniformity that was considered pretty good in those days. Then came the student lamps, which were a godsend to the postal clerk. Light is an important factor in the holding of the service up to the present high grade of proficiency. Besides the eight fast mails that leave here at 3 a. m. some of the heaviest runs out of Chicago are night lines. The value, therefore, of a good light is apparent. A great majority of the clerks seem to prefer either the student lamp or Pintsch gas to electricity."

CLUB SUCCUMBS TO HARD TIMES.

Acacia's $7,000 Library Presented to the Masonic Orphans' Home.

The general financial depression which commenced almost with the birth of the Acacia club has proved too much for that organization. A month ago the club was practically disbanded, and the last of its indebtedness is now being paid. The club was organized four years ago, and has since maintained handsome club rooms at No. 105 Ashland boulevard. The membership of the club was confined to members of Masonic organizations, and the membership fee was $25. There were 128 members at the time of dissolution, the officers being: President, John Corson Smith; Vice-Presidents, D. J. Avery, Cyrus P. Plattenburg; Secretary, C. S. Gurney; Treasurer, S. F. Gunderson. The purpose of the club was to afford to Masons a club life similar to that enjoyed by members of other clubs where no fraternity qualifications for membership are imposed. The club had accumulated one of the finest Masonic libraries in existence. It is valued at at least $7,000. Treasurer Gunderson, John B. Overmire, and a number of other Masons have contributed from $25 to $50 each toward the purchase of the library, which has been presented to the Masonic Orphans' Home. The money in the treasury and that received from the sale of the library will pay the club's indebtedness.

TO THE YOUNG FACE

Pozzoni's Complexion Powder gives fresher charms, to the old renewed youth. Try it.

WINTER RESORTS.

BATTERY PARK HOTEL.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL

Stands like an acropolis on the summit of a mountain, 2,600 feet above tide, around the foot of which is built the Famous City of Asheville. It has every convenience known in a modern hotel, including Edison Electric Lights in every room; Hydraulic Elevator; Open Fireplace and Steam Heat throughout; Public and Private Porcelain Baths and Closets; Billiards; Bowling Alleys; Shooting Gallery; Chess Parlors, etc., for ladies and gentlemen, and magnificent Ball Room with Stage for theatricals, and 300 feet of Piazza with Southern exposure. Center of social entertainments in the South. The new club-house of the famous Swannanoa Hunt Club is situated in Battery Park grounds. The Hunt Club dances will be given at the Battery Park this winter, and will be among the swellest affairs in this county. Cuisine conducted by French chefs—unexcelled.

For photographs and circulars apply to Recreation Department, "The Outlook," Astor Place, New York, or to E. P. McKISSICK, Manager.

PINE FOREST INN

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

The Famous Winter and Health Resort.

Twenty-two miles from Charleston, via S. C. and G. R. R.

The fourth season of this superbly constructed Hotel, with all the very latest improvements, began November 1, 1894.

ALBERT V. GREEN, Manager, Late of Charleston Hotel.

THE MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL.

Hot Springs, N. C.

Open Throughout the Year.

ON THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

A most charming resort, 1,800 feet elevation. Its justly celebrated NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, flowing through luxurious marble baths, have a NATIONAL REPUTATION. DR. F. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of CARLSBAD, AUSTRIA, in charge. The hotel is first-class in all its appointments. Address DOOLITTLE & BODEN, MANAGERS, SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT CO., PROPRIETORS.

HYGEIA HOTEL,

Old Point Comfort, Va.

Unrivalled as a health and pleasure resort. Air balmy and full of life giving ozone. New plumbing throughout and perfect drainage and other sanitary arrangements. Send for descriptive pamphlet.

F. N. PIKE, Manager.

The Crescent Hotel,

Eureka Springs, Arkansas,

...OPENS FEBRUARY 20th, 1895.

A beautiful stone, fireproof structure, with all modern improvements, situated in the heart of the Ozark Mountains. Mild and bracing climate. Wild and beautiful scenery. Unrivaled Medicinal Waters. Through sleepers over the St. Louis and San Francisco railway between St. Louis and Eureka Springs. Write to the manager for descriptive pamphlet, rates, etc.

AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT.

Hotel Bon Air,

AUGUSTA, GA.,

Will open Dec. 15, 1894, a modern hotel with all latest improvements and conveniences; located 550 feet above sea level; on same range of hills as Aiken; particularly dry, balmy, and invigorating climate; excellent cuisine; pure water and perfect drainage; select orchestra and abundant facilities for out and in door sports. For booklet and full particulars address C. A. LINSLEY.

DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

A popular resort for health, rest, change, or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam heat, sun parlor and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with baths. Dry, tonic air, Saratoga waters, and winter sports; massage, electricity; all baths and health appliances; new Turkish and Russian baths. Send for illustrated circular.

Altamonte Springs, Florida

The Altamonte

In the Highlands of Florida. Now open. A modern hotel. Pamphlet on request.

H. W. PRIEST, Prop.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

Piney Woods Hotel

NOW OPEN.

For circulars, etc., address WILLIAM E. DAVIS, Thomasville, Ga.

St. Augustine Fla. Hotel San Marco.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 500.

Located in the healthiest and most desirable part of the city. A hotel of the first class in every detail at moderate prices. Send for circulars.

BLANCHARD & HAGAR.

SEMINOLE HOTEL, WINTER PARK, FLA.

Opens January 1st, 1895. High grounds. Pure water. Electric lighted throughout. Transient rate $4.00 per day and up. Reduced rate two weeks or longer. Send for circular.

D. P. HATHAWAY, Resident Manager.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOWE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

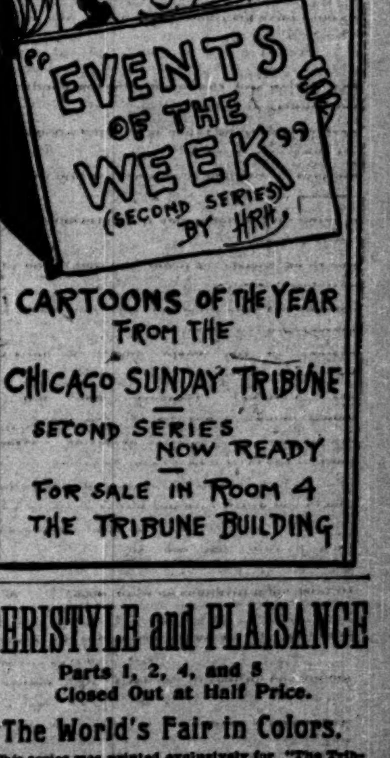
LIMA, INDIANA.

A Boarding School for Boys under the patronage of the Episcopal Church in Indiana. Prepares thoroughly for College or Business. Grounds large. Buildings with all modern improvements. Special features are: Limited Numbers; Separate Room for each pupil; very special care of Morals and Health; Unusual Oversight during Study Hours. Easter term opens January 10th. Address Rev. C. N. SPALDING, D. D., Rector, Lima, Indiana.

RACINE COLLEGE

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Easter term begins Jan. 10, 1895. Apply to REV. A. PIPER, S. T. D., Racine, Wis.



PERISTYLE and PLAISANCE

Parts 1, 2, 4, and 5 Closed Out at Half Price.

The World's Fair in Colors.

This series was printed exclusively for "The Tribune." It includes all the views issued with the Sunday paper during the Fair and many others. In addition are scores of pen and ink sketches and a valuable history of the Fair. Nothing like this series has ever been put on the market, each colored plate being lithographed from water color sketches by Charles Graham. The black and white pictures were sketched by "Tribune" artists, and illustrate nooks and corners of the Fair as no photograph could do.

If you have Parts 1 and 2 get the remaining Parts and complete the set. Any Part supplied for

5 Cents Without Coupons

For Sale in Room 9, Second Floor, Tribune Building.

SEEKS LOWER LEVELS

CONTINUED LIQUIDATION FORCES MAY WHEAT TO 54 3-8 CENTS.

Announcement of an Unimportant Failure Utilized to Score the Bottom Price of the Season—Export Buyers Not Attracted by the Current Quotations—Corn and Oats Strong on Improvement in Cash Situation—Liquidation Strikes the Provision Pit—Street Markets.

The atmosphere in the wheat market does not clear up rapidly. Liquidation on the heaviest possible scale has been going on for three days and still there are no signs of investment buying to check further declines. The course of the market is becoming monotonous for the bulls, who have been taking their losses. It was claimed yesterday that the rich man's long wheat was coming out the poor man and his holdings having long ago been separated by conditions over which he appeared to have no control. The whole story of the market yesterday is given in the one word—liquidation. Holders with losses took them and shorts with profits realized. The low price current causes a little uneasiness among shorts, but it is offset by the pronounced weakness of the market. The chronic short-sellers find the temptation to keep lines out strong. On little rallies they may start to cover, but get back in line on the succeeding declines. Special reasons for the weakness yesterday were ventured, but the market was simply a continuation of that of Monday and Tuesday. The May option opened easy at 55@55⅛c, but went off without hesitation to 54⅞c. There was early recovery to 55⅛c and 55⅜c, followed by a decline to 54⅛c. Buying by shorts put the price up fractionally, but an unimportant failure was announced and the fact was used to score a low point for the day and season at 54⅜c. The market steadied late in the day and closed at 54⅞c. Cables were all weak and spiritless. Early advices quoted spot dull in Liverpool, with futures ⅛d lower. Closing cables made the decline on futures ⅛@¼d. Antwerp showed no change; Paris was lower in wheat and flour, and Berlin alone was higher. The wheat movement figures were favorable to holders. Primary points had receipts of 231,000 bu, against shipments of 183,000 bu and exports of 407,000 bu in wheat and flour. Duluth and Minneapolis had 169 cars, against 184 the same day last year. All such statistics go for nothing at the present time, and possibly only add to the disgust of the man whose margin on wheat which he has been holding against an old loss is exhausted. *Bradstreet's* estimate on stocks was ignored and caused no perceptible change in prices. Stocks of wheat east of the Rocky Mountains showed a decrease of 1,608,000 bu and stocks on the Pacific coast a decrease of 198,000 bu, making a total decrease in this country of 1,806,000 bu. Stocks in Europe and afloat increased 560,000 bu, making the net decrease in the world's visible 1,246,000 bu. One of the disappointing features of the decline is that the reasonably successful efforts to put our wheat on the "bargain counter" do not dispose of it to foreign countries. One New York house gave total export takings there at ten loads for the day. Bids made here are away out of line even on a favorable freight rate. The light business done at the sharp decline attracts attention to the apathy of buyers abroad. The local cash situation continues abnormal. On the break there has been an order for a cargo of winter wheat for spring shipment at 3¾c under May price. The shipper with the order has not been able to find an elevator man ready to sell him the wheat at that price. Shippers do not own any cash wheat and elevator concerns only let go of it when they happen to be crowded. Samples were ⅛@¼c lower. No. 3 red sold 50@51c, No. 2 red 51c, No. 3 hard 53½c, and No. 2 hard 52c. Local receipts were 45 cars, with 99,000 bu inspected out of store.

The sentiment developed in corn was strong in comparison with that shown in wheat. But for the pronounced and continued weakness in wheat there would have been a more pronounced advance in the coarse grains. The difference in feeling is not indicated fully by the net decline of ⅜c in wheat to a net advance of the same amount in corn. There was distinct improvement in the cash situation. Cash corn was ½c to ¾c higher. No. 3 yellow corn on the Illinois Central opened with 38⅞c bid and closed firm at 39¼c. The concession on grain on other roads was ¼c to ⅜c. To go to store No. 3 yellow sold at 40@40¼c, with No. 3 corn at 39⅝c. Sugar refineries paid 39½c for No. 4 corn and 40c for No. 3 f. o. b. There is decided improvement in demand not attributable to the break in rates of freight entirely. On the cut rates the freight shipments last week were but 4,000 tons more than those of the previous week. Primary points had receipts of 335,000 bu, against shipments of 49,000 bu. Local receipts were 183 cars, with 65,000 bu inspected out. The estimate for today was light and there was talk that the lower prices current are cutting off farmers' deliveries. The Liverpool market was stronger on corn than wheat, the opening cable quoting futures up ⅛d. The option market acted as if the heavy liquidation was over. To be sure, there was more of the selling characteristic of the last few days, but operators were inclined to favor the long side. The May option opened at 45¼c, but almost immediately went to 45⅜c. On a break in sympathy with wheat the market barely touched 45⅛c, but reacted to a high point at 45⅞c and closed at 45⅞c. The July option was rather steadier than May with the spread at one time narrowed to ⅛@¼c. Visible supplies of corn according to *Bradstreet* increased 1,199,000 bu.

Good Demand for Cash Oats.

The speculative branch of the oats market took its cue from the cash end and braced up decidedly. The tone was strong almost from the start, and at the close a net gain of ½c was recorded. The cash market was an animated scene. Orders came from the East for stuff, and there was hardly enough to go around. New England wanted the contract grade, and a cut in rates was the apparent stimulating factor along with a real demand. Armour sold about 120,000 bu No. 2 white oats to be loaded from store into cars for all-rail shipment to New England points at 1c over the May price. Boyden and Carrington-Hannah were reported to be the shippers. This leaves only about 11,000 bu No. 2 white oats in store here. *Bradstreet's* reported a decrease of 346,000 bu in the available. Receipts at yesterday's posting were only 62 cars, and 80 cars are all that the trade looks for today. Business in futures was active and fairly spirited at times. The trading was scattered. May opened at 29⅛c, sold up to 29⅝@29¾c, and closed with 29⅜c bid. June sold at 29⅞@29⅞c, and at the close 29⅞c was bid with no response. Sales on track and f. o. b. included No. 3 at 29@30¼c, do white at 30¾@31½c, No. 2 at 28¾@30c, and do white at 30¾@31½c. In store sales were 10,000 bu No. 3 white at 29⅞c, 50,000 bu No. 2 white at 30¼c, and 100,000 bu do at 1c over May.

Barley was fairly active considering the meager receipts. Prices were well maintained, but there was no special feature. No. 2 by sample sold at 54½@55c, No. 3 at 51@55c, and No. 4 at 50@52c.

Cash flaxseed was stronger at the end of the session than it was Tuesday. A moderate interest was shown. No. 1 seed sold at $1.42 early, and at $1.41½ in a small way, but at the end $1.42½ was bid, a net advance of ½c. Rejected sold at $1.38@1.39. At the close $1.43 was bid for May and $1.44 asked, denoting an advance of about 1½c. Receipts were seven cars, four grading No. 1. Shipments were the largest in some days at 10,372 bu.

Timothy seed was dull, owing to a scarcity of offerings and a shade firmer. Prime and March delivery were quoted at $5.70. Fair to good country lots ranged at $5.40@5.60. Clover seed was inactive and weaker nominally under the influence of a decline at Toledo. Prime seed was quoted late in the day at $8.90. Fair to good country seed was nominally $8.50@8.80.

Rye was steady and unchanged in conditions. Receipts were only two cars. No. 2 to go to store was wanted at 50c. No. 2 by sample sold at 51½c. Futures were inactive. May was 51¼c bid and 52c asked in a small way.

Bran was quiet and steady. A car sold on track at $14.00.

Provisions were weak and unsettled, the situation being considered as discouraging as that in wheat. Packers were free sellers, Armour being credited with considerable business on that side. The only show of strength was at the opening, when May pork sold to $11.20, lard at $6.77½, and ribs at $5.72½. Stop orders and exhausted margins got in their work with the free offering by packers, and there was a break of 50c in pork and corresponding declines in lard and ribs. There was some improvement late in the day, but the close was made at a material decline from Tuesday's prices. The weakness could not be laid to the hogs, as receipts were 11,000 under the estimate, and the hog market was active and higher.

Tale Gossip on 'Change.

Puts on May wheat sold at 54⅝@54⅞c and calls at 55⅛@55⅜c. Puts on May corn ranged at 45⅛@45⅜c and calls at 45⅞@46⅛c. Privileges good till Feb. 2 sold as follows: Puts on May wheat, 53⅞c; calls, 56⅛@57c; corn, 2½c spread.

F. J. Kennett says: "Liquidation in wheat very heavy for several days. A great deal long wheat that has been carried for months has been sold out and though I see nothing to cause a material or permanent advance I believe wheat bought on this break can be sold at a fair profit in near future."

Ed Jones has become a bull on oats. "It appears to be a fact that farmers will not sell on the basis of this market," he said yesterday. "From information I have collected on the situation I believe bottom prices have been reached and that from now on oats will go up 4c to every cent down." Jones was a bull last summer, but about two months ago he predicted a decline of 4c before Feb. 1, and was publicly quoted to that effect.

J. F. Hallwegan & Co. failed to pay their debit balance at the Clearing-house and were posted yesterday morning. The firm has been operating only a short time, and their liabilities are said to be small.

The O'Neill Elevator company has extended its scope beyond the barley interests and gone to buying corn and oats to fill up its elevator. The company was buying all the No. 3 white and yellow.

The *Trade Bulletin* "Red Book" for 1894 is out with the usual wealth of market statistics and an improvement in binding.

Estimated receipts for today are 45 cars of wheat, 160 cars of corn, 80 cars of corn, and 32,000 hogs.

A San Francisco message said the markets there were firmer, owing to excessive rains in the Sacramento Valley.

It is said that supplies of corn in Indiana and Ohio are almost exhausted and that Illinois corn now in cribs will not be moved at the present low prices.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Tuesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Jan. 24, 1894.
WHEAT.				
Jan.	51⅛	51⅛@ 52	51⅞	59¼
May	55⅛	54⅝@ 55⅝	54⅞	64
July	55⅞	55⅛@ 56	55⅞	65¼
CORN.				
Jan.	43	42⅞@ 43⅜	43⅜	35⅛
May	45⅞	45⅛@ 45⅞	45⅞	38⅜
OATS.				
Jan.	27⅛	27⅞@ 28⅛	28	......
May	29	29⅛@ 29⅞	29⅜	30⅜
MESS PORK.				
Jan.	10.87½	10.55 @10.60	10.60	13.12½
May	11.12½	10.70 @11 20	10.85	13.22½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Jan.	6.55	6.45 @ 6 50	6.50	7.70
May	6.75	6.60 @ 6.77½	6.67½	7.57½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Jan.	5.55	5.47½@	5.47½	6.57½
May	5.70	5.57½@ 5.72½	5.62½	6.67½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Tuesday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l
Winter wheat	23	17	......	40
Spring wheat	......	......	5	5
Corn	7	160	16	183
Oats	50	12	......	62
Rye	2	......	......	2
Barley	3	7	5	15
Total	85	196	26	307

Inspected out: 98,890 bu wheat, 65,126 bu corn, and 9,174 bu oats.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1895.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1895.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.
Flour, brls	10,638	11,401	14,934	8,615
Wheat, bu	53,074	95,480	3,342	9,306
Corn, bu	174,252	258,415	19,244	99,553
Oats, bu	155,150	149,350	132,160	95,988
Rye, bu	4,402	8,145	......	11,945
Barley, bu	47,700	65,355	25,728	15,456
T. seed, lbs	91,500	122,400	184,534	156,711
C. seed, lbs	39,987	121,060	54,190	127,262
Oth. s'd, lbs	......	66,100	39,340	33,114
F. seed, bu	1,400	6,855	674	......
B. corn, lbs	1,800	88,450	23,712	39,050
Cheese, lbs	55,500	43,065	220,624	112,389
Butter, lbs	259,150	418,200	216,519	430,555
Eggs, cases	3,864	6,556	2,559	4,458
Hides, lbs	403,220	528,180	792,318	446,325
Wool, lbs	46,133	16,400	24,656	24,500

OTHER FARM PRODUCE.

Street Markets Dull Owing to the Weather—Apples Firm—Butter Slow.

The severe weather interfered with the movement of vegetables and fruit, and it was a quiet day generally in the street markets. However, apples ruled firm and in some instances fine fruit sold at a slight advance. Some of the cars that came in had to be unloaded quickly to prevent frosting. Strawberries from California sold at 20@30c per pint in a small way. Florida oranges are poorer than ever and scarcely salable in many cases. The amount of strictly fresh eggs on sale was moderate. Holders were firm, the weather being favorable. Outside of the city demand nothing to speak of was stirring in the butter market. Prices were steady, but barely so. In cheese young Americas and twins were a fair sale and firm.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extra separator, 23½c; firsts, 21@22½c; seconds, 17@20c; thirds, 12@16c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooley's), 20c; firsts, 16@18c; seconds, 11@12c; packing stock, 8@10c.

CHEESE—New makes: Finest full cream cheddars, 9¼@9¾c per lb; twins, 9¾@10c; Young Americas, 10½c; slightly skimmed, 6@7c; Swiss cheese, new, 10c; brick cheese, 8@8½c.

EGGS—Fresh, candled stock, 18@19c; cold storage, 13@15c.

GAME—Jacksnipe, $1.25 per doz; plover, $1.00@1.50; redhead ducks, $3.50@4.00; mallards, $3.00@3.75; blue wing teal, $1.75@2.00; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; prairie chickens, $5.50@6.00 per doz; quail, $1.50@1.75 per doz; partridge, $3.50@4.50 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@3.50 per brl; bananas, common to fair, 60@75c; good to choice, $1.00@1.75; lemons, common to choice, $3.00@3.50 per box; cranberries, $11.00@12.00 per brl; Florida oranges, 75c@$3.25 per box; California pears, $1.50@2.00; oranges, $2.75@3.50 per box; Catawba grapes, 15@25c per 5-lb basket; Malaga grapes, $6.00 per 55-lb keg.

HAY—Receipts, 835 tons; shipments, 40 tons. Arrivals only moderate but demand light; market dull and prices weak. No. 1 timothy quotable at $9.50@10.00; No. 2 at $9.00@9.50; mixed nominal at $7.00@9.00; upland prairie at $8.50@10.00 for good to choice and $4.50@7.50 for poor to fair.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 4½c; No. 1 calfskin, 8½c; No. 2 do, 7c; No. 1 country tallow, 4¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c.

POULTRY—Dressed springs, 6½@7½c; roosters, 4½c; turkeys, 7½@9c; geese, 8½@9c; ducks, 9@10c. Live: Turkeys, 5@6½c; springs, 6½@7c; roosters, 4c; ducks, 8½@9c; geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Less than carloads: Hebrons, 60@65c per bu; Burbanks, 65@70c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $2.00@2.50 per brl; Illinois, $1.75@2.00 per brl.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $4.00@5.00 per hundred; celery, 20@30c per doz; string beans, green and wax, $1.50@3.50 per box; cauliflower, fancy, $2.25@2.50 per crate; onions, $1.50@1.75 per brl; lettuce, home grown, $1.00 per 4-doz case; California tomatoes, $3.00 per crate; beets, carrots, and rutabagas, 80@90c per brl; squash, $1.00@1.25 per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.22 for highwines.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain, Cotton, and Provision Movements with Closing Quotations.

New York, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat Exports, 160,187 bu; receipts, nil bu; spot was in fair demand at steady prices; exporters taking 15 loads, embracing No. 2 red f. o. b. at ¾c over May; do, f. o. b. store, 59¾c; choice red, part to arrive, 1 at 2½c over May afloat, and No. 1 Manitoba f. o. b. afloat at 9⅛@9¼c over. Futures opened easier, but closed steadier. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 247,870 bu, against 28,924 bu a year ago. Corn—Exports, 572 bu; receipts, 8,450 bu; spot was salable at full prices, exporters taking 3 loads. Sales: 30,000 bu steamer mixed at 48⅞c afloat and 49⅛@49⅜c f. o. b. afloat; 10,000 bu do yellow at 48⅞c; 75,000 bu sample white at 50⅛c to arrive April-May. Futures stronger. Oats—Exports, none; receipts, 32,550 bu. Spot firmer, with light offerings. Sales: 10,000 bu No. 2 white at 35⅛@36c; January do at 36c; Febuary do at 35⅛@36c; March do at 36@36¼c; 12,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 33@33¼c; 15,000 bu ungraded at 35@40c for white and 33@34½c for mixed. Futures stronger and fairly active. Rye nominal. Official sales:

Months.	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Last night.
WHEAT.					
March	59⅞	59	59⅞	59¼	59⅝
May	60⅛	59 7-16	60⅛	59⅞	60⅛
June	.....	.....	.....	59⅞	60⅛
July	60⅛	59 15-16	60⅛	60	60⅛
August	60⅛	60	60⅛	60	60⅜
CORN.					
Jan.	49	49	49⅛	49⅛	48⅞
Feb.	49⅛	49	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
May	49⅞	49	49 9-16	49⅛	49⅛
July	.....	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅛
OATS.					
Feb.	33⅛	33	33⅛	33⅛	33
May	33⅛	33⅛	33⅞	33⅞	33⅛

BUTTER—Receipts, 5,401 pkgs. The market is dull and quiet. Extra creamery, 23c. State dairy is dull at 19c. Imitation creamery, 17½c. There is little doing in factory butter.

CHEESE—Receipts, 1,183 pkgs. Fancy colored, 11@11¼c; white, 10¾@11c.

EGGS—Receipts, 48 brls, 2,974 cases. The Western best collections are selling at an average price of 21½c.

SUGARS—Continued firmness is shown in the raw sugar market, though prices are still quoted on the basis of 3c for centrifugal 96° test, 2⅝c for muscovado, 89° test, and 2⅜c for molasses sugar, 89° test.

COTTON—Future deliveries opened steady on near and 1 point higher on late months, followed by a rise; near months lost 2 to 3 points, closing steady at 2 to 3 points decline from yesterday's final figures. Liverpool advices were disappointing. The market for spot cotton in Liverpool this morning was easier at 1-32d decline in quotations. Middling uplands, 3d. Sales, 14,000 bales. Receipts at the port today were 38,000 bales. On the spot the market was quiet and weak. Middling uplands at 5 11-16c, and do Gulf at 5 15-16c. Sales, 25 bales for consumption and 200 bales on contract. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	2,700	5.45	5.39	5.39@5.41
February	11,900	5.45	5.41	5.42@5.43
March	14,400	5.51	5.46	5.47@5.48
April	8,700	5.54	5.49	5.50@5.51
May	49,800	5.58	5.53	5.53@5.54
June	12,900	5.61	5.56	5.57@5.58
July	5,500	5.64	5.60	5.61@5.62
August	8,400	5.69	5.64	5.65@5.66
September	2,800	5.71	5.69	5.70@5.71
October	4,200	5.78	5.75	5.75@5.77

COFFEE—At the opening of 'Change prices were irregular. January advanced 15 points; other months were 5 points higher to 15 points decline. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 16,000 bags. The Rio market was firm and Santos firm. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 10 1-16d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 19,243 bags. Stock of Brazil coffee in New York today was 255,655 bags; in the United States, 283,422 bags, with the quantity afloat for this country 245,000 bags, making the American visible supply 528,422 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	500	14.25	14.25	14.20@14.25
March	4,250	14.20	14.15	14.10@14.15
May	2,500	14.05	14.00	13.95@14.05
August	250	14.05	14.05	14.00@14.05
Septem'r	2,500	14.10	14.05	14.05@14.10
October	1,250	14.10	14.10	14.10@14.20
Decem'r	1,750	14.25	14.15	14.20@14.25

COTTONSEED OIL—The market has been dull and featureless, closing with quotations quite nominal and business in a large way not possible, except at the lower prices. The continued big movement in cotton gives a weak undertone to the market for cottonseed oil, as the product of seed is now known to be heavier than ever before in the history of the trade. Prime crude, 23c; off crude, 23c; prime summer yellow, 27½@28c; off summer yellow, 27c; yellow butter grades, 30c; prime white, 30@31c nominal.

PETROLEUM—Steady; Pennsylvania oil sales, none; February option sales, none. Closed 99½c bid. Lima oil sales, none. At Oil City National Transit certificates opened 99c; highest, 99½c; lowest, 99c; closed, 99c. Sales, 21,000 brls; clearances, 36,000 brls; shipments, 88,093 brls; runs, 81,314 brls. Credit balances steady at 99c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Dull; no engagements reported.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan 23.—WHEAT—The market was less of a landslide order today, and but for the liberal gold exports it is believed the market would have held early against decline. There was an indication of a check just as this news came and then there was a quick break. Recovery came near the close and there was hope the big break of 4c was over, for a time at least. There are many who predict 45c wheat before the year closes, certainly 50c wheat in Chicago. There was a very good trade in the local pit, the trade being a good deal scattered. Futures lost nearly ½c from yesterday. May closed yesterday at 57¾c, opened today at 57½c, rallied to 57⅝@57⅞c, and dropped to 56⅝c, closing slightly higher. July closed yesterday at 58⅞@58¾c, opened at 58½c, rallied to 58¾@58⅞c, broke to 57⅞@57⅞c. There was a less active demand for cash wheat, although offerings were taken promptly. No. 1 Northern sold at 58@58¼c. There was only small buying of wheat to arrive. Receipts were 123 cars today against 100 cars last year. Close—January, 56⅞c; May, 57⅞c; July, 57⅞c. On track—No. 1 hard, 58⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 57⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 56⅛c. Flour was quiet. The break in wheat futures was not sufficient to materially change the situation. First patents, in wood, are quoted at $3.10@3.30; second patents, $2.85@3.10; fancy export bakers', $2.05@2.15; red dog, $1.55@1.60.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat, with a let-up in liquidation, succeeded after one or two breaks in rallying to a close but ⅛c below yesterday. The weak spots were due to gold exportation and lower cables. No. 2 red cash, 51c; January, 50⅞c; May, 52⅝@52¾c; July, 53⅛c. Corn showed some strength despite an early ⅜c relapse and closed ⅛c up on local feeling. No. 2 mixed cash and January, 40⅛c; February, 40c; May, 42⅛c; July, 42⅝c. Oats firm, ⅜c higher; No. 2 cash, 28⅜c; January, 29c; May, 29⅜c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 87,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 163,000 bu; corn, none; oats, 18,000 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; ½c lower; No. 2 hard, 52½c; No. 2 red, 51½@52c; rejected, 48c; sales by sample on 'Change, f. o. b. Mississippi River, No. 2 hard, 57¼c; No. 2 red, 57¼c. Corn very firm; No. 2 mixed, 38¼c; No. 2 white, 39¼c. Oats slow; about ½c lower; No. 2 mixed, 29@30c; No. 2 white, nominally 32c. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 26,700 bu; corn and oats, none.

Toledo, O., Jan. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat lower, steady; No. 2 cash and January, 55¼c; May, 55⅞c; July, 56⅛c. Corn—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 42c; May, 44⅞c; No. 3 mixed, 41c. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 2 white, 32c. Rye—Dull; cash, 53c. CLOVERSEED—Lower; weak; prime cash, January and February, $5.35; March, $5.37½. Receipts—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 3,500 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 10,500 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and lower; No. 1 hard cash and January, 59⅛c; May, 60¼c; July, 61⅞c. No. 1 Northern, cash and January, 57⅞c; May, 59⅛c; July, 60⅛c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 54⅞c; No. 3, 51⅛c; rejected, 48⅞c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 59⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 58c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 46; corn, 1; oats, 4. Receipts—Wheat, 29,984 bu; oats, 2,615 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat weak and lower; spot and month, 56⅛@56⅜c; February, 56⅞@57c; March, 57⅞@58c; May, 59⅛@59⅜c; steamer No. 2 red, 53⅛@53⅜c. Receipts, 43,421 bu; shipments, 56,000; stock, 682,849; sales, 85,000. Southern wheat by sample, 58@59c; do on grade, 54⅛@57⅛c. GRAIN FREIGHTS—Steady; more doing; unchanged.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 23.—GRAIN—Corn—Easy; No. 2, 39⅞c; No. 3, 39⅞c. Oats—Firmer; No. 2 white, 30@30⅛c; No. 3 white, 29⅛@29⅞c. Rye scarce, nominal. WHISKY—Firm; highwines, $1.22. Receipts—Wheat, 4,800 bu; corn, 22,700 bu; oats, 35,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 7,700 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 7,800 bu; oats, 33,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 6,300 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, 57c; No. 3 red, 56c. Corn easy; No. 2 yellow, 45⅞c; No. 3 yellow, 45⅛c; No. 3 corn, 44⅛c. Oats—No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 34⅛c; No. 2 oats, 31⅛c.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 23.—RESIN—Firm; strained, $1.00; good, $1.05. Spirits steady, 26⅛c. Tar steady, 95c. Turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

WEEK'S CHANGES IN GRAIN STOCKS.

Comparative Statement for the United States, Canada, and Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Special cable and telegraph advices to *Bradstreet's*, covering principal points of accumulation in the United States, Canada, and Europe, indicate the following changes in stocks of grain last Saturday compared with the preceding Saturday:

Available supply—United States and Canada, east Rocky Mountains, wheat, decrease, 1,608,000 bu; United States and Canada, east Rocky Mountains, corn, increase, 1,199,000 bu; United States and Canada, west Rocky Mountains, wheat, decrease, 198,000 bu; afloat for and in Europe, wheat, increase, 560,000 bu. Principal decreases of domestic wheat stocks east of the Rocky Mountains not reported by the grain exchanges amounted to 22,000 bu at Louisville, 60,000 bu at New Orleans, 75,000 bu in Minneapolis private elevators, 50,000 bu in Northwestern interior elevators, 35,000 bu at Memphis, 28,000 bu at Chicago in private elevators, and 25,000 bu at Fort Worth.

REPORT ON THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs and Provision Movements with Closing Quotations.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Spot dull, demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 4s 6½d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 3d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2½d; No. 1 California, 5s ½d. Futures opened quiet, with near and distant positions 1 farthing lower, closed steady, with near positions a farthing to ½ penny lower, and distant positions ½ penny to 3 farthings lower; business about equally distributed. January, 4s 6d; February, 4s 6d; March, 4s 6½d; April, 4s 6¾d; May, 4s 7¼d; June, 4s 7½d. Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 3s 11½d. Futures opened steady, with near and distant positions 1 farthing higher, closed steady, with near positions a farthing to ½ penny lower and May a farthing higher; business heaviest on early positions; January, 3s 11¼d; February, 3s 11d; March 3s 11¼; April, 3s 11¾d; May, 4s; June, 4s. Peas—Canadian—4s 9½d. Flour—Dull; demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Dull; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 33s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 32s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 30s 6d; long clear heavy, 55 lbs, 30s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 31s 6d; short clear middle heavy, 55 lbs, 30s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 39s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 28s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 42s 6d. Tallow—Fine North American, 22s 6d. Beef—Extra India mess, 70s; prime mess, 58s 9d; refrigerator beef, forequarter, 4¼d; hindquarter, 5¾d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 57s 6d; do medium, 52s 6d. Lard dull; prime Western, 34s; refined, in pails, 36s. CHEESE—Quiet; demand moderate; finest American white, 49s; finest American colored, 50s 6d. BUTTER—Fine U. S., 75s; good, 60s. TURPENTINE—Spirits, 21s 6d. RESIN—Common, 3s 9d. COTTON-SEED OIL—Liverpool refined, 18s 6d. LINSEED OIL—21s 6d. PETROLEUM—Refined, 5⅞d. BLEACHING POWDER—Hardwood f. o. b. Liverpool, £7 5s. HOPS—At London (Pacific coast), £2s 15s.

London, Jan. 23.—CANE SUGAR—rather firmer; centrifugal Java, 11s 3d; muscovado, fair refining, 9s. LINSEED—Calcutta, spot, 36s 10½d.

DOINGS ON THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Rise of Consols the Feature of the Day—Americans Exceptionally Flat.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The rise of consols to 105 5-16 was the feature of the markets today. The French are buying them largely and this is not altogether a favorable sign, but it is said to indicate the distrust of influential men in France as to the outlook there. Other markets were good, with a marked improvement in Argentine securities. Americans were exceptionally flat, especially the receivership stocks on assessment rumors. There was a panicky fall after hours on selling in New York.

Gold is quoted today at Buenos Ayres at 255; at Madrid, 11.00; at Lisbon, 28.25¼; at St. Petersburg, 50; at Athens, 77; at Rome, 107.00; at Vienna, 103.

Railway shares—Canadian Pacific, 57; Erie, 10; Erie seconds, 64; Illinois Central, 89¼; Mexican ordinary, 16; St. Paul common, 56⅞; New York Central, 101⅞; Pennsylvania, 52⅛; Reading, 5⅛; Mexican Central new 4s, 56⅛. Bar silver 27 3-16d per ounce. Money ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 9-16 per cent; do 3 months, ⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today £17,000.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Exchange on London eight days' sight, 20 marks 40½ pfgs.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Three per cent rentes 102f 17½c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 17½c for checks.

FEAR GOLD EXPORTS.

PROSPECT OF HEAVY SHIPMENTS THIS WEEK CHILLS BUSINESS.

Low Price of Wheat Has a Dispiriting Effect in Financial Circles—Annual Report of the Harvey Steel Car Company—Large Amount Charged Off from Value of Real Estate—Steady Stock Market—Book Value of Bank Stocks—New Securities in London.

It looked yesterday as if the gold exports this week may reach $6,000,000 or more. The exceedingly unsatisfactory outlook in the gold and currency situation, added to the sharp liquidation in the wheat market which carried prices to the lowest point in history, made the temper in general financial circles exceedingly gloomy. The effect of the depression in the wheat market is a great deal broader than the direct interest in that staple. People recognize that wheat is one of the most important items of export, and when the market for the chief agricultural staple is depressed so extremely the effect of that depression is widespread. The loss to the country, which can be figured out when the present low prices for wheat and for cotton are compared with normal prices, is quite enough to make the owner of almost any kind of property disconsolate.

The annual meeting of the Harvey Steel Car stockholders yesterday reëlected the old Board of Directors, with the exception of replacing Mr. Preston with George P. Jones. The board now consists of N. K. Fairbank, Granger Farwell, A. G. Spalding, C. W. Harvey, F. H. Revell, D. R. Lyman, G. B. Shaw, George P. Jones, and Morris Sellers. The company made the following statement, as of Jan. 1, of assets and liabilities:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000
Bills payable		57,564
Accounts payable		17,863
Commission accounts		3,450
Total		$1,078,878

ASSETS.

Cash	$ 565	
Due from West Division	21,423	
Due from Harvey Transit Co.	17,515	
Due on lot sales, open acct.	17,023	
		56,533
Accounts receivable	$ 18,588	
Bills receivable	238,041	
		256,630
Houses and buildings, net value		39,060
Personal property		3,061
Side track on 40-acre tract		100
Stock, Bank of Harvey		1,000
Stock, Harvey Transit Co.		1,000
Village of Harvey warrants		717
Unsold lots	$440,805	
Unsold acres	64,220	
Land near Blue Island	7,102	
		512,127
Profit and loss		208,647
Total		$1,078,878

Compared with the statement of Jan. 1 assets and liabilities show a marked decrease, chiefly as the result of the writing off of a large amount represented in the value of the real estate on hand. The value of unsold lots shows a reduction of about $225,000 and value of unsold acres $10,000.

The local stock market was fairly steady as to quotations, but the tone was anything but cheerful. West Chicago opened at 114⅞, and lost only ¼ point as the net result of the day's trading. Rapid Transit was active, opening at 11¼ and closing ⅛ point above that. Lake Street was dull. There was strong buying of West Side, but the Rapid Transit market had some indications of pretty vigorous lifting to hold up quotations. There was pronounced weakness in the Rapid Transit bonds. The first mortgage bonds sold to as low a point as they have ever reached, a quotation of 64⅞ being made. The extension bonds sold at 40. No progress is reported by the committee of either the Lake Street or the Rapid Transit companies in regard to reorganization or future financiering.

Gold engagements yesterday reached $2,550,000, in addition to the engagement of $1,500,000 made Tuesday. The sterling market closed decidedly strong, and there was every prospect for an exceedingly heavy shipment of gold Saturday. The gold situation is attracting more and more attention as it becomes evident that the government must take some definite step to protect the reserve within a few days unless there is a turn in the situation.

The total deposits in both State and national banks in Chicago at the time of the last statements aggregate $205,256,121. The following table, prepared by William J. Wollman & Co., shows the book value of every bank stock, figured according to the returns in the last statement, together with the bid and asked prices, and the amount which the stock will net an investor, calculated on the basis of the last reported sale:

Name.	Book Value.	Last Report'd Sale.	Bid.	Asked.	Net Investor per cent.
American Exchange, Nat.	123	120	110	115	5.45
American Tr. & Sav. Bank.	123	105	105	110	5.71
Atlas National	133	110	107	117	5.58
Bank of Commerce	112	105	....	100	4.76
Bankers National	114	106	103	107	4.85
Central Tr. & Sav. Bank.	107	106	89	105	6.66
Chicago City Bank	122	110	112	120	5.32
Chicago National	529	270	250	265	6.00
Commercial, National	231	300	280	290	3.57
Commercial L. & Tr. Co.	126	120	120	125	5.00
Continental, National	128	133	128	132	4.61
Corn Exchange	219	275	275	300	4.36
Dime Savings	142	135	....	100	4.44
Drovers' National	150	150	140	150	5.71
Equitable Tr. Co	118	120	110	120	5.45
First National	210	289	270	280	4.44
Fort Dearborn National	123	111	108	112½	5.58
Garden City B. & Tr. Co.	109	105	100	105	7.00
Globe National	114	98½	97	99	4.12
Globe Savings	104	103	92	97	....
Hibernian Banking Asso.	262	....	198	240	5.00
Hide & Leather National	131	125	123½	132½	4.92
Home National	214	200	....	170	....
Home Savings	890	....	....	....	....
Illinois Tr. & Sav. Bank	197	335	335	342	3.30
International Bank	142	130	125	130	4.88
Lincoln National	108	100	95	100	8.42
Merchants' L. & Tr. Co.	191	266	257	265	4.63
Merchants' National	496	450	440	490	4.54
Metropolitan National	154	180	173	179	5.79
Milwaukee Av. State Bk.	128	245	....	....	4.94
Nat. Bk. of America	131	125	120	125	5.00
Nat. Bank of Illinois	225	245	243	250	5.00
Nat. Bank of the Republic	108	105	92	95	5.40
Nat. L've Stock Bank	223	240	220	230	3.63
Northern Trust Co	146	150	170	200	....
Northwestern National	155	....	....	....	....
Oakland National	148	150	....	....	4.00
Prairie State National	110	103	105	110	5.71
Prairie State Sav. & T. Co.	117	100	110	120	5.45
Royal Trust Co	122	110	100	110	....
State Bank of Chicago	132	170	145	155	4.13
Union National	131	130	123	128	6.53
Union Trust Co	254	....	....	198	....

If there is no bright spot in financial affairs at home there are at least some cheerful indications to be seen abroad. There is a great increase in the new issues of securities in London. For the first twelve days of this month the new issues of securities and municipal loans in London aggregated £2,379,416, against £1,173,698 in 1894 and £724,170 in 1893.

A Bostonian who has recently returned from abroad says: "It made my American blood boil to hear America insulted on every hand while abroad. Foreigners refer sharply to our political scandals, notably Tammany, our Senatorial difficulties, and our bankrupt railroads and investment companies, and bankers are refusing to handle American securities. At Frankfort-on-the-Main, which is one of Germany's foremost banking cities, only one banker now deals in American securitiss, and he is subject to the sneers of his business associates. I have never known American securities to be in such bad favor in Europe as at present, but it is perfectly natural in view of the recent political disclosures and the present condition of American finances. Perhaps this is one reason why our gold is going abroad and our bonds coming back."

SALES FIRST CALL, 10:30 A. M.

7 Am S B Co. 29⅛	10 Chi City Ry 310
10 do 29	10 do 310⅛
250 W C St R R act 114⅞	50 Chi&SSRTCo act 11⅛
150 do act 114⅛	25 do 11
200 M & C B Co pfd 30	10 Lake St El R R 8½
35 C P & P Co pfd 54	

BONDS.

$2000 Lake St El R R 5s—coupon off 51

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

55 W C St R R 114	25 In P & P Co pfd 19
50 do act 114⅛	100 do 18
100 do act 114⅛	50 do act 19
50 do act 114⅛	16 do 18⅛
50 do act 114⅛	37 N Y Biscuit Co 52
100 do act 114	3 N C S R R Co 253
20 do 114	150 D M Co Ill act 144
50 do act 114	50 do act 143
50 do act 114⅛	60 Lake St El R R 8½
50 Cont Nat Bank 127	100 do act 8⅞
100 C&SS R T Co act 11⅛	45 do 8⅞
250 do act 11⅛	1 do 8⅞
350 do act 11	25 C Pack & P Co 44⅛
40 do 10⅞	25 C B & M Co pfd 29⅛
200 do act 11	15 M & C B Co pfd 30
750 do act 10⅞	

BONDS.

$1000 L St L R R 5s coupons off 51⅛	$2000 Mas Tem As'n 5s 99
5000 do coupons off 51	2000 Chi & S S R T Co 5s 65
5000 C G L & C C 5s 92	4000 do 64⅞
4000 C & S S R T Co Ex 5s 40	

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

15 C & S S R T Co 11	150 do act 114⅛
150 do act 10⅞	200 Di M Co Ill act 143
10 do 10⅞	100 N Y Bis Co act 52⅛
350 do act 10⅞	50 N Chi S R R act 250⅛
50 W Chi S R R act 114	50 do act 251
50 do act 114⅛	2 Chi Ed Co 125
50 do act 114⅛	30 do 124

BONDS.

$10000 Chicago Edison deb 6s 102⅛

SALES AFTER CALLS.

200 W C St R R act 114⅛	350 C & SSRT Co. act 11
10 do 114	10 do 11
200 do act 114⅛	250 do 11⅛
50 do act 114⅛	100 do act 11⅛
50 C & C C & D 50⅛	50 do act 11⅛
50 Cnl P & P Co 44	50 do act 11⅛
10 L St El RR Co 8⅛	50 N C S R R act 251⅛

BONDS.

$4000 Con Packing Co 6s 83⅛

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 23.	Jan. 16.
New York	$79,299,747	$98,832,665
Chicago	14,404,000	15,225,000
Boston	14,011,826	15,505,217
Philadelphia	12,114,975	11,550,632
St. Louis	4,219,393	4,446,166
Baltimore	2,169,088	2,223,380
New Orleans	1,889,629	2,050,989

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 30c; St. Louis, 75c.

CONDITIONS ON 'CHANGE IN NEW YORK.

Lower Range of Values Generally the Case—Heavy Shipments of Gold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A strong bearish feeling was developed in stock circles today, which led to an increased pressure to sell and a lower range of values generally. Several unfavorable factors contributed to bring about this condition of affairs, and of these continued gold exports formed the most disturbing element in the situation. Further liberal withdrawals of gold from the Subtreasury for shipment to Europe Saturday were made, which raised the total taken thus far this week above $3,000,000. In addition shippers notified the Assistant Treasurer they would call for more gold tomorrow and next day, and estimates of the outflow at the end of the week ran up to $6,000,000. Some of the coin taken out today was too light for shipment, and will be turned into the banks. The offer of the Treasury to furnish gold bars at ⅛ of 1 per cent premium has not been accepted by the bankers, as fair weight coin is more profitable.

Here an unsettling factor was found in a fresh decline in wheat, which made a new low record for the May option. Fears of labor troubles on some of the Southern railways also operated against speculation, and the bears met with little opposition in their efforts to bring about a lower range of prices.

The bond market sympathized with the share list, and lower prices were made in a number of cases.

The Cammack contingent and other professional bears, aided by the room traders, made aggressive movements against the usually prominent stocks, and succeeded in bringing about sharp reactions in some directions. The decline in the bankrupt shares, notably in Northern Pacific preferred, Reading, and Union Pacific, was assisted by liquidations. London houses were free sellers this morning of St. Paul, Louisville, Northern Pacific preferred, and several other stocks on arbitrage. Foreign houses were also sellers on other than arbitrage account of many issues of bonds and stocks, which in some cases are to be shipped as soon as sold.

The weakness in the general market was attributed by room operators to liquidation, although there were some indications of an increased short interest. The liquidation of speculative accounts in some cases was forced by the decline in Reading securities, and in others was induced by uneasiness over the gold shipments and currency question.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—J'n 23	Closing—J'n 22
Atchison	700	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞
Amn. Cot. Oil	50	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	......
Do pfd	100	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	70
Amn. Sugar	24,200	90⅞	89⅞	90⅞	89⅛
Do pfd	200	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	92
*Amn. Tobacco	500	95⅞	95⅛	95⅞	98⅛
†Do pfd	20	108	108	108	110
A. & P	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	......
Amer. Ex	95	111	110⅞	110⅞	111
B. & O	800	63⅞	62⅛	62⅛	64⅛
Bay State Gas	1,400	21⅛	21⅛	21⅞	21
Adams Express	5	144	144	144	......
C., B. & Q	4,900	71⅞	70⅞	70⅞	71
C. & N. W	7,600	95⅞	94⅞	94⅞	95⅛
Do pfd	30	144	144	144	......
C., M. & St. P	22,100	55⅞	55	55⅛	55⅞
Do pfd	100	118	118	118	118⅛
C., R. I. & P	8,100	63⅛	62⅞	62⅛	63
C., St. P., M.&O pfd	26	112	110⅞	112	......
Can. So	1,800	49⅞	48⅞	49⅛	50
Ches. & Ohio	1,700	17	16⅞	16⅞	17¼
C., C., C. & St. L	700	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38⅛
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	6,700	88⅛	86⅞	87⅞	88⅛
Cent. Pac	10	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	......
C. & H. V. C. & T.	50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	......
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	50	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
Chicago Gas	14,500	73⅞	72⅝	72⅝	73⅞
C. C. & I. Dev	100	6	6	6	......
D., L. & W	400	161	160⅞	161	......
Del. & Hud	700	129	128⅞	128⅞	129
Dist. & C. F. Co	2,400	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
E. & T. H	100	35	35	35	......
Edison	170	101¼	101	101	......
Genl. Electric	1,800	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	34
G. B., W. & St. P pfd	500	2⅛	2	2	2
Ill. Cent	419	87⅞	87⅛	87⅛	89⅛
Iowa Cent pfd	50	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	......
Lake Shore	100	138⅞	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝
Louis. & Nash	3,200	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
L. E. & W. pfd	700	72	71	72	73⅛
L., N. A. & C. pfd	500	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅞
Long Isl. Trac	400	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
Laclede Gas	500	26⅞	26	26	27
M. & Essex	10	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞	......
Mich. Cent	25	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	......
M., K. & T	200	13⅛	13	13	13⅛
Do pfd	600	22⅞	21⅞	22⅛	22⅛
Manhattan	1,000	108	107⅞	107⅞	108
Missouri Pacific	6,900	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	23⅛
N. Y. & N. E	3,400	31⅞	30⅞	31	32
Nor. Pacific	......	......	......	......	......
Do pfd	7,400	17⅞	15⅛	15⅛	17⅛
N. Y., L. E. & W	800	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
N. Y. Cent	500	99⅞	99⅛	99⅞	99⅛
Norfolk & W	100	5	5	5	5
Do pfd	100	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	......
N. Y., Su. & W	500	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	......
Do pfd	300	41	41	41	41⅞
North Amn. Co	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
N. Y., Ont. & W	500	16⅞	16	16	16⅞
National Linseed	50	18⅞	18	18⅞	......
Nat. Lead	1,700	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	37⅞
Do pfd	400	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	......
Ogn. Ry. & Nav	100	19	19	19	......
Phila. & Reading	27,800	10⅞	8⅞	9⅛	11
Pacific Mail	100	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
R., W. & O	450	116⅞	116⅛	116⅛	117
Southwestern Ry	660	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9⅞
Do pfd	5,000	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞	33⅞
So. Pacific	500	18	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛
St. L. & S. W	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Texas Pacific	2,300	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9⅞
Tenn. Coal	300	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
Union Pacific	1,600	9⅞	9	9	9⅞
U. S. Cordage	1,800	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞
Do pfd	600	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8⅞
Do gtd	300	18	18	18	18⅞
U. S. Leather	426	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	11⅛
Do pfd	600	64⅞	64⅛	64⅛	65⅛
W. & L. E	600	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
Wabash	100	6	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
Do pfd	600	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
Western Union	1,700	87⅞	87⅛	87⅛	87⅞

*Ex-dividend 3 per cent.
†Ex-dividend 3 per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams 141	Fargo 105
American 110	United States 42½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s, reg 115⅛	U. S. 4s, coup 113
U. S. 5s, coup 116⅛	U. S. 2s, reg 97
U. S. 4s, reg 113	

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

2000 A&P gtd4s 47	5000 NYEl1st 107⅛
6000 Atch4s 65⅛	31000 NPcon 5str. 25⅛@26⅛
2000 BEl1st 89⅛	2000 NP1st cp 114⅛
12000 B & 7thAv cons 110⅛	2000 NP&M 1s 31
10000 CRI&P 5sx 102⅛@102⅛	7000 OSL&U N 6s 91
2000 CB&QNeb ex 4s 88⅛	10000 OS&LUN 6s tr ctf 90
1000 CB&Q-Ia dv 4s 99⅛	10000 OSL&UNcon 47
2000 C&NW5fs 110	10000 OSL&U N col t 5s 28
2000 C&E1st 116	15000 OS1st 93
24000 CM4s 18⅛@19	10000 O S gm4s 4⅛
1000 CHV&Tgm 6s 88⅛	1000 P&Rgm 4s 70
6000 C&Ocons 106⅛@106⅛	5000 P&R 1stin 22
5000 C&NP 1s tr 40	25000 P&R2d in 12@12⅛
4000 COS1st gt 110⅛@110⅛	35000 P&R3d pf in 1⅛@8⅛
2000 C&NWcon7s 143⅛	5000 P&Rdef inc 2
2000 Erie 3d mg 110	4000 PD&E1st-Ediv 91⅛
2000 GPac 1st 111	5000 PD&E1st 96
3000 G B W & St P1st 48	5000 P&W 1st 83
10000 GBW&StPinc 5	5000 R&D debs 119
2000 I&GN 2dmg 71	18000 SL&SW1st 63@63⅛
1000 IaC1st5s 85⅛	60000 S Ry 5s 86⅛@87
1000 K&O1st 112⅛	7000 StL&SFgm 6s 104⅛@104⅛
6000 LE&SL con1st5s 30	
6000 LSdeb 113⅛	10000 SLJ&G1st 59
9000 MK&T1sts 81⅛@81⅛	10000 Third Av 5s 118⅛
7000 MK&T2d 47⅛@48	107000 TexP2d in 23⅛@24⅛
11000 MK&E1st 84⅛@84⅛	10000 TAA&GT1st 82
2000 M&Onew 117@117⅛	2000 UF1st6s 86
10000 M&Ugm 4s 66	5000 UPD&G1st 31⅛
22000 NYO&W rf4s 89@89	5000 UP1s of '96 104
1000 NYLE&W n 2d c 63	5000 UP1s of '97 101⅛
3000 NYNH&H 4s c db ctfs 140	13000 WaD1st 5s 105⅛
1000 N Starch 1st 6s 92	2000 Wab 2d 5s 70@70⅛

2 TO 3 P. M.

2000 ACO8s 113	10000 ML&T 7s 125⅛
22000 Atch 4s 64⅛@65	10000 MK&T2d4s 48
25000 Atch2d inc 17⅛@18⅛	10000 NR of Cal 5s 91
4000 Bkln Ele 1st 89⅛	10000 N P tr co ctf 25@25⅛
4000 BCR&Ncon 97⅛	1000 OS 1st 93
1000 Brk C 1st 113	10000 OSLUN6s 90⅛
5000 B&thAv1stcn5s 110⅛	1000 P&Rgm4s 70
28000 C&NWcons 143@143⅛	6000 P&R 1st inc 20⅛
24000 CB&QNeb ex 4s 88⅛@89	9000 P & R 3d in 6⅛@7
	5000 P&R df in 2
7000 CB&Qcon 121	10000 PD &E 1st-EvD 91⅛
10000 CRI&Px5s 102⅛	34000 P&W4s 39
15000 CNJgm 5s 112⅛	10000 SLaIM-AB 101
1000 CD&I1st 100⅛	8000 St L & S Fcon 4s 53⅛
3000 C H V & T5s 88	74000 S Ry 5s 86⅛@87
9000 E & TH 1st-H 113	3000 SL&SW 1st 63
5000 GaPac 1st 5-6 111	7000 T&NO cons 90
4000 H&T C 1st 103⅛	3000 T&P 5s 85
18000 LSist rg 117⅛	17000 T&P2d in 23⅛@24
5000 La Gas 5s 98	2000 U P 1st of 1898 104⅛
10000 LNA&C1st 107	3000 UP st 97⅛@98
5000 ETVaG cn gd 5s 104⅛	1000 WaD1st 5s 105⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 23.—Closing prices and sales of stocks and bonds:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	2,000	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Bost. & Mont. Min.	105	37	37⅛	36⅛	36⅞
Butte Mining	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Bell Tel	90	190	190	188	188
C., B. & Q.	3,500	71	71⅛	70⅛	70⅞
Calumet Mining	10	290	290	290	290
Chi. Junct. Ry	150	50	50	50	50
Oregon S. Line	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Osceola Mining	125	23⅛	23⅛	23	23⅛
Union Pac	125	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
West End Land	175	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
Westing'e Elec pfd	125	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
Wis. Cent	15	3	3	3	3

BONDS.

$26000 Atch 4s 65⅛	$1000 Mex C 1st inc 101⅛
2000 CB&Q con 5s 101⅛	3000 OR Sht L 1st6s 91
10000 Ill Steel 5s 88@88⅛	7000 Wis Cen 5s 49⅛@50
4000 June 5s 106⅛	

MINING SHARES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Bulwer, 8c; Chollar, 30c; Crown Point, 50c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.25; Deadwood, 40c; Gould and Curry, 30c; Hale and Norcross, 80c; Homestake, $16.00; Mexican, 80c; Ontario, $8.00; Ophir, $1.55; Plymouth, 15c; Quicksilver, $1.50; Quicksilver preferred, $14.50; Sierra Nevada, 45c; Standard, $2.25; Union Consolidated, 45c; Yellow Jacket, 45c.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 23.—Atlantic, $10.50; Boston and Montana, $36.87½; Butte and Boston, $10.75; Calumet and Hecla, $290.00; Centennial, $75.00; Franklin, $14.50; Kearsarge, $8.50; Osceola, $23.00; Quincy, $99.00; Tamarack, $145.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 23.—Alta, 36c; Andes, 36c; Belcher, 48c; Best & Belcher, 94c; Bodie Consolidated, 86c; Bullion, 12c; Bulwer Consolidated, 10c; Caledonia, 6c; Challenge Consolidated, 33c; Chollar, 40c; Confidence, 70c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.60; Consolidated Imperial, 1c; Consolidated New York, 2c; Crown Point, 57c; Gould and Curry, 36c; Hale and Norcross, 84c; Silver Bars, 59⅞@59½c; Mexican Dollars, 51@51½c; Justice, 20c; Kentucky Consolidated, 5c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 4c; Mexican, 93c; Mono, 10c; Mount Diablo, 10c; Ophir, $1.80; Overman, 17c; Potosi, 50c; Savage, 46c; Scorpion, 4c; Sierra Nevada, 47c; Silver Hill, 5c; Union Consolidated, 57c; Yellow Jacket, 55c; Drafts, Sight, 17½c; Drafts, Telegraph, 20c.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Most Grades of Cattle Rule Lower—Hogs Close Quiet.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 21	12,973	483	46,925	11,726
Tuesday, Jan. 22	4,033	395	13,297	7,144
Wednesday, Jan. 23	11,000	400	20,000	12,000
Week thus far	28,006	1,280	80,222	30,870
Same period last w'k	40,916	1,756	133,461	35,484
Same period 1894	28,305	881	78,040	41,737
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 21	1,866	146	8,588	1,077
Tuesday, Jan. 22	1,035	......	6,456	......
Wednesday, Jan. 23	3,000	50	6,000	1,000
Week thus far	5,901	196	20,044	2,077
Same period last w'k	8,252	159	27,275	1,255
Same period 1894	7,710	40	27,730	1,315

Today's receipts are estimated at 12,000 cattle, 30,000 hogs, and 14,000 sheep.

CATTLE—Most grades ruled 5@10c lower. Natives averaging 960@1,660 lbs sold at $3.20@5.50, bulk at $4.00@4.80; Texas steers, $2.80@3.85, and bulls and cows, $2.05@3.00; native cows and heifers, $1.25@3.60, bulk $1.85@2.40; bulls, $1.75@3.75; oxen, $2.25@4.00; veal calves, $2.00@5.25; and stockers and feeders, $2.10@3.65.

HOGS—The market opened strong to 5c higher, but closed quiet at Tuesday's prices. Heavy sold at $3.90@4.55, bulk $4.25@4.40; mixed and butchers', $3.90@4.40, bulk $4.10@4.25; light, $3.80@4.20, bulk, $3.99@4.10; pigs, $2.60@3.85, bulk $3.60@3.75.

SHEEP—Some sales were at 5@10c advance, but the general market was unchanged. Lambs sold at $2.50@4.75, bulk $4.30@4.60; native sheep, $1.75@4.00, bulk $3.25@3.60; Westerns, $2.40@3.75, bulk $3.40@3.65.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Jan. 23.—CATTLE—Beeves—Receipts, 2,610; on sale, 48 cars; fairly active and higher all around; steers, poor to prime, $3.35@3.50; oxen, $2.50@4.75; bulls, $2.00@3.25; dry cows, $1.40@3.25. European cables quote American steers at 10@11c dressed weights; refrigerator beef at 8@9¼c; exports today 448 beeves, 1,000 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 700; 900 on sale; veals, ¼c lower; other calves very dull; veals, poor to prime $4.00@7.00; barnyard calves, $2.00@2.25; Western calves, $2.25@2.50. Four cars of the latter unsold. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,750; 22 cars on sale; slow, but slightly firmer for both sheep and lambs. Sheep, poor to prime, $2.50@3.75; lambs, common to prime, $3.25@5.25. HOGS—Receipts, 9,852; firm at $4.40@4.85 for extreme weights.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,200; shipments, 1,800. Market stronger. Colorado steers, $2.50@4.00; Texas steers, $2.75@4.10; Texas cows, $1.90@2.60; beef steers, $3.25@5.10; native cows, $1.60@4.10; stockers and feeders, $2.85@4.30; bulls and mixed, $2.10@3.45. HOGS—Receipts, 9,300; shipments, 1,100. Market strong; 5c higher; bulk of sales, $3.80@4.15; heavies, $3.95@4.25; packers, $3.80@4.25; mixed, $3.75@4.10; lights, $3.40@4.95; Yorkers, $3.85@3.95; pigs, $3.00@3.55. SHEEP—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 700. Market steady and unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,200; shipments, 600. Market shade easier. Heavy native butcher steers, $4.25@4.65; medium, $3.75@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.15@3.25; feeders, $2.25@3.50; fed Texas and Indian steers, $3.25@3.90; grass steers, $2.30@3.40; cows, grass and fed, $1.60@3.10. HOGS—Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 1,200. Market active, strong, 5c higher for best. Choice heavy, $4.30; good to choice medium, $4.10@4.25; ordinary mixed and good light, $4.00@4.15; common to fair light, $3.60@3.90.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300; yesterday, 608; shipments, 397; fairly active; beeves, $3.35@4.40; cows, $1.75@3.00; bulls, $1.50@2.60; oxen, $1.75@2.75; veals, $2.50@3.50; feeders, $2.00@3.25; yearlings, $2.00@2.75. HOGS—Receipts, 1,000; yesterday, 1,925; shipments, 1,005; 5@10c higher, $3.65@4.00; bulk, $3.70@3.85.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100; market steady. HOGS—Receipts, 5,500; market 5@10c higher; heavy, $4.00@4.25; light, $3.60@4.00; mixed, $3.75@4.10.

IMPROVED FEELING IN WOOL CIRCLES.

Manufacturers Show a Steady Demand for the Various Fibers Used.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 23.—*The American Wool and Cotton Reporter* will say tomorrow of the wool trade:

Nearly 3,500,000 pounds of wool have been sold this week. There is a visible improvement in breadth of demand. An improved feeling is quite manifest. Manufacturers are taking right along moderate quantities of various kinds of wool, according to the kind of fabric they are making. It is believed when one considers that January, 1895, importations of foreign cloths include three months' consignment delivered in one month, that the bulk of it and the description of it thus far is not such as to confirm the apprehensions which were excited last fall concerning the effect of these goods being brought into competition with our domestic manufactures. The sales of the week amount to 2,717,500 lbs domestic and 782,000 lbs foreign, making a total of 3,499,500 lbs against a total of 2,773,000 for the previous week and a total of 2,472,000 lbs for the corresponding week last year. The sales since Jan. 1, 1895, amount to 11,588,100 lbs, against 8,267,000 lbs a year ago.

WORK OF THE MILLS FOR A WEEK.

Report of the "Northwestern Miller" on Wheat and Flour.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 23.—The *Northwestern Miller* gives the following epitome of the week's milling news:

Minneapolis mills last week ground 86,275 brls of flour, against 71,990 the week before, 105,225 in 1894, and 196,790 in 1893. The figures may touch 100,000 brls the present week. The trade was pretty quiet last week. Buyers at home and abroad are reported to be less disposed to take hold, and not a few millers think the situation has lost some of the promising features apparent a fortnight ago. Prices are easier at the mills, owing to lower wheat. Foreigners want bakers, but most firms are sold ahead on this grade to such an extent that they ask that a fair proportion of patent be taken at the same time, and this importers are slow to do. Offal is in active demand for prompt shipment, but millers are refusing orders for shipment earlier than ten days or two weeks. Export shipments, 19,315 brls against 15,600 brls the previous week, 16,270 in 1892, and 55,225 in 1893.

Milwaukee mills made 32,833 barrels against 20,409 the week before, 23,000 brls in 1894, and 43,200 in 1893. The output is not likely to change much for the current week. Freights are cut more or less, causing more flour to move. Eastern buyers are more inclined to buy than they have been and some millers reported good sales, while others fail to note any change. New England trade is awakening somewhat.

St. Louis output was 37,150 brls, compared with 54,800 the week before. In the face of declining wheat business shows scarcely any improvement, particularly with city mills. Mills of the country are enjoying a better business, reporting some good sales for export. Total export sales for the week are about 13,000 sacks. Easy freights resulted in much of this. Trade with the South is somewhat freer on account of weakening rates.

Duluth-Superior mills made 6,500 barrels, against 15,366 the preceding week, 8,627 in 1894, and 9,983 in 1893. The output is apt to be even smaller this week, if any flour at all is made. The situation as to flour is unimproved and is really little better than in the few weeks immediately following the close of navigation, which were the dullest of the year. Patents have been marked down 5@10c per brl, but offerings are still way below views of millers. There was some demand for bakers' from foreign buyers, and offers of this grade and patent are fully 15c below what it can be sold it; consequently little business was done. Flour is going out, being shipped to Michigan, Illinois, and near-by points. Last week not a barrel went for export and the total did not exceed 6,007 brls. Stocks at mills amount to 81,498 brls, against 50,000 a year ago. Indiana millers report an improvement in trade, but Kentucky reports are, generally despondent. At New York better grades, both spring and winter flour, showed more life. A Boston telegram notes a drop of 5c on most grades.

Weak and irregular market at Philadelphia, with sales small and at a low value. Prices were fairly well maintained at Baltimore, but no business of moment done. North Dakota millers thought they discovered a slight feeling in favor of renewed trade. Tennessee mills were in the same boat with those in other States, such trade as they had being at low values.

INTERESTS TWENTY-SIX COMPANIES.

Verdict for F. J. Pool for $50,000 Against Two of Them.

ASHLAND, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The jury brought in a verdict for F. J. Pool tonight in his case against the insurance companies. He sued for $50,000 insurance, but upon the evidence the jury brought in a verdict of $51,863. Twenty-six companies are affected indirectly by the verdict, the case having gone to trial with the Milwaukee Mechanics' named as the defendant and the Lancashire of London and Norwich Union by stipulation.

Blacklists the First National Fire.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The First National Fire Insurance company of Fredericksburg, Va., has been blacklisted by the State Auditor's office. The company did not comply with Indiana insurance laws. It has been sending circulars to insurance solicitors through the State.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

TAXES PAID BY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Total of More than $5,000,000 Paid by the Pennsylvania Corporations Alone—License Fees Are Not Included in This List—Metropolitan Life Reports an Enormous Business for 1894—Question as to How Much of It Is Bona Fide.

"The amount of taxes paid by insurance companies in the various States of the Union runs up to an enormous figure," said a manager of the Western department of one of the large companies yesterday. "The impression prevails, apparently, that everything is fair when it comes to dealing with an insurance company. People who would scorn to do an injustice to a fellow-business-man, and who make high pretensions of business integrity, forget these matters when it comes to dealing with the insurance company. I have heard it said, and am inclined to believe it to be true, that in a majority of instances where property is only damaged by fire and where the insurance carried exceeds the amount of the loss, the owner of the property profits by reason of his misfortune. I am not referring to cases of incendiarism, where property is purposely set on fire to obtain the insurance money, but to honest losses. In many instances the value of the property destroyed is put down at a greater figure than it would cost to replace it with new, and hence adjusters look with suspicion upon all claims presented. This is a matter, however, which can be regulated by honest and careful adjustment and by insisting upon our rights in the matter. When it comes to taxes, imposed by States, there is no recourse except to cease writing within the boundaries of that State. There is paid a tax upon the gross revenues received in very many of the States, and in addition to this there are fees for certificates, for examination of statements, for licenses to be allowed to do business after paying a tax, and for various and sundry other accounts."

Insurance companies come nearer paying upon their receipts than almost any other kind of corporation. There is no quibbling over the amount to be paid under these laws. It is either a case of paying up honestly upon the gross receipts or of barefaced lying, and it is doubtful if there is a single reputable company in the country that would make a misstatement to avoid taxes. Some idea of the total amount paid by all the companies of the country is shown by the amount of taxes which have been assessed against companies doing strictly a fire and a fire and marine business, which are incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania alone. From 1881 to 1893 inclusive, or during thirteen years, the companies in that State paid in taxes $5,302,474, which does not include the various other forms of taxation, such as licenses, which would add considerably to the amount. This is taken from the Pennsylvania Insurance Commissioner's reports, and is based on the sworn statements of all the companies in that State. It shows premiums received for the period of $167,292,192, and losses and expenses of $163,404,834, leaving a credit balance of $3,887,357. After deducting from this the taxes which have been paid by the companies it leaves a debit balance of an absolute loss to the companies of $1,415,117. This does not take into account either, dividends to stockholders or interest charges on capital stock. The following gives these figures in detail:

Year.	Fire and marine premiums received.	Losses and expenses paid.	Taxes paid.
1881	$ 9,515,727	$ 9,108,581	$ 512,397
1882	10,055,176	9,772,665	359,394
1883	11,188,059	10,758,997	359,362
1884	11,252,731	11,295,021	406,073
1885	11,377,456	10,903,187	392,147
1886	11,962,372	11,424,322	386,747
1887	12,161,515	11,973,248	405,352
1888	12,488,057	11,937,578	395,094
1889	13,132,477	12,819,662	411,702
1890	14,227,730	12,521,585	411,498
1891	15,398,597	15,438,311	407,385
1892	17,397,796	16,918,917	406,339
1893	17,134,493	18,532,785	448,970
	$167,292,192	$163,404,834	$5,302,474

Deduct losses and expenses, $163,404,834.
Credit balance, $3,887,357.
Deduct taxes paid, $5,302,474.
Debit balance, $1,415,117.

HOW MUCH IS REAL BUSINESS?

Metropolitan Life Reports $308,000,000 in New Insurance for 1894.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance company of New York reports new business done during 1894 reaching the sum of $308,000,000. The President gives this out in his official statement, and he apparently takes some pride in having broken all records and distanced all competitors. This reads very well on paper, but it would be interesting to have a report from the President a year from now showing the amount of this that was genuine, bona fide business, of men who took it with the idea of keeping it, and who have paid their premiums regularly during the twelve months. In order that he may not wait too long to give out such a statement it would be interesting to have from him a like report on the business reported at the close of 1893. The Metropolitan is one of the substantial companies of the country, ranking high among life insurance societies, but it is doubtful if this business is all genuine. In the race for business between competing companies many risks are written which are never intended to be maintained by the person to whom the policies are issued. It has been the subject of investigation by Insurance Commissioners but their reports have not yet been given to the public.

To the Owners of First Mortgage Bonds —OF THE— Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company.

We have been requested by a number of the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company to form a "Bondholders' Committee." If a sufficient number of the bondholders signify, in writing, by January 31st, 1895, that they wish it, we will undertake to do so.

A. O. SLAUGHTER & CO.

State, City and County Bonds BOUGHT AND SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond Letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO. 163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Edward L. Brewster & Co., STOCK BROKERS. Members of New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange. 209 La Salle Street. PRIVATE WIRES TO NEW YORK.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, 1313 Monadnock Block, Chicago, January 21st, 1895. The coupons for interest due February 1st, 1895, on the First Mortgage 5% Fifty Year Gold Bonds of The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company will be paid by the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, Hartford Building, Chicago, and by the West Side Construction Company, 32 Nassau street, New York City, on and after that date. GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Treasurer.

5% MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REALTY. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

5%—Money—5% TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

NELSON IS T[...]

MINNESOTA'S GOVERNO[R ...] UNITED STATES S[...]

In Yesterday's First Ballot [...] Three Times Washburn'[...] His Way Easily—Man [...] Yet Been Beaten in Po[...] Senator Dolph Is Not [...] Joint Ballot He Loses V[...] Separate Session.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 2[...] Gov. Knute Nelson was electe[d ...] Senator on the first ballot tod[ay ...] teen votes to spare, and the m[...] half a dozen of the fierces[t ...] longed political battles in the [...] Northwest has yet to suffer [...] A majority of the Washburn [...] their chief till the last and acc[...] became men and true Republ[icans ...] lowers of the disappointed [...] disposed to afflict the world w[...] tious binding up of bleeding [...] most bitterly opposed to Nels[on ...] now make haste to acknowled[ge ...]



KNUTE NELS[ON]

[...]sult of the contest is, perhaps, [...] future of the Republican party [...] Frank Day, the Fairmont [...] Washburn's most faithful adhe[rent ...] first signal for the break towar[d ...] the roll was being called in [...] the little speech in which he [...] vote embraces the philosophy [...] the Governor's opponents to [...] sity.

"I believe," said he, "Sen[ator ...] is honestly entitled to a reële[ction ...] lieve his case is hopeless and [...] strife will be only to sacrifice [...] the State, with no benefit to [...] itics. There is not a man here [...] recognize the inevitable result, [...] as well face it now as later."

This expression was heartily [...] the turning of the tide proce[...] votes had justified the faith of [...] pions.

When the two Houses had [...] were organized the roll was ca[lled ...] Knute Nelson was shown to h[...] ed. Before the announcemen[t ...] there were several changes [...] bers and the result as announce[d ...] Nelson, 102; W. D. Washbu[rn ...] Comstock, 9; J. T. McCleary, [...] Donnelly (Pop.), 13; John Lin[d ...] Mitchell (Dem.), 4. Speaker [...] upon declared that Knute Nel[son ...] ceived a majority of the vote o[f ...] ture, was elected Senator fo[r ...] after March 4 next.

The Governor was brought b[...] islature and returned his thanks [...] in a brief speech and the joi[nt ...] journed.

[Knute Nelson, Senator-elect f[...] was born near Bergen, Norway, F[...] came to America in 1849 with h[...] father having died when he was [...] After living one year in Chicago, [...] Dane County, Wis.; was gradu[ated ...] Albion, Wis., Academy, and as a p[...] commissioned officer served thro[ugh ...] Company B of the Fourth W[...] try. He was admitted to the bar [...] in the Wisconsin Legislature in 1[...] and, removing to Alexandria, M[...] County Attorney in 1872-'73-'74. [...] Minnesota Senate in 1875-'78; wa[s ...] Elector in 1880; was elected to t[...] Congress by 12,000 votes, a plur[...] to the Forty-ninth Congress by 1[...] and to the Fiftieth Congress by 4[...] In 1892 he was elected Governor [...] rality, and reëlected last fall by [...] over 60,000.]

MAY BE A BOOMERANG [...]

Legislator Who Wouldn't V[...] Hanged in Effigy[...]

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 23.—[Sp[ecial.] ...] gram was received here today [...] of Willis Sweet in Moscow, [...] Sweet, hung Daniel Gamble, t[...] tive from that county, in effig[y ...] because Gamble refused to sup[port ...] the commencement of the Sen[atorial ...] Sweet's men attempted [...] Gamble, who resented it [...] under no consideration would [...] Sweet. He has been voting for [...] of Moscow. Today he bol[...] Shoup, Gamble has received [...] patches from leading men o[f ...] nouncing the act of Sweet's sup[porters ...] dorsing his opposition to S[...] considers the action of the S[...] Moscow as an insult to him and [...] resignation to be handed in ton[ight ...] ing. Tonight he received a m[...] by the chairman of the coun[ty ...] and other promient [...] nouncing the effigy bu[...] expressing fullest confiden[ce ...] and urging him to vote on Sen[...] questions as he thinks best. [...] Gamble will vote for Shoup to[...] effigy business had the effec[t ...] Dewey of Owyhee County to [...] liable to disrupt the whole Swe[et ...] order to escape obloquy they ch[...] ulists did the hanging, but the [...] wire their denial. This charg[e ...] the small Populist element [...] garded as favorable to Sweet, [...] received 19 votes; Shoup, 18. [...]

STATE AND UNITED STAT[ES ...]

Governor of Kansas Asks [...] Not to Resign Ye[t ...]

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 23.—[...] Senator-Elect Lucien Baker of[...] nation as State Senator to Gov. [...] but the Governor refused to [...] Governor wants him to serve [...] tor until he shall be sworn in a[s ...] Senator March 4. Senator B[aker's ...] tion would create a vacancy [...] filled only by a special election.

SENATOR DOLPH FAILS O[F ...]

With Majority in Separate S[ession ...] Two Short on Joint B[allot ...]

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 23.—Se[nator ...] failed of election in joint session [...] lature this afternoon, receivin[g ...] four votes, two short of a maj[ority ...] four votes from yesterday's bal[lot ...] in separate session.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 23.—[...] of the Legislature met in joint [...] to vote for United States Sena[tor ...] ballot stood: Ankeny, Republ[ican ...] son, Republican, 27; Allen, R[...] McMillen, Republican, 9; W[...] crat, 7; Rogers, Populist, [...] Republican, 1.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 23.—The [...]

NSURANCE AFFAIRS.

AXES PAID BY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

otal of More than $5,000,000 Paid by the Pennsylvania Corporations Alone—License Fees Are Not Included in This List—Metropolitan Life Reports an Enormous Business for 1894—Question as to How Much of It Is Bona Fide.

"The amount of taxes paid by insurance mpanies in the various States of the Union ns up to an enormous figure," said a maner of the Western department of one of the rge companies yesterday. "The impress prevails, apparently, that everyting is fair en it comes to dealing with an insurance mpany. People who would scorn to do an justice to a fellow-business-man, and who ake high pretensions of business ingrity, forget these matters when it mes to dealing with the insurance mpany. I have heard it said, and am inclined believe it to be true, that in a majority of stances where property is only damaged by e and where the insurance carried exceeds e amount of the loss, the owner of the propty profits by reason of his misfortune. I n not referring to cases of incendiarism, here property is purposely set on e to obtain the insurance money, t to honest losses. In many instances e value of the property destroyed is put own at a greater figure than it would cost to place it with new, and hence adjusters look th suspicion upon all claims presented. his is a matter, however, which can be regulad by honest and careful adjustment and by sisting upon our rights in the matter. When comes to taxes, imposed by States, there is o recourse except to cease writing within the oundaries of that State. There is paid a tax pon the gross revenues received in very any of the States, and in addition to this ere are fees for certificates, for examination f statements, for licenses to be allowed to business after paying a tax, and for varius and sundry other accounts."

Insurance companies come nearer paying pon their receipts than almost any other nd of corporation. There is no quibbling ver the amount to be paid under these laws. is either a case of paying up honestly upon e gross receipts or of barefaced lying, d it is doubtful if there is a ngle reputable company in the country at would make a misstatement to avoid xes. Some idea of the total amount paid by l the companies of the country is shown by e amount of taxes which have been assed against companies doing strictly a fire d a fire and marine business, which are inorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania one. From 1881 to 1893 inclu ve, or during thirteen years, the ompanies in that State paid in taxes 5,302,474, which does not include the varius other forms of taxation, such as licenses, hich would add considerably to the amount. his is taken from the Pennsylvania Insurce Commissioner's reports, and is based n the sworn statements of all the ompanies in that State. It shows preiums received for the period of $167,-92,192, and losses and expenses of $163,-04,834, leaving a credit balance of $3,887,-57. After deducting from this the taxes hich have been paid by the companies it aves a debit balance of an absolute loss to e companies of $1,415,117. This does not ke into account either dividends to stockolders or interest charges on capital stock. he following gives these figures in detail:

Year.	Fire and marine premiums received.	Losses and expenses paid.	Taxes paid.
881....	$ 9,515,727	$ 9,108,581	$ 512,397
882....	10,055,176	9,772,665	359,394
883....	11,188,059	10,758,997	359,362
884....	11,252,731	11,295,021	406,073
885....	11,377,456	10,903,187	392,147
886....	11,962,372	11,424,322	386,747
887....	12,161,515	11,973,248	405,352
888....	12,488,057	11,937,578	395,004
889....	13,132,477	12,819,662	411,702
890....	14,227,730	12,521,565	411,498
891....	15,398,597	15,438,311	407,885
892....	17,397,796	16,918,917	406,339
893....	17,134,492	18,532,785	448,979
	$167,292,192	$163,404,834	$5,302,474

Deduct losses and expenses, $163,404,834.
Credit balance, $3,887,357.
Deduct taxes paid, $5,302,474.
Debit balance, $1,415,117.

HOW MUCH IS REAL BUSINESS?

etropolitan Life Reports $308,000,000 in New Insurance for 1894.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance company f New York reports new business done durng 1894 reaching the sum of $308,000,000. he President gives this out in his official tatement, and he apparently takes some ride in having broken all records and disanced all competitors. This reads very well n paper, but it would be interesting to have report from the President a year from now howing the amount of this that was genuine, ona fide business, of men who took it with he idea of keeping it, and who have paid heir premiums regularly during the twelve months. In order that he may not wait too ong to give out such a statement t would be interesting to have from im a like report on the business reorted at the close of 1893. The Metopolitan is one of the substantial companies f the country, ranking high among life inurance societies, but it is doubtful if this usiness is all genuine. In the race for busness between competing companies many isks are written which are never intended to e maintained by the person to whom the polcies are issued. It has been the subject of nvestigation by Insurance Commissioners ut their reports have not yet been given to he public.

o the Owners of First Mortgage Bonds
—OF THE—
Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company.

We have been requested by a number of the olders of the First Mortgage Bonds issued by he Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company to orm a "Bondholders' Committee." If a suffiient number of the bondholders signify, in writng, by January 31st, 1895, that they wish it, e will undertake to do so.
A. O. SLAUGHTER & CO.

State, City and County Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond Letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.
163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,
STOCK BROKERS.
Members of New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange.
209 La Salle Street.
PRIVATE WIRES TO NEW YORK.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, 1319 Monadnock Block, Chicago, January 21st, 1895.
The coupons for interest due February 1st, 1895, n the First Mortgage 5% Fifty Year Gold Bonds of he Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Comany will be paid by the Commercial Loan and Trust ompany, Hartford Building, Chicago, and by the West Side Construction Company, 32 Nassau street, New York City, on and after that date.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Treasurer.

5%
MONEY TO LOAN
ON CHICAGO REALTY.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

5%—Money—5%
TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
STANLEY, BROPHY & CO.
85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

NELSON IS THE MAN.

MINNESOTA'S GOVERNOR IS ELECTED UNITED STATES SENATOR.

In Yesterday's First Ballot He Gets Nearly Three Times Washburn's Vote—It Goes His Way Easily—Man Who Has Never Yet Been Beaten in Political Contest—Senator Dolph Is Not Re-elected—On Joint Ballot He Loses Votes He Had in Separate Session.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Gov. Knute Nelson was elected United States Senator on the first ballot today, with seventeen votes to spare, and the man who has won half a dozen of the fiercest and most prolonged political battles in the history of the Northwest has yet to suffer his first defeat. A majority of the Washburn men stood by their chief till the last and accepted defeat as became men and true Republicans. The followers of the disappointed Senator are not disposed to afflict the world with the ostentatious binding up of bleeding wounds. Those most bitterly opposed to Nelson's candidacy now make haste to acknowledge that the result of the contest is, perhaps, the best for the future of the Republican party in Minnesota.



KNUTE NELSON, SENATOR-ELECT FROM MINNESOTA.

Frank Day, the Fairmont editor, one of Washburn's most faithful adherents, gave the first signal for the break toward Nelson while the roll was being called in the Senate, and the little speech in which he explained his vote embraces the philosophy that enabled the Governor's opponents to yield to necessity.

"I believe," said he, "Senator Washburn is honestly entitled to a reëlection, but I believe his case is hopeless and to prolong the strife will be only to sacrifice the interests of the State, with no benefit to society or politics. There is not a man here who does not recognize the inevitable result, and we might as well face it now as later."

This expression was heartily applauded and the turning of the tide proceeded until 102 votes had justified the faith of Nelson's champions.

When the two Houses had assembled and were organized the roll was called and Gov. Knute Nelson was shown to have been elected. Before the announcement of the vote there were several changes made by members and the result as announced was: Knute Nelson, 102; W. D. Washburn, 36; S. G. Comstock, 9; J. T. McCleary, 2; Ignatius Donnelly (Pop.), 13; John Lind, 1; William Mitchell (Dem.), 4. Speaker Vansant thereupon declared that Knute Nelson, having received a majority of the vote of the Legislature, was elected Senator for the six years after March 4 next.

The Governor was brought before the Legislature and returned his thanks for the honor in a brief speech and the joint session adjourned.

[Knute Nelson, Senator-elect from Minnesota, was born near Bergen, Norway, Feb. 2, 1842, and came to America in 1849 with his mother, his father having died when he was 3 years of age. After living one year in Chicago he settled in Dane County, Wis.; was graduated from the Albion, Wis., Academy, and as a private and noncommissioned officer served through the war in Company B of the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry. He was admitted to the bar in 1867; served in the Wisconsin Legislature in 1868 and 1869; and, removing to Alexandria, Minn., served as County Attorney in 1872-'73-'74. He was in the Minnesota Senate in 1875-'76; was a Presidential Elector in 1880; was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress by 12,000 votes, a plurality of 4,500; to the Forty-ninth Congress by 12,000 plurality; and to the Fiftieth Congress by 41,000 majority. In 1892 he was elected Governor by 14,620 plurality, and reëlected last fall by a plurality of over 60,000.]

MAY BE A BOOMERANG FOR SWEET.

Legislator Who Wouldn't Vote for Him Hanged in Effigy.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A telegram was received here today that the friends of Willis Sweet in Moscow, the home of Sweet, hung Daniel Gamble, the Representative from that county, in effigy at that place because Gamble refused to support Sweet. At the commencement of the Senatorial conflict Sweet's men attempted to bulldoze Gamble, who resented it and declared under no consideration would he vote for Sweet. He has been voting for R. S. Browne of Moscow. Today he boldly voted for Shoup. Gamble has received numerous dispatches from leading men of Moscow denouncing the act of Sweet's supporters and indorsing his opposition to Sweet. Browne considers the action of the Sweet men at Moscow as an insult to him and wrote out his resignation to be handed in tomorrow morning. Tonight he received a message signed by the chairman of the county committee and other promienent citizens denouncing the effigy business, and expressing fullest confidence in him and urging him to vote on Senatorial and all questions as he thinks best. It is probable Gamble will vote for Shoup tomorrow. The effigy business had the effect of bringing Dewey of Owyhee County to Shoup, and is liable to disrupt the whole Sweet combine. In order to escape obloquy they charge the Populists did the hanging, but the Populists there wire their denial. This charge will alienate the small Populist element heretofore regarded as favorable to Sweet. Today Sweet received 19 votes; Shoup, 18.

STATE AND UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Governor of Kansas Asks Lucien Baker Not to Resign Yet.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 23.—United States Senator-Elect Lucien Baker offered his resignation as State Senator to Gov. Morrill today, but the Governor refused to accept it. The Governor wants him to serve as State Senator until he shall be sworn in as United States Senator March 4. Senator Baker's resignation would create a vacancy which can be filled only by a special election.

SENATOR DOLPH FAILS OF ELECTION.

With Majority in Separate Sessions He Is Two Short on Joint Ballot.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 23.—Senator Dolph failed of election in joint session of the Legislature this afternoon, receiving only forty-four votes, two short of a majority. He lost four votes from yesterday's ballot, which was in separate session.

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 23.—Both Houses of the Legislature met in joint session today to vote for United States Senator. The first ballot stood: Ankeny, Republican, 28; Wilson, Republican, 27; Allen, Republican, 17; McMillen, Republican, 9; Wallace, Democrat, 7; Rogers, Populist, 23; Manning, Republican, 1.

Dover, Del., Jan. 23.—The tenth ballot in the United States Senatorial fight, which was taken today, resulted as follows: Higgins, 10; Wolcott, 7; Addicks, 6; Massey, 3; Tunnel, 1. Senators Watson, Fenimore, and Records, all Wolcott followers, were absent.

[The following candidates were declared elected United States Senators yesterday by joint ballot of the Legislative Houses of their respective States: George C. Perkins, Republican, California; Isham G. Harris, Democrat, Tennessee; William S. Sewell, Republican, New Jersey; Lucien Baker, Republican, Kansas; R. F. Pettigrew, Republican, South Dakota; Stephen B. Elkins, Republican, West Virginia.]

BOOMING POE FOR OHIO'S GOVERNOR.

Meeting of His Adherents in Toledo to Force Judge Doyle Off.

Toledo, O., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Poe boomers held a meeting at the Boody House in Toledo today. Among the number were Charles Ford of Cincinnati, John R. Hankey of Bowling Green, Capt. James Luckey, and others. One of the men said to a Toledo man: "Unless you call off your man here the convention will not be held in Toledo. The majority of the candidates agree that the convention should be held in a city where there are no candidates, and this leaves out Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, and Springfield, and practically fixes upon Cincinnati as the point for the convention. Judge Doyle will probably withdraw. Gen. Bushnell is pledged to J. Warren Keifer. Poe will be nominated on the first ballot from present indications; at least on the second and easily." Judge Doyle came in from New York today and laughed heartily when told what had been said of his candidacy. Said he: "I am a candidate for Governor and will not withdraw from the convention until a candidate is nominated."

ARBITRATION BILL PLEASES LABOR.

Measure Offered for a State Board in Minnesota Legislature.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 23.—Senator H. F. Stevens today introduced the arbitration and conciliation bill that has been approved by the State Federation of Labor. The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of a State Board of three, one an employer, one a member of a labor union, and the third an impartial man agreed upon by the first two. It also provides for voluntary arbitration. The State board is empowered to investigate any controversy or difference. After investigation its report shall be published and recorded in the District Court. If the application to the board for its mediation is from both parties to the dispute its decision shall be binding for six months, or till sixty days after either party has given the other notice of his intention not to be bound by the same. The State board shall encourage the formation of voluntary boards of arbitration between those in dispute, and the same board shall have power to call witnesses, administer oaths, etc. The most important matter in the House was a joint memorial to Congress to grant to the State of Minnesota in perpetuity the old buildings and the grounds upon which they stand, which constitute the old original Fort Snelling, to be used by the State as a museum of natural, military, civil, botanical, and archæological history of this State.

PROBING INTO INDIANA'S SCANDALS.

Legislature Purposes Investigating the School Board of Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Representative Van Aredell of this city offered a resolution in the Legislature today for a committee to investigate the Indianapolis School Board. On account of the recent scandal regarding extravagance of the board, this is a pet move with all Indianapolis newspapers and exposures implicating prominent citizens supposed to be concerned in deals here are expected. A resolution was adopted to investigate charges of a local newspaper that members of the Legislature were subsidized by the railroads. This means an investigation of the pass business. Senator Boyd, who has introduced a new fee and salary bill, makes the charge that a county officer, member of the County Officers' Association, that has the strongest lobby here in years, indirectly offered him a bribe of $1,000. He refuses to give the name of his would-be briber and little attention is being given to the charge. Senator Thayer is reported hopelessly ill at his home in Warsaw.

UNANIMITY PREVAILS IN TENNESSEE.

State Controller and Treasurer Re-elected by the Legislature.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 23.—The contest for Governor was not touched upon in either branch of the General Assembly today and politically the proceedings, except as to confirming the election of United States Senator and electing Controller and Treasurer of the State, were uninteresting. James A. Harris was reëlected State Controller and F. B. Craig reëlected State Treasurer. Republicans, Populists, and Democrats all voted for the reëlection of these officials, who had no opposition. This is the first time in thirty years where all the members, regardless of politics, have united in the election of these State officials.

RESUBMISSION PROPOSED IN MAINE.

Continuance of Prohibition May Be Left to a Popular Vote.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 23.—Mr. Patton, member from Bath, has a bill embodying the resubmission proposition so long discussed and by the Prohibitionists so strenuously objected to. The bill will be short, simply providing for the submission of the prohibition question to the people at the next election to be voted on by yes and no ballot.

Jacksonville Democrats Anxious.

Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Several of the prominent Democrats of this county have called a mass-convention, to be held in this city Feb. 2, "for the purpose of considering and determining the position to be taken on the financial questions which are considered of grave importance and admit of no delay."

Giving Power to New York's Mayor.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The Assembly has passed the power of removal bill which is designed to give the Mayor of New York the power to remove the chiefs of departments in the city government. The vote was 102 to 13.

Political Notes.

Swedish-Americans of Aurora, Ill., organized a Republican club last night.

The bill to allow Gov. Stone of Missouri to name a commission for settling the disputed boundary line between Iowa and Missouri has been reported favorably to the Legislature of the latter State.

A bill introduced into the Minnesota Legislature provides any person giving or promising money or office for political support shall be subject to penitentiary imprisonment and ineligible to office for ten years thereafter.

SOCIETY.

The marriage of Miss Bessie Wade Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Allen, No. 1815 Michigan avenue, to Phelps B. Hoyt, son of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Hoyt, was celebrated last evening at 8 o'clock at Grace Episcopal Church, Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires. The bridemaids came down from both sides of the chancel to the center aisle, where they met the remainder of the bridal party and turned again, preceded to the altar by a choir-boy in his surplice with a sheaf of calla lilies on his shoulders. The bridemaids were Miss Marguerite Mitchell, Miss Bertha Dibblee, Miss Cassidy, Miss Stanley, Miss Lucy Chase, Miss Sophie Daughaday of St. Louis, Miss Nellie Burch of Dubuque, Ia., and Miss Cecile Young. The ushers were Samuel C. Pierce and Mark Ewing of St. Louis, Wallace C. Winter of St. Paul, John H. Kedzie Jr. and Thomas H. Lewis of Evanston, Court H. Young of Clinton, Ia., Lewis D. Allen and Benjamin C. Allen. Following these the maid of honor, Miss Ida Drew, walked alone, and the bride, leaning on her father's arm, entered last. The ribbons were stretched by eight choir boys. The bride wore a gown of white satin made en train, with high neck and long sleeves and trimmed with point lace and orange blossoms. Her veil was tulle and she carried a white prayer-book. Miss Drew and the bridemaids were dressed alike in white satin skirts and tulle waists made décolleté and short sleeved. They carried bride's roses. Mrs. Allen wore opal satin with iridescent and pearl trimmings and bows of deep pink velvet. Mrs. Hoyt wore a violet colored gown. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt left last night for a wedding journey. Upon their return home they will reside at the residence of Mr. Hoyt's parents, No. 370 Dearborn avenue.

The marriage of Miss Katherine M. Murphy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Murphy, No. 450 La Salle avenue, to Nicholas J. Nelson was celebrated last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Chthedral of the Holy Name. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Fitzsimmons. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Nellie Murphy, as maid of honor. The bridemaids were Miss Julia Murphy, Miss Angela Lynch, Miss Martha Gailery, Miss Nora Hurley, and Miss Jessie Duncan of Burlington, Ia. The groom was served by his brother, John Nelson, as best man. The ushers were Eugene Keeley, Owen Traynor, Thomas Wade, Harry Grannis, Ferdinand Goss, Daniel Gallagher, William Clowney, and Daniel Murphy. The bride wore white duchess satin en train, trimmed with point lace and pearl passementerie. The bridemaids wore yellow satin draped with white chiffon and picture hats trimmed with white and yellow plumes. The ceremony was followed by a wedding supper at the family residence. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson left last night for an Eastern trip. They will be at home April 3 and 17 at No. 3433 Wabash avenue.

Miss Fidele Abigail Donlon, daughter of Mrs. Nicholas Admiral, was married yesterday at high noon to Clinton Hunter of Newton Center, Mass., at the Windermere. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Rouse. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter left yesterday afternoon for the South. They will reside in Newton Center, and will be at home Tuesdays after April 1.

Miss Cora Elizabeth Powell, niece of Mrs. John W. Crawford, No. 18 Sidney court, and Mr. Frederick W. Spelz were married yesterday morning at Mount Carmel Church in Lake View. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Fox. The only attendant on the bride was Miss Mayme Estelle Riley. The groom was served by John V. Fox as best man. The ushers were Will Crawford and Howard O'Brien. After a wedding journey through the East Mr. and Mrs. Spelz will be at home Tuesdays in March at No. 1438 Wellington avenue.

Miss Maude McRoy of Chicago and Dr. Alfred W. Hall of Grand Rapids, Mich., were married by the Rev. Dr. Dunham, rector of South Park Episcopal Church, last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. McRoy, No. 5428 Madison avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Hall left Chicago for Grand Rapids, where they will remain two weeks, after which they will go to their home at Quincy, Mich.

Weddings celebrated yesterday included the following: At Rockford, Ill., E. R. Lightcap of Chicago and Miss Lena Lincoln; at Terre Haute, Ind., Samuel Huston, Prosecuting Attorney, and Miss Cleone Wright; at Beloit, Wis., Joseph C. McEvoy and Mrs. H. W. Allen and E. M. Gates and Miss Jennie Carrier; at Iowa Falls, Ia., Dr. E. L. Wood and Miss Anna R. Courtney.

***

Mrs. Frederic E. Owsley, No. 412 Erie street, gave a musicale yesterday from 3 to 5 o'clock. Victor Hinze rendered the musical program. Mrs. Owsley was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Guy and Mrs. Heaton Owsley and Miss Gordon, daughter of Senator Gordon of Georgia. Among the guests present were: Mrs. John S. Runnells, Mrs. John R. Key, Mrs. John S. Hannah, Mrs. L. J. Cochran, Mrs. James Waller, Mrs. John Owens, Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham, Mrs. John Valentine, Baroness von Biedenfeld, Mrs. Edwin Walker, Mrs. Graeme Stewart, Mrs. E. L. Lawrence, Mrs. Ferdinand Peck, Miss Newberry, Miss Higinbotham, Miss Owens, Miss Bruce, Miss Mitchell, Miss Prescott, Miss E. Hutchinson, and Miss Field.

A musicale will be given this evening at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Dearborn avenue and Delaware place, at 8:30 o'clock for the benefit of St. John's Chapel, Clybourn avenue. The work done by the Rev. Irving Spencer, rector of the the chapel, is a most worthy one and it is hoped the women interested in the entertainment will meet with a generous response from the public. The program will be rendered by the following artists: Fanchon Thompson, soprano; W. Winfield Cobb, pianist; Emund Schuecker, harpist; and Dr. N. Pierce, tenor.

Mrs. S. C. de V. Cornwell gave the third of a series of recitations with music yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. A. A. Sprague, No. 2710 Prairie avenue.

***

The first charity ball to be given under the auspices of the German-American Charity Ball Association will take place at the First Regiment Armory, Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue, this evening. The grand march will begin promptly at 9:30 o'clock, and will be led by Mr. Charles Wacker, the President of the association, with Mrs. Conrad Seipp, and ex-Corporation Counsel Harry Rubens with Mrs. Andrew Leicht. The hall has been elaborately decorated for the occasion, and with its festoons, bunting, and flowers will present a pleasing appearance. The dance music is under the charge of Johnny Hand's orchestra of thirty-five pieces, and the promenade music will be played by the Second Regiment Band. Supper will be served by Kinsley after 11 o'clock in the galleries of the armory. Carriages will approach the hall from the south and not return. Carriages returning will be provided by the association at reasonable rates. The dance program will be as follows:

March—Coronation March, "Die Volkunger" .... Kretchner
Waltz, "Kuenstler Traeume" .... Vollstedt
Promenade, "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor" .... Nicolai
Two step, "Lasst die Hoerner Erschallen" .... Scalla
Promenade, Romance, "The Pilgrim's Song of Hope" .... Batiste
Waltz, "Weana Madln" .... Ziehrer
Promenade, "Slavonic Dance" .... Sarakowski
Lancers, "Zigeuner Baron" .... Strauss
Promenade, Selection, "Carmen" .... Bizet
Two step, "Douglas Club" .... Schleiffarth
Promenade, Russian mazurka, "La Czarina" .... Ganne
Waltz, "Weana Fruechtln" .... Czibulka
Promenade, "Evening Bells" .... Eilenberg
Promenade, Ballet music, "Wilhelm Tell" .... Rossini

PART SECOND.

Promenade, barcarole, "Fischerlied" .... Lange
Promenade, gems from "Robin Hood" .... De Koven
Polka, "City Troop" .... Sallman
Lanciers, "Cupido" .... Weingarten
Waltz, "Im Maien zu Zweien" .... Vollstedt
Schottische, "Alabama Coon" .... Cootes
Promenade, "Little Wag" .... Eilenberg
Waltz, "Gross Wien" .... Bayer
Promenade, "Spring Morning Serenade" .... Lacombe
Two step, "Chicago Barons" .... Ehler
Promenade, invitation "A la Gavotte" .... Waldteufel
Lanciers, "Season" .... Weingarten
Promenade, tropic dance "La Belle Creole" .... Herrmann
Waltz, "Waldes Zauber" .... Vollstedt

***

Mrs. C. F. Pietsch and Mrs. F. H. Pietsch, No. 305 East Huron street, held a reception Wednesday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock.

***

Mrs. L. Manasse and Mrs. N. Manasse, No. 4808 Kimbark avenue, gave a card party yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. C. F. Thompson, No. 3350 South Park avenue, gave a card party last evening.

***

Mrs. John F. Lamberton, No. 415 Kenwood avenue, gave a luncheon for her daughter Louise yesterday to Miss Helen Cross of Remington, Ind. The table decorations were yellow roses and ferns. Among those present were Miss Sadie Taylor, Miss Harriette Gobel, Miss Mary Kohlsaat, Miss China Robbins, Miss Grace Clark, Miss Helen Bennett, Miss Jessie Nightingale, Miss Mae Anderson, Miss Louise Bain, Miss Virginia Bain, Miss Lizzie Dalton.

Mrs. R. P. H. Durkee of Virginia gave a luncheon yesterday for Mrs. Edward M. Green of New York.

Mrs. H. O. Stone Jr., No. 3439 Michigan avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday for Miss Jones of Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. J. G. Coleman, No. 18 Ritchie place, gave a dinner last evening.

Notes of Society.

Mrs. W. P. Humble and Miss Margaret Humble are in Mobile, Ala.

Mrs. Abram Poole, No. 89 Pine street, will give a musical Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Hyden left Monday for Hot Springs, Ark., to spend a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Gobel announce the engagement of their daughter Harriet to D. M. Hill, son of David Hill.

Mrs. Genevra Johnstone-Bishop will give a musical tomorrow afternoon at her residence, No. 2319 Michigan avenue.

Mrs. Jonas Hutchinson, No. 3043 Groveland avenue, will give a luncheon tomorrow for her guest, Mrs. Charles F. Kittredge of Boston.

Sons of Vermont will hold their eighteenth annual banquet tonight at the Grand Pacific Hotel. There will be a reception to the guests before the banquet.

The Indian club will give its second party at Masonic Home Temple, No. 3120 Forest avenue, Saturday evening. The club has a membership of over 200 of South Side young people.

AMUSEMENTS.

Nine compositions by Emil Liebling comprised the first portion of Harrison M. Wild's pianoforte program at Kimball Hall last night. Gavotte Moderne, Berceuse, Feu Follet, Momento Appassionata, Romance Poetique, Albumblatt, op. 18, Romance Dramatique, and the Waltzes op. 12 and 19 were the numbers given. Always melodious and of a genial brilliancy these compositions, of the higher salon class, were played in a spirited manner by Mr. Wild. If there was lack of color in touch, which must result with one given mainly to organ work, there was exceptional clearness and fluency. The closing number in the program, which was preceded by three Schumann songs, sung by William H. Dale, was the Concerto op. 54, by the same composer. Mr. Liebling played the accompanying part on a second piano. Mrs. L. Carroll Makinson, whose voice is agreeable in quality, though not always in intonation, gave "Adieu," also by Mr. Liebling.

***

The second concert by the Chicago Marine Band, under the direction of T. P. Brooke, took place in Central Music Hall last evening. The program, which was a lengthy one and popular in character, evidenced commendable effort on the part of the director to secure better results than those of the previous concert. The principal selections given were Weber's "Jubilee" overture and Entr'acte and Valse from Benoit's "Charlotte Corday." A number of light compositions by the director of the band, Czibulka, Tourjeé, Edwardes, Brooke, and French were played, together with numerous encores. The soloist was Frederic Bandell, tenor. The ten remaining concerts will take place each Tuesday of succeeding weeks.

***

It is quite possible that Miss Fannie Davenport will realize a long-cherished desire and become the manager of a theater on her own account. She has harbored that ambition ever since Sarah Bernhardt entered into the control of the Renaissance in Paris. The fact that the Renaissance has not paid as well as was confidently expected has not deterred her, as she is inclined to emulate the doings of the great French woman. She has made a bid for the New York Casino, and if it can be secured from the Aronsons, who hold the lease in behalf of the Casino club, it will be transferred to her. The attorney for the club gives it as his opinion that this will be easily accomplished, as the club lacks the means to make the necessary changes in the building to adapt it to club purposes. If Miss Davenport succeeds in gaining the theater she promises she will expend $50,000 in improvements and then devote her entire time to the production of the legitimate drama. She will spend a part of each season in New York and devote the remainder to a tour of the large cities, renting her theater in the meantime to combination attractions consistent with the standard she proposes to establish.

***

The death in England of Mr. Royce Carleton, who was one of the leading members of Mr. E. S. Willard's company during all its engagements at Hooley's Theater, will be profoundly regretted by many people in Chicago who knew and admired him as an actor and a friend. Socially he was an agreeable and interesting man. Professionally he was an actor of considerable versatility and ability, particularly in low comedy and character parts. He was a graduate from the burlesque stage. His best characters in Chicago were Dethic, the plausible swindler in "Judah," and Henders, one of the Scotch peasants in "The Professor's Love Story."

***

Mme. Réjane, who will presently visit the United States and appear in the title rôle of Sardou's drama, "Mme. Sans Gene," which established her reputation as an actress of the first magnitude with London audiences, will play her Chicago engagement at the Columbia Theater. Her appearance in the drama in New York, where her tour will begin shortly, is now being forestalled by Miss Katheryn Kidder, the young Chicago actress, who has appeared in a sumptuous production of the drama translated into English. The New York critics agree that it is one of the most interesting plays of the season and the best that has recently come from Sardou's pen. Evidently it has lost force in the translation, as the low bourgeoise language spoken by the washerwoman of Napoleonic times has been turned into present day slang. The trend of opinion concerning Miss Kidder's acting is that of commendation. It is agreed that she is not well-suited for the rôle physically, although her work is generally strong and convincing.

***

Miss Olga Nethersole, the young English emotional actress, will be introduced to a Chicago audience for the first time at Hooley's Theater next Monday evening in "Camille," which always looms into evidence when a torn and bleeding heart is to be revealed. Miss Nethersole is the result of English birth and German education. Her first appearance as a professional actress was at Brighton seven years ago in "Harvest." A fifteen months' tour gave her a reputation which called her to the London Adelphi Theater, where she was formally "discovered." Since then she has won absolute recognition in England and Australia and a high degree of favor in New York and other cities in the East. Marcus Mayer, who is managing Miss Nethersole's American tour, will personally superintend the Chicago engagement.

Music and Dramatic Notes.

Mr. Tomlins repeated his lecture on "Music" last evening in Association Hall before the Apollo club.

The third chamber music concert of the Spiering String Quartet will take place in Kimball Hall this evening.

Miss Camille D'Arville will open her return engagement in Edwarde's opera "Madeleine," at the Schiller Theater Sunday evening. The advance sale of seats begins this morning.

Col. J. D. Hopkins, manager of Pope's Theater in St. Louis, Mo., and the director of Hopkins' Transoceanic Specialty company, has leased the Gaiety Theater on State street, near Harrison, and will conduct it as an all day vaudeville house. His tenancy of the theater will begin Feb. 3.

CHICORA IS A WRECK.

PIECES OF THE ILL-FATED STEAMER FOUND AT SOUTH HAVEN.

Wreckage Is Identified by Capt. Ed Napier, Who, It Is Conceded by the Owners, Knows All About the Chicora—Capt. Graham Gives Up All Hope for His Splendid Steamer—List of Those on Board, as Near as Can Be Found Out—Grief of Relatives of the Unfortunates.

[Continued from first page.]

just found some of Chicora's upper works in the ice off this place. There is no doubt she has foundered. I am just going five miles north of here to see what there is there that Mr. Plummer reported this morning."

Capt. Napier was plied with inquiries and wired again: "Forward part of bulwarks and windows found in some ice off here. Saw Plummer; he is positive he saw steamer at 10 a. m. outside of ice. Snow settled and he could see no more. He is a man that ought to know. It doesn't necessarily follow that boat is down on account of these pieces."

A telegram following these was received by Capt. Graham from O. E. Harmon, manager of the Western Union Telegraph company at South Haven, by which the telegrams from Capt. Napier were corroborated. He said: "Wreckage was discovered opposite this harbor this afternoon. A party headed by Capt. Mathews went out on the ice and found pieces of the upper works of a steamer which some identified as portions of the Chicora. Darkness stopped all further search. Absolutely nothing more can be learned till tomorrow."

List of Those on Board.

Efforts have been made all day in the office of the steamboat company here to make a complete list of those who were aboard the Chicora. William J. Hancock, who is the regular clerk, and who has held that position since the boat was commisioned, has listed twenty-four persons. There has been much discussion as to the number of passengers, but it is now known there was but one, Joseph J. Pearl of the firm of Howard & Pearl, druggists at St. Joseph. D. Ballenger, a manufacturer of overalls at St. Joseph, was reported as among the passengers of the boat. He is at present in Indiana.

The list now stands:

CLARK, JAMES R., clerk, St. Joseph.
DOWNEY, GRANT A., oiler, Detroit.
DAVIS, JESSE, colored porter, Benton Harbor.
HODGES, JOHN, watchman, Baltimore.
LYNCH, NATE, colored, cook, St. Joseph.
MARKS, JOSEPH, wheelman, Benton Harbor.
MALONE, JAMES, pantryman, Chicago.
McCLURE, ROBERT, chief engineer.
MORGAN, M. W., head waiter, Benton Harbor.
ONE COAL PASSER, name unknown.
ROBERTSON, THOMAS, watchman, Baltimore.
STINES, ED, Captain, St. Joseph.
STINES, BENNIE, second mate, Captain's son.
SIMONS, C. D., first mate, Benton Harbor.
SIX DECK HANDS, names unknown.
TWO FIREMEN, names unknown.
WIRTZ, A., second engineer.

Families of the Unfortunates.

Capt. Stines has a wife and one child, his son, who was his second mate, aged 23. First Mate C. D. Simons has a wife and one child in Benton Harbor. Joseph Marks is also married. Engineer McClure has a family in Detroit. Both the colored men on the boat, Nate Lynch and Jesse Davis, have families in Benton Harbor. James R. Clark, acting clerk, has one child, the wife of D. C. Mitchell of Chicago. Clark was United States Marshal under Harrison's administration and for two terms was Sheriff of Berrien County. Pearl, who was the only passenger, is 30 years of age and has been married five years, but has no children. He is a prosperous merchant, of the leading drug firm in St. Joseph, and a popular young man. He was a guest of Capt. Stines. He went to Milwaukee on a pleasure trip. There were four or five other friends of Pearl and Capt. Stines who intended joining the party, but abandoned the trip that morning. The harbor was full of ice Sunday morning when the Chicora started to Milwaukee.

The Petoskey had been stuck in the ice in the harbor from Friday of last week till Sunday morning, when it worked loose and got into the dock. Then the Chicora started out, taking the broken path in the ice field made by the Petoskey, and after an hour's work gained open sea and cleared the port for Milwaukee. Returning, it was due here Monday noon. Since it left Milwaukee nothing has been seen of the boat except the pieces of wreckage, and these have been identified almost beyond possible doubt.

The cargo of the Chicora was flour, valued at $18,000, there being 600 tons of it stowed away between decks. The cost of the vessel, furnished, was $160,000. The Graham & Morton Transportation company carries only fire insurance, so, if lost, the loss will be total.

The following telegram from Capt. John Bowen of the steamboat Williams was received by Capt. Graham from South Haven at 11:30 p. m.:

There is a wreckage in the outer end of the ice off this place for two miles. As near as we can tell it is all of the upper deck forward, but do not find any of the cabin. The pieces are one inch thick with top joint, black outside and lead colored inside. There ought to be some one here who knows more about the build of the Chicora than we do. Have found a copper coping two inches long that was taken out of the upper deck.

All Hope Is Gone.

When Capt. Graham read this telegram from Capt. John Bowen he said he had no longer any hope for the Chicora's safety. "The description of the pieces found tallies with the Chicora's build exactly," he said. "There is no longer any hope for its safety. This is convincing news at last that the Chicora has gone down."

All day he had struggled to disbelieve the evidence of the terrible fate of the Chicora. He even rallied from the crushing news from Capt. Napier, but when this last telegram came there was nothing on which longer to build a hope. With the whole cabin gone there was nothing to protect the interior of the vessel from being filled by water, shipped in the high sea. The water would fill up the crank pit and then creep up to the fires gradually or by a gigantic sea that would sweep over and rush down on them, drenching them. The boat would then drift, no longer able to keep its head to the sea, and the water would quickly break over its sides till it settled and was gone. It is barely possible the Chicora could live in such weather with its cabin gone, but the chances are too great against it to invite belief now. There was a vast sea of ice lying along the east shore northward of St. Joseph. It is believed to fringe the water's edge as far north as the foot of the lake, in some places twenty miles wide. The Chicora could be wedged in such a sea of ice and be out of sight of both land and clear water. This great body of ice defies all calculation as to where a vessel might be which had been caught in its teeth, so great is its area.

South Haven, Mich., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Henry Morton and Charles Hancock, clerk of the Chicora, has just reached town and is conferring with men who went out to view the wreckage this afternoon, and on inspection of specimens brought in they think they are certainly parts of the upper decks of the Chicora, but as there is undoubted testimony that a steamer was seen Monday and again by two persons this morning at 10 o'clock the hope is that the Chicora, with its lower works, is still afloat.

HOW CLERK HANCOCK WAS SAVED.

He Went to See His Bride and Missed the Boat.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—James R. Clark and Druggist Pearl were on board the Chicora because William J. Hancock, the regular clerk, missed a train. For ten days the Chicora had been laid up at Benton Harbor, and Hancock had gone to Saugatuck to visit his bride of a few months. He failed to get the train which reached St. Joseph before it was time for the steamer to sail.

President Graham found James R. Clark, who had formerly served the line as clerk on its steamers, in Mr. Pearl's drug store.

"Jim, Hancock isn't here; you must go over on the Chicora tonight," Mr. Graham said to Mr. Clark.

"All right; I'll go if Joe will go with me," Mr. Clark replied, referring to the druggist. Mr. Pearl agreed, and in half an hour the two were on their way to the steamer, the druggist taking his shotgun with him.

The Goodrich line steamer City of Ludington, Capt. Henry Stines, a brother of the commander of the Chicora, arrived from Chicago, but there was so much of a storm on that the Ludington could not run out of its course in search of the missing steamer. The officers of the Ludington report that the sea is still running heavily on the southeast end of the lake, in the neighborhood of St. Joseph, and they are all of the opinion that the Chicora has been run into the ice, where it could lay safely and at the same time be so far out that it could not be seen with a glass from shore. Then again it might, they thought, have been caught fast in the ice and be drifting about unable to get loose. The marine men here, however, think all hope of finding the missing steamer at the south end of the lake must be given up. They say that if it was there it would certainly have been discovered by the search of yesterday and today. While the majority of them believed the boat is gone still some of them say there is a possibility it may turn up all right at the north. The City of Ludington left today for Two Rivers, and will keep well out in the lake in the hope that some trace of the Chicora may be discovered.

On its last trip over from St. Joseph a wild duck flew around the Chicora twice. On its circle the duck was shot by Joseph W. Pearl, the St. Joe druggist, who was the only passenger on board. With the sailors' superstition the incident was considered an omen of disaster. It was a disheartened lot of men who formed the crew of the lost boat when it steamed out of the harbor Monday morning at 5 o'clock. Robert McClure, the chief engineer, confessed that he felt something was going to happen. The presentiment was too strong to be resisted, and McClure looked like a man who was going to his death. Capt. Stines was too ill to come ashore and remained in his cabin during the time his boat was in port. From Captain to deckhand there was a deep feeling of gloom and disaster ahead.

NO DOUBT OF THE LOSS OF THE BOAT.

Vesselmen Concede That Wreckage Found Is from the Chicora.

South Haven, Mich., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—There is no longer any doubt among vesselmen of this port that the wreckage found is that of the missing steamer Chicora.

Grand Haven, Mich., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—No tidings of the steamer Chicora can be gained at this port. A field of ice eight miles in width lies almost abreast of the harbor. On the other side of the ice the breakers are running high. No boat is in sight.

Glen Haven, Mich., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Nothing has been seen of the Chicora in this locality. If the boat is at South Manitou Island nothing can be learned until the mail on a special boat comes over.

CRAWFORD FEELS THE LOSS KEENLY.

Capt. Stines Had Been with the Company Almost from Boyhood.

No one in Chicago feels the loss of the Chicora more deeply than Andrew Crawford, the North Side capitalist, who is a large stockholder in the Graham & Morton line.

"The money loss," he said yesterday, "is slight compared with the loss of life. Capt. Edward Stines had been with us from boyhood. He began almost with our line. I had known him for so many years that he was more of a friend than an employé to me. Nearly all of the crew had been with the line a long time."

The winter business between Milwaukee and St. Joseph, Mr. Crawford said, had not proved profitable, but the company had been forced into it by competition. The loss of the Chicora undoubtedly ends the winter business across the lake between Milwaukee and St. Joseph, for this year at least.

This is the first disaster which has befallen the Graham & Morton steamers in all the years of their service.

WEATHER SIGNALS DAY OF THE STORM.

Danger Signs Not Displayed Till After the Chicora Left.

Marine men say the storm was on before the morning signals were displayed by the Weather Bureau. The record of Monday morning's weather at the Signal Service Bureau is:

At 6 o'clock in the morning the wind was blowing twenty-four miles an hour from the southwest. At 7 o'clock the wind velocity had increased to thirty miles an hour. At 8:30 o'clock it began to rain heavily, but at 9:10 the temperature dropped and snow began to fall. By 9 o'clock the wind had reached an average of fifty miles an hour. Between 9 o'clock and midday the wind got to sixty miles an hour and soon after reached its maximum velocity of sixty-five miles. During most of the time the wind was southwest, veering occasionally to west. At 6 o'clock it went to northwest and staid there the rest of the night.

Monday morning at 9 o'clock Prof. Moore ordered storm signals to be displayed and sent the following warning to Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Ludington, Manistee, and to all ship-owners and tug lines in Chicago:

Severe storm, central at Milwaukee, with barometer nearly one inch below normal; moving to the northeast; will shift to northwest this afternoon; will be dangerous to all shipping.

The Chicora left Milwaukee at 5 o'clock, four hours before the storm signals were ordered up at that point. The Chicora must have been almost within sight of St. Joe when the gale was encountered.

Early in the day President Graham telegraphed the Dunham Tug line asking terms for a tug to go in search of the Chicora. Capt. Dunham replied that with the mercury below zero and the wind blowing a gale he did not think it safe to send one tug, but would send two that they might assist each other. The discovery of wreckage off South Haven stopped further negotiations.

At the office of the Graham & Morton line, foot of Wabash avenue, there were anxious inquiries all day by friends and relatives of the steamer's crew.

LEGISLATOR IN ROLE OF LYNCHER.

Nebraska House to Investigate Charges Against W. A. Robertson.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Representative Allen, of Douglas county, introduced a resolution in the House today setting forth that Representative W. A. Robertson of Holt County was charged in the public press with being a member of the Vigilance committee which is charged with the murder of Barrett Scott, and calling for an investigation of these charges.

Wants to Investigate Dobbs.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Bills were introduced in the Senate today providing for the doing away with the corrupt use of money in elections; to make Wisconsin laws on various legal forms and proceedings uniform with those of other States; to investigate Jerre Dobbs, the present Democratic labor statistician, as to expenditures from his contingent fund. In the Assembly bills were introduced providing workhouses for criminals, and exempting $5,000 from attachment as the value of a homestead. Bills were introduced in both Houses looking to the prevention of adulterating cheese and dairy products.

In Memory of Jefferson Davis.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The following general bills and resolutions were introduced in the House: That the Clerk be instructed to draw half of one day's pay of each member and send to the suffering Nebraskans; to make Jefferson Davis' birthday a legal holiday in Alabama; to reduce the salaries of all State officers 10 per cent; to prohibit the sale of liquor in Alabama excepting within police jurisdiction.

Genuine . . .
Pond's Extract
Is used by the Queen of Roumania, Duchess of Cumberland, Princess of Wied, and the best families of Europe and America.
CURES . . .
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Colds, Catarrh, and Pain.
Cheap substitutes, made crudely, do not cure.

AT FOOT OF OLD OSSIPEE.

A Winter Item from a Summer Resort.

The News Comes from Frozen-in Centre Harbor.

On the Shores of Ice-bound Lake Winnipesaukee.

The lake which the aboriginal Indians designated "The Smile of the Great Spirit," and which the poet, Whittier, has immortalized in song, now presents to the myriad lovers of its summer beauty, a forlorn and dreary waste of ice and snow, over which the biting winter winds from the bleak mountain tops hold high carnival.

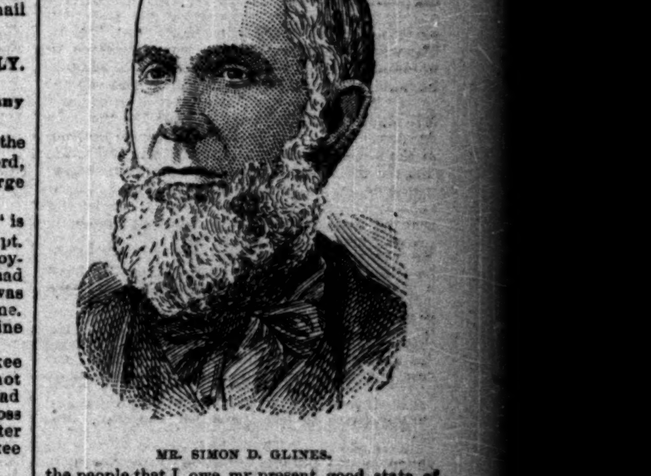
It is a wonderful transformation from the summer lake known to tourists, and, as may well be believed, the chill and nipping air is prolific of those foes to mankind, kidney troubles, neuralgia, and rheumatism. Naturally, therefore, a great desideratum in this locality, as well as elsewhere, is how to cure these painful curses of the human race.

One of the old residents here, Simon D. Glines, of Centre Harbor, N. H., a man known all over this section of the country, has solved the question to his satisfaction, and his advice and counsel have done no end of good to those who live in frosty climates.

"It is with the greatest pleasure," he says, "that I offer my testimony and advice for the good of others. I had been troubled with kidney disease for many years. I was afflicted with la grippe which increased the kidney trouble.

"I was then attacked with rheumatism and suffered tortures. I tried many doctors and many remedies. Everything failed to effect a cure.

"I am now entirely cured of both kidney trouble and rheumatism, and I want to tell



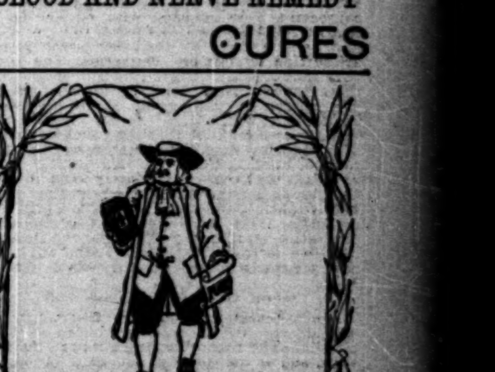
MR. SIMON D. GLINES.

the people that I owe my present good state of health entirely to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. After so many years of suffering it has completely cured me, and I would advise all afflicted as I was to give this splendid medicine a trial. I will freely answer all letters of inquiry."

That Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy will cure rheumatism, neuralgia, and kidney complaint is beyond question. It has been proved again and again, and is always successful. Prominent people, as well as those in the humbler walks of life, are continually testifying to the remarkable value of this medicine; to such an extent, indeed, that physicians, druggists, and the people everywhere have come to recognize Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy as an absolute specific for these diseases—the remedy that can always be depended upon to cure.

Wherever these diseases exist, this grand medicine should be used at once. It is purely vegetable and harmless, and what gives it greater value and the people greater confidence in it is the fact that it is the prescription and discovery of a well-known physician, the successful specialist in nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th St., New York City, who can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA
BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY
CURES



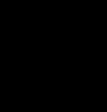
TRADE MARK
Quaker OATS
Not like oatmeal. Far more delicious and delicate. Cooks quicker, too!
Sold only in 2 lb. Packages.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Debility, &c.



WHY BE SICK when a trifle will buy the greatest healing invention of the day? Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is a complete body battery for self-treatment, and guaranteed, or money refunded. It will cure without medicine Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility Weakness, Losses, Drains, and all effects of early indiscretion or excess. To weak men it is the greatest possible boon, as the mild, soothing electric current is applied direct to the nerve centers, and improvements are felt from the first hour used. A pocket edition of the celebrated electro-medical work,
"THREE CLASSES OF MEN,"
illustrated, is sent free, sealed, by mail upon application. Every young, middle-aged, or old man suffering the slightest weakness should read it. It will show an easy, sure, and speedy way to regain strength and health when everything else has failed. Address
DR. SANDEN, 58 State-st., Chicago.
Near Randolph. Office hours, 8 to 6; Sunday, 10 to 1.
Largest Electric Belt Concern in the World

Hair on the Face IF LIGHT, removed by depilatory; if strong, by electricity, permanently. 20 years' experience. JOHN H. WOODBURY, Champlain Bldg., Chicago. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap.



Call an A. D. T. Messenger and send a "Want" ad. to The Tribune. No extra charge.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY.............................2 CENTS

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year.......................$6.00
For two months......................................1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year....................8.00
Sunday Edition, one year.......................2.00
Saturday Edition......................................1.50

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express money order, draft, post order or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered.............12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc.....17 cents per week
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY.
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN OFFICE—40 NEW YORK TIMES BLDG.

Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular please make immediate complaint to this office.

The Chicago Tribune will always be found on sale at the news-stands of the Astor House, Holland House, Gilsey House, and Imperial Hotel in New York City, Willard's Hotel and Washington News Exchange in Washington, Young's Hotel and B. and A. Depot in Boston, and Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

POSTAGE.

Pages.	Domestic	Domestic, With art supplement	Foreign	Foreign, With art supplement
8, 10, 12	1 cent	..	2	..
16, 20	2 cents	..	3	..
24	2 cents	..	4	4
28	3 cents	3	4	5
32	3 cents	3	5	5
36	3 cents	3	5	6
40	3 cents	3	6	6
44	3 cents	4	7	7
48	4 cents	4	7	7
Over 48	4 cents	4	8	8

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1895.

WHAT could you expect, anyhow, from a Mayor named Schieren?

THE Hon. Gas Addicks can retire from view by unanimous consent any time he feels like it.

BROOKLYN'S riotous conduct of late has been the cause of several soothing editorials in Southern papers concerning "the lawless North."

IT would hardly be surprising to learn from the New York *Tribune* that the Hon. Thomas C. Platt is responsible in some way or other for the Brooklyn strike.

IF Kansas City expects to have a fleet of steamboats on the raging Missouri this year it is high time the papers of that city were doing the preliminary wind work.

A MISSOURI legislator has prepared a bill prohibiting the use of rabbit meat at Jefferson City during the sessions of the General Assembly. Missouri statesmen seldom fail to prove equal to any real emergency.

IT is reported that ex-Gov. Waite has concluded to abandon the lecture field. He says there is no money in it. There is no money in it, probably, for ex-Gov. Waite. The American people know when they have had enough.

THE magazine writer who failed a few years ago to find any of those "abandoned farms" in New England is now confronted with the duty of running down a rumor that 750 farms were abandoned by their owners last year in New Hampshire alone.

IF it be true that the railways in Nebraska refuse to forward the supplies that have been sent to that State for the benefit of its starving farmers unless the freight charges are paid there ought to be some way to make the soulless corporations feel the wrath of a generous people.

THE South Haven (Mich.) *Messenger*, in reply to a statement recently printed in THE TRIBUNE to the effect that the peach orchards in that section were in danger from the yellows, says that the trouble has grown out of climatic conditions and not from the disease in question. It adds that the orchards at South Haven are as a rule in good condition, and are kept so by the annual inspection of the Commissioners and the destruction of all trees which show any signs of the disease.

THE New York stock market was influenced by the prospects of large gold exports and was heavy throughout the list. Local quotations were steady. Sterling rates continue strong. New York exchange sold at 30 cents premium.—Local speculative produce markets were irregular with wheat and provisions easy. As compared with the latest quotations of the previous day May wheat closed ⅜ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye steady, barley steady, flaxseed ½ cent higher, pork 27½ cents lower, lard and ribs 7½ cents lower.

THE price of bar silver in New York was quoted yesterday at 59⅝ cents per fine ounce. According to this the bullion value of the silver in the United States dollar is less than 46 cents, the exact figures being 45.92, and the ratio of values of equal weights of gold and silver is 34.82 to 1. The Mexican dollar was down to 48¾ cents, and that coin contains several grains of silver more than the 371¼ of pure metal in the United States dollar. So our coin now consists of a little less than 46 cents real value and a little more than 54 cents of token value, the latter being totally dependent upon the preservation of the parity by the government.

THE movement inaugurated under the auspices of the Woman's and the Fortnightly clubs to secure the erection of a dormitory for female students at the university grounds, which shall be in the nature of a memorial to that admirable woman, the late Kate Newell Doggett, should appeal to the generosity of the women of Chicago, and the appeal should be answered at once. The requirement is only $75,000, and of this amount $25,000 already has been raised. The remaining $50,000 and the comparatively small amount necessary for equipment and furnishing, perhaps $10,000, ought to be raised without difficulty, inasmuch as the smallest subscriptions will be welcome. Kate Newell Doggett represented the highest type of Chicago womanhood, both of head and heart, and for what she did as a worker for woman's elevation and education every woman in Chicago should esteem it a privilege to contribute to this dormitory, not alone to provide a home for girl students but to raise this memorial to one who has done such a noble work for her sex.

LITTLE Greece appears to be in a peck of troubles. The entire ministry has resigned. There is a panic on the Bourse. It is likely the Chamber will be dissolved. The King and the Premier are at loggerheads, the people are talking revolution, and the government cannot pay the interest on its debt or the amount due to the army. There are several reasons for the trouble. The King, Georgios I., son of the King of Denmark, though personally popular, is a weak man, and his son Konstantinos, the heir apparent, who is now in his 27th year, has made himself obnoxious by his repeated interferences with the ministry as well as with the rights of the people. The Legislature is full of factions, the army of 24,877 men, with almost as many officers as men, is weak and expensive, and the police are worse than worthless. The expenditures of the government far exceed the receipts, and there is almost continuous financial depression. Under such circumstances it is little wonder that threats of revolution and rumors of abdication are heard on all sides.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

An attempt will be made to get the Legislature to let the women of Illinois vote at city, town, and village elections. There is no question of the power of the General Assembly to do this. The Supreme Court has decided that women can be permitted to vote for any officer not named specifically in the Constitution. Thus they can vote for school trustees, but not for County Superintendent, for that officer is mentioned in the Constitution. As Mayors, Aldermen, and Village Trustees are not named in the organic law the Supreme Court would be reasonably sure to say women might vote for them if the Legislature said so.

The question is not one of power but of expediency. Looking at it from that point of view there is no reason why the Legislature should pass the bill now before it. There is nothing to show that anything would be gained by it. Women have been allowed to vote at school elections. None are held in Chicago, so the experiment has been tried chiefly in the country, where the conditions are rather better than they are here. But it does not appear that anything has been gained by this extension of the suffrage. Here and there women have taken an active part in the elections. On the whole they have been rather indifferent. It was stated prior to the passage of the law that the women of the State were deeply interested in school matters, and that their participation in school elections would be productive of great good. Neither the deep interest nor the great good has shown itself.

The proposition is now to give women the privilege of voting at the municipal elections in this city as well as the smaller ones of the State. It must be borne in mind that that would be the bestowal of a privilege, not the concession of a right. No such privilege should be given unless it is very clear that something is to be secured by it. The number of nominal voters would be doubled, but that is not in itself a blessing. The expense of holding an election would be increased, but that is not a great gain.

The question to be asked is whether better Mayor and Aldermen would be elected. There is no evidence that such would be the case. There has been no purification of municipal morals in the larger cities of Kansas because women are able to vote for city officers. After having studied the workings of female suffrage on a small scale the people of Kansas voted down a constitutional amendment to give women a full instead of a limited ballot.

The men of the Nineteenth Ward of this city elected Ald. Powers, which was not at all to their credit, but there is nothing to show that he would not have been elected if women had had the suffrage. The probabilities are that the women of the ward have no higher Aldermanic standard than the men have, and his majority would have been double what it was. Some things about city misgovernment do irritate some women more than they do any men—dirty streets, for instance—but women are less angered by the Aldermanic sale of franchises than men are.

If all that woman suffrage would mean in Chicago would be a doubling of the number of voters nothing would be gained by it. The women would divide on Mayor about as the men do, and whoever won would have a somewhat larger majority. But it might mean something worse than that. It might mean pretty steady voting by those women least fitted to vote and only spasmodic voting by the rest of the feminine community. The precinct managers of the First and Twenty-ninth Wards would see that the woman vote was brought out. They would use methods which could not be tried in other and better wards. That would not make it any the more easy to elect good officers.

Good government will be secured more speedily by endeavoring to make those who are voters now more intelligent, instead of by adding to the voting constituency over 300,000 persons who as a whole are less intelligent and less able to vote wisely than the men are.

THE UNEQUAL INCOME TAX.

In his speech of Jan. 15 Senator Quay of Pennsylvania made the highly important point that while the corporations which are to be taxed without exemption may be wealthy, the stockholders who compose those corporations may be the reverse of wealthy. He illustrated this by reference to the Lehigh Valley railroad company, the stock of which is widely regarded as an investment, and not as a football speculation. At the accounting last month the books showed the number of stockholders to be 9,051. Of these 22 hold 1,600 shares or over, the par value being $50. The dividend on 1,600 shares at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, which has been the customary rate for some years past, would amount to $4,000 per annum. There are 242 others each of whom holds 400 shares or over, producing at the same rate $1,000 per annum, and 1,319 others who hold 100 shares or more each, the dividends amounting to $250 per annum. This leaves 7,438 stockholders holding less than 100 shares each, and at least 6,000 of these, or about 67 per cent of the whole number, hold less than 50 shares each.

The Lehigh Valley stock has been a favorite investment for people of limited incomes, because formerly it was regular in the payment of dividends. Consequently a large number of the stockholders and of those who receive incomes from the stock are widows and orphans whom it is cruel to tax on income while so many others with much larger revenues are exempt. One half of the stockholders are women whose holdings are generally small, who are dependent upon these dividends because they have limited incomes otherwise and consequently could not fail to be somewhat distressed by any reduction. Out of 4,500 women there are but 44 who have holdings of 400 shares and over, producing an income of $1,000 or more. At least 6,500, or fully 70 per cent, of the Lehigh Valley stockholders have incomes less than $4,000, but will be subject to the income tax, though very many persons receiving a similar income from other sources will be exempt.

The Lehigh Valley railroad company may not be a fair average of all the corporations in the country in this respect, but the rule applies to the great majority of them, the application varying only in degree. The stocks of the corporations which operate railroads, telegraphs, telephones, electric and gas lighting, water service, etc., are largely held by the relatively poor people whose total incomes from those and other sources do not amount to $4,000 per year each. Hence if their dividends from the corporation stockholdings are taxed 2 per cent, while thousands of others better off than they are allowed to go untaxed, the former will be the victims of an outrage so gross that it cannot be justified either in a moral sense or by constitutional law. The statute under which the poor widow who owns $100 of stock in a corporation and receives her annual dividend of $5, minus the 10 cents deducted for income tax, while others with far larger incomes than hers are allowed to go scot free, will be robbed under the forms of law, but it is a law that disgraces the statute book.

The case would be radically different if the corporations were not taxed, or if all incomes were taxed the same percentage of their amount. Such a tax would be highly objectionable for other reasons, but it would not be open to the charge of gross unfairness which adheres so closely to the law as it now stands that no amount of logical quibbling can remove the foul blot of distinctive legislation against one class in favor of another. The thing is all the more odious, as the exaction will fall most heavily upon the defenseless ones, the widows and orphans who have lost the bread winner of the family and have invested the little he left behind in the stock of corporations, the dividends from which constitute their chief means of support. Having this feature the income tax law is such a crying shame that the persons responsible for its passage ought to be consigned to everlasting infamy as voluntary oppressors of the widow and the fatherless, the most helpless among the comparatively poor.

ANOTHER INSANE ASYLUM ASKED FOR.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to establish the "Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane" and appropriating $400,000 therefor. There has also been introduced an emergency bill appropriating $180,000 for the rebuilding of that part of the Anna Asylum which was burnt down recently.

Undoubtedly there is need of more accommodations for the insane of this State. All the hospitals are full to overflowing, and there are scattered through the different almshouses of the State many patients who do not receive there the treatment they are entitled to. For various reasons the number of lunatics is increasing rapidly. Many are sent to an asylum now who would not have been half a century ago. Nervous diseases are more prevalent than they used to be, and by reason of good treatment the life of the lunatic is prolonged. Though the number be large the State must care for them.

But to establish a new institution is rather an expensive proceeding. A site has to be purchased and buildings erected, and there is a constant charge for maintenance. And there will be another county whose representatives will be everlastingly begging for larger appropriations, and log-rolling with the representatives of other institutions. The asylum at Anna must be rebuilt. Why cannot it be enlarged so as to accommodate more patients than it did before the fire? There is an abundance of ground there. The cost of construction will not be as great as if one building is put up there and another somewhere else. And it will cost proportionately less to run one large asylum than two small ones.

But if there must be another asylum why cannot Cook County turn over to the State the one it mismanages out at Dunning? The land is worth something if the buildings are not, and if the State were to have charge of it it would cease to be a scandal and a reproach. It is impossible for a County Board to run an insane asylum decently. Once a year at least some disgraceful act of brutality or neglect is made public to the disgust of the community.

Even if Cook County were to be charged by the State a moderate sum for the insane it would turn over to the State along with the buildings and ground, it would be a gainer in money as well as in reputation, for the county management is extravagant as well as brutal. The appropriations are large, but little is done for the patients. If the State is going to have a new asylum let it take the Cook County one.

RESULTS OF DEMOCRATIC MISRULE.

Stated to the nearest thousand millions of dollars the aggregate of annual bank clearings in the principal cities of the United States was 41 for 1885, rose to 51 for 1887, fell off to 49 the next year, increased to 59½ for 1890, decreased to 56 for 1891, rose to 61½ for 1893, and fell back to 45 for 1894. The total for last year was 16 per cent less than for 1893, and nearly 27 per cent less than for 1892. It was the smallest since 1885, and 8 per cent less than the total for 1886, which was the next lowest total of the last ten years. As compared with 1893 New York City showed a decrease of 22 per cent, Philadelphia 10, Boston 9, and Chicago only 7.7 per cent.

The decrease at Chicago was less than that for either of the large cities, and barely half as much as the average for the whole country. This is surprising when it is remembered that the comparison is made with a year which included the tremendous activities of the World's Fair and takes in the fact of the great strike of last summer, which was mostly felt in this city and involved a season of enforced idleness in many lines during 6 per cent of the working days in 1894. So, relatively, the people of Chicago have little reason to complain of the operation of the more general causes. But for the United States as a whole the record is an afflicting one, all the more so as the big decadence might have been avoided, and doubtless would not have been chronicled but for the fact that the election of November, 1892, caused a change in the national administration and business policy. Solely as a result of that we had the money panic of the next spring and the following business paralysis which has not yet been recovered from. The business of 1894, as measured in dollars, was over one-quarter less than that of 1892, the last year of the Harrison administration. The falling off, as measured in commercial units of pounds, yards, etc., of things produced, was not so great. The difference between the two sets of results tells the story of reduced prices for human labor and of the things produced by labor.

The Democrats promised that if the people would put them into power there should be a cheapening of prices of the things needed by consumers without any reduction in the wages of labor. The first part of the promise was fulfilled, but at a fearful cost, the second part of the promise being broken, and necessarily so when the other part was carried out. The result is that all the people, high and low, except a very few who may have made a little money by speculating in the misery of their fellow-creatures, have lost heavily. The wages of labor were badly cut and its volume reduced to meet the increased competition of goods offered from abroad, the working classes being thus made the victims of their own folly in accepting Democratic reasonings and trusting in Democratic promises. But they are far from being the only sufferers. The employing class has lost much of the capital with which it carries on the operations that require the use and payment of human labor. The owners of real estate in the city and country, and the owners of stocks and bonds, have lost severely, while to cap the climax the Democratic administration finds that owing to the partial adoption of the policy to which it is pledged its revenues have been running 70 million dollars per year less than its expenditures. This ridiculous outcome of their folly well might excite a laugh at the expense of the Democratic leaders if the situation were not so lamentable that it causes universal sorrow.

The Democratic policy is thus a self-proven failure. Out of its own mouth it stands condemned before the American people. During the less than two years it has been in operation it has done a vast amount of mischief in addition to the fearful one which is expressed in dollars by the bank clearings. They show a reduction of 27 per cent, but do not tell the whole story. The comfort of the average citizen of the United States has been reduced much more than that by the miserable Democratic attempt to improve his condition, and the end is not yet, though there now is room to hope for better things, seeing that a Republican majority is assured for the next Congress.

NOT A WORD ABOUT THE POOLING BILL.

Yesterday, after the formal declaration of Senator Cullom's election, he made a little speech to the members of the General Assembly at the close of which he stated that it was his ambition so to legislate "that the freedom and rights of every citizen shall be secured and respected, that all interests shall be protected; that one portion of our people shall not oppress another and that ample remedies shall be found and applied for every existing wrong."

This is very pretty, though a little vague, but what about the bill to legalize railroad pooling which the Senator will find before the Senate when he returns to Washington to resume legislating? While he was talking in Springfield about "the freedom and rights" of citizens, Col. Morrison, the Inter-State Commissioner, was in this city telling a reporter that "as the bill stands now it is in the interest of no one except the railroad companies" and "the disadvantage to the public in the proposed change is that competition will be removed, which tends to keep the rates reasonable without the action of the commission."

Instead of regaling his hearers with glittering generalities about his intention to protect rights and redress wrongs, the newly-elected Senator should have told whether he meant to vote for or against Morrison's amendment or the one which will be presented by Senator Chandler to the effect that before any pooling contract goes into effect a schedule of rates must be filed by the roads, which can be changed only with the approval of the commission.

The Senator took up a little time in thanking the members for the office they had given him. That was unnecessary. They know how badly he wanted the place and how profoundly grateful he is for it. He ought to have left that out and said a word or two about the pooling bill. He has to face the question some time or other. Instead of saying blindly that "there should be no attempt or disposition to attack wrongfully or interfere with the rights of corporations as such, but they must be compelled to treat the rights of the individual fairly," he should have said whether he thought the railroads ought to be given the legislation they want. He had been elected. There was no reason why he should be silent any longer.

AN OUTBURST OF CORUSCANT ELOQUENCE.

There are not many opportunities in the Illinois Legislature for the display of oratorical powers. A man as eloquent as Patrick Henry or Daniel Webster has no chance to let himself loose on bills for the suppression of cockle burrs and jimpson weeds, for uniformity of text books, or for regulating the charges of stenographers. He has to wait till a subject comes along which is worthy of his powers. The man and the theme came into violent collision day before yesterday when it became necessary for the Democrats to put in nomination their candidate for the United States Senate.

The inspiring theme was Franklin MacVeagh. The golden-tongued orator who rose to the level of the occasion and, if the admiring reporters can be trusted several feet above it, was Mr. O'Donnell of Bloomington. Mr. MacVeagh is now upon a foreign shore. When the paper containing Mr. O'Donnell's beautiful tribute reaches him he will know that though absent he is not forgotton.

Mr. O'Donnell's nominating speech gives evidence of research as well as of eloquence. Nearly all Americans have seen or heard of the colossal statue of Liberty at the entrance to New York Harbor. No one before Mr. O'Donnell has discovered its real nature. He says "We have many liberty-inspiring institutions, many solid symbols of patriotism. There is one that outdoes all others because of its awful presence, its blaze of grandeur, and its unfathomable influence." The hollow statue of Liberty is one of the "institutions" of America, along with manhood suffrage, trial by jury, freedom of speech, and the Democratic party. This was not known before.

His description of this institution or symbol is very pretty. "It is America's lighthouse, standing on the continent's [shirt] front like a huge diamond [on the bosom of an Alderman] telling of unspeakable wealth." The words in brackets are omitted by the reporters, but they are necessary to complete the beauty of the sentence. Besides being an institution, a symbol, and a lighthouse, the statue is also "a bronzed sentinel standing in solemn and silent eloquence," differing in those respects from Mr. O'Donnell.

The orator stated that there were several other things to which he could liken the statue, "tossing roses in the air" like a frolicsome girl in a flower garden. But he forebore, "for these are empty words. They convey the hope but not the reality." There is a tone of impending gloom in these words, as if perhaps the statue ought to be all the things he said, but was not. The gloom deepened and the faces of his hearers grew solemn as he proceeded to inform them that owing to "the money powers" a condition existed in this country "patterned after but far more bold and vicious than the surreptitious taxation employed away back in the days of Augustus Cæsar and those before him, when it was taught that the masses should be kept in ignorance."

This is grand but obscure. Whether he had in mind Wall Street, the sugar trust, or the Wilson-Gorman tariff is not clear. On some future occasion Mr. O'Donnell, whose familiarity with Roman history will be of great assistance to him in molding the legislation of the General Assembly, ought to go into this subject more fully.

"When the wealth of a nation," said Mr. O'Donnell, "is accumulated into the control of a few per cent of the people of that nation a collapse is inevitable." Therefore in his opinion "the time is ripe for another Jefferson or another Lincoln," so there may be no collapse in the United States. But Jefferson and Lincoln are dead and buried and the crisis is near at hand. Who shall confront and overcome it? Mr. O'Donnell did not hesitate to tell.

One Sunday just before the Massachusetts election old Father Taylor prayed that it might turn out for the best interests of the Commonwealth and he asked the Lord to give the people a just, upright, and virtuous Governor, and then suddenly he said, "O, pshaw, God, you know who we mean. Give us George N. Briggs." And thus O'Donnell closed his speech with a cry of "give us Franklin MacVeagh," the "patriot," the "tariff reformer," the "masterly leader," who got awfully licked, the "Chesterfield in private life"—this is stealing Joseph Chesterfield Mackin's thunder—the "scholar in politics," and the "President in embryo."

The hour of danger is coming, but so is the man of destiny. The crisis and the collapse are in embryo as yet. By the time they are fully developed a President, now in embryo like them, will be on the ground to meet them. His name is Franklin MacVeagh of Illinois. Democratic aspirants for the Presidency will please heed the words of the Bloomington prophet.

MR. SAMUEL W. ALLERTON says, speaking of dishonesty in the Council: "Don't we encourage corruption? We elect a man Alderman, and what do we pay him? Only $175 a year." No, we do not. It is very difficult to make a dishonest man honest by paying him two or three thousand dollars a year when he can make more than that, with little likelihood of detection, by selling franchises to wealthy fellow-citizens. Pay the Aldermen fifty or sixty thousand a year and they may be bribed thus into being honest, but even then they might not withstand temptation if they thought they would not be discovered. Congressmen get much more than $175 a year, but they have been corrupt. There was the Crédit Mobilier scandal, for instance. If a man had to get his living by being an Alderman as other men get their living by being bank clerks or cashiers in stores Mr. Allerton's question would be pertinent. Fair pay is one of the best antidotes for dishonesty. But there is no reason why a man should expect to make his living by being an Alderman. He should be willing to work for nothing for the sake of the honor. Men serve gladly for nothing in European cities, and why should not they here? Is it because of a lack of municipal pride or because nothing is deemed honorable which is not profitable? If first-class men were chosen Aldermen there would be no objection to giving them salaries, but such men would not ask for them. The bad feature of the case is that the kind of men who are needed as Aldermen have not a sense of public duty strong enough to induce them to seek such positions.

THE Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means has reported to the House a bill to take off the discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound on sugar imported from countries paying a duty on exports. It is high time. Germany has retaliated by shutting out various important American products. Sweden, Denmark, and Belgium have prohibited the introduction of American cattle and dressed beef, partly of their own motion and partly acting under German influence. Austria-Hungary has protested against this discriminating duty and is taking steps to prohibit or restrict the entrance of American meats. If a stop is not put to this speedily the entire continent will be closed to certain American products and Great Britain will remain the only customer. In view of the harm which this duty has done and is doing there should not be the least opposition to its repeal. There will not be in the House. It is understood that when it reaches the Senate the Louisiana Senators will fight it on the untenable ground that it will lessen the protection given to the sugar-growers of their State. It is to be hoped that they will have the aid of no other Senators and that no Republican will assist them actively or passively. If the Democrats are ready to undo only one of the blunders committed by them at the last session they should be aided in it, especially when that blunder is one affecting seriously so many important American interests.

AN exchange neatly calls the Japanese "the Yankees of the Pacific." At the beginning of the present war it was assumed there was little hope for the success of the Japanese unless they dealt some telling strokes before winter set in, as the winter season would lay an embargo upon movements of any kind and the three-months' delay would enable the Chinese to mass their immense forces. The Japs dealt their telling strokes before winter. They had routed the Chinese out of Corea, invaded China, and defeated the Celestials whenever and wherever they encountered them. Then winter set in, but the Japs kept right on as vigorously as they had done in the autumn. Slowly but surely they are investing Pekin by land and water. Teng Chow, opposite Port Arthur, has been taken, and the fall of Wei-Hai-Wei is only a question of time. From present appearances the Japs will be at Pekin before the winter is over. Meanwhile the Chinese nonentity at the head of the government devotes his time mainly to beheading his defeated Generals, threatening to commit suicide, and rendering powerless Li Hung Chang, the only Chinaman who seems to have any sense left.

A DISPATCH from Paris professes to give the real cause for the recent resignation of Casimir-Perier. According to its statement it was not disagreements with the Deputies or lack of support from the Republicans, but a skeleton in the family closet that induced the President to quit. This skeleton is a divorce suit, the first steps in which were taken before he succeeded Carnot. It was due to the entreaties of his ambitious mother that he consented to serve, and perhaps he had the vain idea in his mind that if he were President the differences between himself and his wife might be reconciled. Instead of that it is reported they have increased to such an extent that even the Presidency was no compensation for the domestic discord. To save annoying publicity therefore M. Casimir-Perier, after indulging in a good crying spell, which seems to be a chronic habit of his, stepped down and out and is now free to indulge in the luxury of a divorce suit as a private citizen, with the freest opportunities for crying without attracting public attention.

THE Senatorial contest in Minnesota was ended yesterday by the election of Gov. Knute Nelson, as against W. D. Washburn, his principal competitor. The announced result was: Nelson, 102; Washburn, 35; scattering, 29. Mr. Washburn's term expires March 3 next and he will then retire to private life, the managing of his corporation interests, and the enjoyment of an ample fortune. With his retirement there will come to an end the long and bitter antagonism which he has manifested towards the boards of trade of this country, particularly in the West. The people of Minnesota are to be congratulated upon the election of Gov. Nelson. He is a sturdy, inflexible, incorruptible Scandinavian and can be relied upon to guard the interests of the people of his State. He has already served three terms in the Lower House of Congress and in that capacity, as well as Governor of Minnesota, he has proved himself an able, useful, common-sense public servant. Mr. Washburn, it may be stated, has had his full share of legislative and Congressional honors and can thus retire without regret.

WELLS-FARGO report that the production of the metals west of the Missouri last year included $45,892,668 of gold, $28,721,014 worth of silver, and $22,276,294 worth of copper. Doubtless the production of the latter would be vastly increased if the men who boss the mining of it were furnished by the United States Government with a market for all they had to sell, and especially so if the said market were "established" at a price more than double the real value of the metal. As measured by the value of the output the claim for "remonetization" of copper should be more than three-quarters as strong as that for the free coinage of silver, and it may be worth while to note that copper has suffered much longer than has silver from whatever injustice may have been due to its being "demonetized." And copper was a money metal in pretty ancient times. History is not very precise on the point, but there is good reason to believe that copper was used as money in prehistoric days at least as early as the first use of silver in exchanges between the merchants. If the free silverites wanted to have a semblance of fairness for their cause they ought to plead for the free coinage of copper as well as that of silver, and that at "the old ratio," whatever such ratio may have been.

STATISTICS prepared by the experts show that after the Chicago Drainage Canal is completed Niagara Falls will fall just as hard as ever.

CHICAGO can assure Brooklyn that the expense of that sort of thing will be pretty heavy.

IF Gen. Cassius M. Clay finds out who started the report that his young wife had deserted him there will be a personal controversy in which somebody will get violently jolted.

THE way in which the Japanese keep on gaining victories must seem terribly monotonous to the Chinese.

COL. J. EUGENE JARNIGAN of South Carolina has been appointed United States Consul at Ruatan, Honduras. There will be a general impression that the office is hardly up to that name.

THE job of supplying Chicago with fresh eggs at this season of the year furnishes active employment for nearly all the able-bodied hens in Tennessee.

EDISON says he wished he could break himself of the habit of smoking. Perhaps he hasn't tried the plan of simply quitting.

AT any rate they have chosen a good man for Senator up in Minnesota.

BROOKLYN strikers throw red pepper into the eyes of the soldiers, and it looks as if the entire militia of the State would have to be mustered into service.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Extent of the Breakage.

"You paid $8 to get that watch cleaned? Was that all you had done to it?"

"That was all. They charged me $8 for simply cleaning it?"

"Was there nothing broke?"

"Well, yes. It broke me."

His Best Recollection.

"What is the name of the town," asked the caller, "where they have an asylum for decayed actors?"

"I think," replied the answers-to-queries editor, after a moment's reflection, "it's Dedham."

After Which the Machine Broke Down.

They've named the baby
Trilby,
Her parents' name is
Bilby.
'Tis a gallus combination:
Trilby
Bilby.
Sad her lot in life
Will be,
For lo, her name will
Still be
Trilby
Bilby
When the world's forgot it ever heard of Trilby!

Opinion of an Expert.

"The most shapely thing in sleeves," soliloquized the policeman at the street crossing, "is the arrum."

PERSONALS.

Lucien Baker, the new Senator from Kansas, was born and raised on a farm in Fulton County, O.

Judge Cooper is holding court at Mount Sterling, Ky., surrounded by an armed guard of twenty men.

Judge Geigar, a Kansas official in Phillips County, sentenced his son-in-law to eighteen months in the penitentiary for burglary last week.

Ex-Gov. Hogg is to start a daily paper at Dallas. It is not surprising that after having been driven out of the political clover Hogg should take to the pen.

Ex-Gov. Northen of Georgia acted as flagman the other day in Atlanta when the Georgia train for Nebraska was sent out on its errand of mercy. He did it well, too.

Miss Salome H. Snow died recently at Brunswick, Me., leaving a savings bank account of $1,395.31, the product of $40 deposited by her father in 1824 and its accretions of interest.

Mr. Edward Stanwood cordially agrees with Mr. Scudder that not more than ten minutes should be given to reading the newspapers. This accession to the Scudder platform makes an aggregation of two.

Horace P. Biddle, Indiana's oldest poet, is living at 83 in Logansport, Ind. He was born in the Hocking Valley of Ohio, but has been a Hoosier for over fifty years. He stands high as a jurist and a writer on musical topics.

Queen Victoria will go to Darmstadt in April, where she will meet the Czar and Czarina, the Emperor and Empress of Germany, ex-Empress Frederick, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland.

Richard Randall, a nephew of the late Samuel J. Randall, is running for Common Council on the Democratic ticket in the Twenty-second Ward, Philadelphia. He has a host of friends in the Republican ranks who are working for his success.

Sig. Cavallotti, the Opposition leader in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, has received nearly a dozen challenges from aggrieved ministerial journalists. He has referred all the would-be duelists to the law courts. Here is an example that might be followed by modern French statesmen without a loss of dignity.

BROOKLYN RIOTS.

Philadelphia *Press:* The failure officially to establish the relation between strikers and rioters throws a mantle of condonation on the leaders, rewards hypocrisy, and clouds the real issue in every great strike. This is a matter of grave import.

Detroit *Tribune:* A broad view of the trouble and its causes must contemplate the inevitable conclusion that the companies are more to blame than the men. The men may have acted unwisely in striking, but the companies had acted unlawfully to provoke the strike.

New York *Commercial:* The aid and comfort given to rioters by the knowledge of this sympathy in official circles constitute one of the most dangerous phenomena of the times. It is the equivalent of the encouragement given to the Pullman strikers by the Anarchist Mayor of Chicago.

Minneapolis *Times:* The Brooklyn strikers are making the same old mistake of believing that rioting will help their cause. Debs was right when he said that "a strike means violence." In a country overrun with idle labor a successful strike is out of the question without lawlessness.

New York *World:* It is impossible, and rightly so, to secure even just claims in this country by criminal violence and a resort to mob rule. Liberty and law go together. They safeguard each other. Lawlessness is anarchy. License is tyranny. There is no excuse or place for either in a republic.

New York *Herald:* The paramount issue has ceased for the time being to be one of work or wages. It is no longer a mere contest between the trolley companies and 6,000 strikers. It is an issue between the people of Brooklyn and those who menace their peace. It is a conflict between the public authorities and, not the body of strikers, but a set of rioters whose lawlessness every law-abiding striker must deplore.

New York *Advertiser:* It should be recollected that lawlessness is something the American people will not tolerate, no matter who the offenders may be nor how righteous the cause in whose behalf it is invoked. Peace and order must and will be maintained at any cost, and a cause which, in a free country like our own, cannot succeed except at the sacrifice of those will be universally looked upon as one that deserves to be defeated.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* One peculiarity of the Brooklyn strike is that the more militia the Governor orders out the worse the crowds behave. Complaints of this kind are rarely heard when regular troops are acting as guardians of the peace. They mean business in emergencies of the Brooklyn kind, as was demonstrated at Chicago.

Boston *Herald:* The essential thing is first of all to ascertain whether there is a class there who can defy law with impunity. If it can be established that this may be done successfully, or even if the strike shall be ended on terms which leave it in doubt as to whether law has prevailed through the force of its own majesty, an injury has been inflicted on the safety of society.

PRESS OPINION.

Cincinnati *Gazette* (Rep.): The retirement of greenbacks and Treasury notes, if that were possible, would merely transfer the responsibility for gold payments from the broad shoulders of the government to those of the national banks.

Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.): The government's pressing need isn't new currency laws. It does need, however, more money. The Democrats know how to get more money. If they don't the Republicans can tell them. Reënact the McKinley law, tax beer $2 a barrel, if necessary, and then watch the clouds of bankruptcy roll by and out of sight.

Richmond *Times* (Dem.): The crying need of the day is that the Constitution shall be so amended as to cause Senators to be elected by the people. Many of them now get their places by openly buying Legislatures, or by buying members before they are elected, by nominal contributions to their campaign funds. Change the Constitution and let the people choose their own Senators.

New Orleans *Times* (Dem.): We can imagine no more appropriate day for the South to select as a holiday than Lee's birthday. He was the central figure in its tremendous struggle and the most picturesque and heroic of the many great men who engaged in it on either side. No one, certainly no leader of a losing cause, will go down to posterity with a grander or nobler reputation than Robert Edmund Lee.

Albany *Journal* (Rep.): Nothing that has yet been suggested is so feasible or would bear more lightly upon the people of the country than this [bank check] stamp tax. Possibly alone it would provide for the Nation's necessities. If it should not, there is the proposal to increase the tax on beer to $2 a barrel. That would bring in an additional $30,000,000 a year, and would not increase the tax to the consumer.

Louisville *Commercial* (Ind.): It is testing our financial capacity to keep a gold reserve to redeem our existing issue of greenbacks under our present silly system of redeeming them and issuing them over and over again, and if we go to issuing more greenbacks to be redeemed out of the same attenuated gold reserve it will not be long till greenbacks will be at a discount or gold at a premium, which is the same thing.

St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): We shall never adopt the French system by which the executive head is elected by the legislative body. But unless a check is laid upon the Senatorial tendency to regard power as a piece of personal property and to combine these pieces of personal property for personal ends, we shall reach a stage when both House and President will be powerless to carry out any definite policy except by unanimous consent of Senatorial grandees.

Boston *Herald* (Dem.): The first half of the session has been wasted, but there may still be time to accomplish something for the relief of the Treasury. If the whole strength of the administration be employed in behalf of a loan bill on the lines laid down in the admirable measure which Senator Sherman has drafted, and if the passage of such a measure be demanded by public opinion in tones that cannot be misconstrued or denied, Congressional obstruction may be broken down and the Treasury may be put in a position to borrow on advantageous terms.

New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.): No possible issue of greenbacks would raise the price of farm products. The great trouble with the farmers is the low price of their crops. Anything which would revive business, set all the mills and factories to work, and enable all the people to earn decent wages would be a far grander boon than would any dividing out of government paper. Such a division of money would do nothing more than to encourage the people in idleness, while to set them to work would reestablish their proper pride and self-respect now so much depressed and damaged by constrained idleness.

CURRENT NOTES.

Old Mr. Goodfell—"Little boy, can you tell me the way to the [illegible]?" Gamin—"Yassir; jus' follow the stree[t] along where you hear the teamsters usin' the wust langwidge."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Manager—"I'm afraid your melodrama will not answer." Author—"Would you mind saying in what respect you consider it defective?" Manager—"The incidents are not sufficiently improbable."—*Life.*

Smithers—"Brown, you are a well-read man. What do you think is the greatest thing about this world?" Brown—"Well, to be accurate, Smithers, I think it's the circumference."—*Adams Freeman.*

The preacher was indulging in rhapsodies over the glories of the New Jerusalem. Little Johnny listened to him for quite a while. He then whispered to his mother: "Mamma, is he an advance agent?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Miss Fan de Syckle—"Who was it said 'the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world'?" Mrs. Strongmind—"I don't know. But, anyway, no one pays any attention to anything said of the men nowadays."—*Judge.*

"That's the seventh time this morning," said the shoe merchant, as a customer left the store, "that you told me in a tone of voice that couldn't escape being overheard that a woman reminded you of 'Trilby.'" "Yes," replied the new clerk, "and that's the seventh woman that I've sold a pair of shoes to."—*Washington Star.*

Little Cadby (no one knows how he managed to get into the club) to Old and Popular Member—"I say, old chap, I want you to put your name down for a friend of mine who's up for election." Old Member—"What's he done?" Little Cadby—"Well, he once saved my life." Old Member—"I shouldn't tell anybody, if I were you!"—*Pall Mall Budget.*

Belle—"And so you have accepted Harry! And you always laughed at the idea of marrying him." Nellie—"I know it. But when he proposed I was all taken aback, and I exclaimed, 'Do you take me for a fool?' And he said, 'No, I want you for myself.' It so astonished me that he should say anything so bright that I said 'Yes' before I knew what I was doing."—*Boston Transcript.*

CONGRATULATIONS.

Grand Rapids *Democrat:* It really begins to look as if Chicago will have a new Government Building—some time.

Washington *Post:* It is now in order for Chicago to apologize for some of the unkind things it has been saying of the House of Representatives.

Cleveland *Plaindealer:* The House has decided that Chicago may have a $4,000,000 Postoffice. As not one cent is appropriated Chicago is figuring on how she is ahead of the game.

Elgin *News:* Chicago has the congratulations of the country. At last Congress has given heed to the voice of woe and voted to give her a $4,000,000 public building, or at least the House has, which determines it.

Detroit *Free Press:* It is to be hoped that the structure will be one which will at least stand during the life time of those who erect it, and that at least the greater part of the appropriation will go into the building.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* So Chicago is in the fair way to get a new Postoffice. She needs it, and there is no city but will join in congratulating her. And yet it is less than a quarter of a century since the present one was built. Let the new one be made for at least a half century.

Bloomington *Leader:* Chicago is finally going to have a new Postoffice Building. The bill appropriating $4,000,000 for that purpose passed the House yesterday. If they keep Chicago waiting as long as they have Bloomington it will be many years yet before the building materializes.

Omaha *Bee:* Chicago only wants $4,000,000 for a new Postoffice Building and if the government hasn't the money in the Treasury she would just as soon as not have the Secretary borrow it by an issue of bonds. Chicago will solve the financial problem yet if she is only permitted to have her own way.

The Cost of Democracy.

New York *Advertiser:* The latest annual report of the Controller of the Currency shows that the Democratic administration during 1894 resulted in a loss of $37,189,677 of the savings of the people of the entire country and a loss of $12,268,825 in the savings of the people in this State. The average per capita of savings banks deposits for the whole United States decreased from $26.63 in 1893 to $25.70 in 1894.

In order to enable the people to exist during the year 1894, under the blight of a Democratic administration, there were 93 cents withdrawn from the savings banks for every man, woman, and child in the country, the people being compelled to use $37,189,677 of their savings in this one year in order to keep body and soul together, while the curse of a Democratic administration closed our factories and deprived them of the opportunity of earning a living.

universally looked upon as one that deserves be defeated.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* One peculiarity of the ooklyn strike is that the more militia the Gov- or orders out the worse the crowds behave. mplaints of this kind are rarely heard when ular troops are acting as guardians of the ace. They mean business in emergencies of Brooklyn kind, as was demonstrated at Chi- go.

Boston *Herald:* The essential thing is first all to ascertain whether there is a class there o can defy law with impunity. If it can be ablished that this may be done successfully, even if the strike shall be ended on terms ich leave it in doubt as to whether law has vailed through the force of its own majesty, injury has been inflicted on the safety of so- ty.

PRESS OPINION.

Cincinnati *Gazette* (Rep.): The retirement greenbacks and Treasury notes, if that were ssible, would merely transfer the responsi ity for gold payments from the broad shoul- s of the government to those of the national nks.

Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.): The government's essing need isn't new currency laws. It does ed, however, more money. The Democrats ow how to get more money. If they don't the publicans can tell them. Reënact the McKin- law, tax beer $2 a barrel, if necessary, and n watch the clouds of bankruptcy roll by and t of sight.

Richmond *Times* (Dem.): The crying need the day is that the Constitution shall be so ended as to cause Senators to be elected by people. Many of them now get their places openly buying Legislatures, or by buying mbers before they are elected, by nominal con- butions to their campaign funds. Change the nstitution and let the people choose their own nators.

New Orleans *Times* (Dem.): We can im- ine no more appropriate day for the South to ect as a holiday than Lee's birthday. He was central figure in its tremendous struggle and most picturesque and heroic of the many at men who engaged in it on either side. No certainly no leader of a losing cause, will go wn to posterity with a grander or nobler repu- tion than Robert Edmund Lee.

Albany *Journal* (Rep.): Nothing that has t been suggested is so feasible or would bear re lightly upon the people of the country than is [bank check] stamp tax. Possibly alone it uld provide for the Nation's necessities. If it ould not, there is the proposal to increase the x on beer to $2 a barrel. That would bring in additional $30,000,000 a year, and would not crease the tax to the consumer.

Louisville *Commercial* (Ind.): It is testing r financial capacity to keep a gold reserve to leem our existing issue of greenbacks under r present silly system of redeeming them and uing them over and over again, and if we go issuing more greenbacks to be redeemed out the same attenuated gold reserve it will not long till greenbacks will be at a discount or ld at a premium, which is the same thing.

St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): We shall never opt the French system by which the executive ad is elected by the legislative body. But un- s a check is laid upon the Senatorial tendency regard power as a piece of personal property r to combine these pieces of personal property r personal ends, we shall reach a stage when th House and President will be powerless to rry out any definite policy except by unani- ous consent of Senatorial grandees.

Boston *Herald* (Dem.): The first half of e session has been wasted, but there may still time to accomplish something for the relief of e Treasury. If the whole strength of the ad- nistration be employed in behalf of a loan bill the lines laid down in the admirable measure hich Senator Sherman has drafted, and if the ssage of such a measure be demanded by pub- opinion in tones that cannot be misconstrued denied, Congressional obstruction may be oken down and the Treasury may be put in a sition to borrow on advantageous terms.

New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.): No possi- e issue of greenbacks would raise the price of rm products. The great trouble with the rmers is the low price of their crops. Anything hich would revive business, set all the mills d factories to work, and enable all the people earn decent wages would be a far grander oon than would any dividing out of govern- ent paper. Such a division of money would do othing more than to encourage the people in leness, while to set them to work would re- tablish their proper pride and self-respect now much depressed and damaged by constrained leness.

CURRENT NOTES.

Old Mr. Goodfell—"Little boy, can you ll me the way to the ...rry?" Gamin—"Yassir; s' follow the stree along where you hear the amsters usin' the wust langwidge."—*Harper's azar.*

Manager—"I'm afraid your melodrama ill not answer." Author—"Would you mind ying in what respect you consider it defective?" anager—"The incidents are not sufficiently probable."—*Life.*

Smithers—"Brown, you are a well-read n. What do you think is the greatest thing out this world?" Brown—"Well, to be ac- rate, Smithers, I think it's the circumfer- ce."—*Adams Freeman.*

The preacher was indulging in rhapsodies er the glories of the New Jerusalem. Little ohnny listened to him for quite a while. He en whispered to his mother: "Mamma, is he advance agent?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Miss Fan de Syckle—"Who was it said 'the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules e world'?" Mrs. Strongmind—"I don't know. t, anyway, no one pays any attention to any- hing said of the men nowadays."—*Judge.*

"That's the seventh time this morning," id the shoe merchant, as a customer left the ore, "that you told me in a tone of voice that uldn't escape being overheard that a woman minded you of 'Trilby.'" "Yes," replied the w clerk, "and that's the seventh woman that ve sold a pair of shoes to."—*Washington Star.*

Little Cadby (no one knows how he man- ed to get into the club) to Old and Popular ember—"I say, old chap, I want you to put ur name down for a friend of mine who's up r election." Old Member—"What's he done?" ittle Cadby—"Well, he once saved my life." ld Member—"I shouldn't tell anybody, if I ere you!"—*Pall Mall Budget.*

Belle—"And so you have accepted Harry! d you always laughed at the idea of marrying m." Nellie—"I know it. But when he pro- sed I was all taken aback, and I exclaimed, Do you take me for a fool?' And he said, 'No, want you for myself.' It so astonished me that should say anything so bright that I said Yes' before I knew what I was doing."—*Boston ranscript.*

CONGRATULATIONS.

Grand Rapids *Democrat:* It really begins look as if Chicago will have a new Govern- ent Building—some time.

Washington *Post:* It is now in order for hicago to apologize for some of the unkind ings it has been saying of the House of Repre- ntatives.

Cleveland *Plaindealer:* The House has de- ded that Chicago may have a $4,000,000 Post- ice. As not one cent is appropriated Chicago figuring on how she is ahead of the game.

Elgin *News:* Chicago has the congratula- ons of the country. At last Congress has given ed to the voice of woe and voted to give her a ,000,000 public building, or at least the House which determines it.

Detroit *Free Press:* It is to be hoped that e structure will be one which will at least nd during the life time of those who erect it, d that at least the greater part of the appropri- on will go into the building.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* So Chicago is in the ir way to get a new Postoffice. She needs it, d there is no city but will join in congratulat- g her. And yet it is less than a quarter of a ntury since the present one was built. Let the w one be made for at least a half century.

Bloomington *Leader:* Chicago is finally go- to have a new Postoffice Building. The bill propriating $4,000,000 for that purpose passed e House yesterday. If they keep Chicago wait- as long as they have Bloomington it will be ny years yet before the building materializes.

Omaha *Bee:* Chicago only wants $4,000,- 0 for a new Postoffice Building and if the gov- nment hasn't the money in the Treasury she uld just as soon as not have the Secretary rrow it by an issue of bonds. Chicago will ve the financial problem yet if she is only per- itted to have her own way.

The ...ost of Democ...acy.

New York *Advertiser:* The latest annual re- rt of the Controller of the Currency shows that e Democratic administration during 1894 re- lted in a loss of $37,189,677 of the savings of e people of the entire country and a loss of 2,268,825 in the savings of the people in this ate. The average per capita of savings banks posits for the whole United States decreased om $26.63 in 1893 to $25.70 in 1894.

In order to enable the people to exist during e year 1894, under the blight of a Democratic ministration, there were 93 cents withdrawn om the savings banks for every man, woman, d child in the country, the people being com- lled to use $37,189,677 of their savings in this e year in order to keep body and soul together, hile the curse of a Democratic administration osed our factories and deprived them of the op- rtunity of earning a living.

LIVES ARE IN PERIL.

AMERICAN MARINES PROTECT THE CONSULATE AT CHEFOO.

Admiral Carpenter Notifies the State Department at Washington That He Has Sent Men Ashore to Protect Lives That Are in Peril—Advices Received in London Intimate That American Missionaries Are in Danger—Lord Randolph Churchill Is Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Admiral Carpenter has cabled to the Navy Department that he has landed marines at Chefoo for the protection of the Consulate. He reports that the commanders of the French and German warships have pursued the same course.

Capt. Folger of the United States ship Yorktown today cabled the Navy Department from Chefoo as follows:

Tung Chow, China, was bombarded by ten Japanese vessels Jan. 18 and 19. Jan. 21, in answer to an appeal of missionaries, and as travel by land was considered impracticable, the Yorktown transported to Chefoo seventeen women, children, and sick of the missionary families. Jan. 20 and 21 the Japanese, covered by twenty-three of their men-of-war, landed a large force at Shantung Promontory to attack the Chinese fortifications of Wei-Hai-Wei. Jan. 22 a small force was landed at Chefoo from this vessel to protect neutral citizens and property.

The Yorktown is still at Chefoo, which is a general rendezvous for the foreign men-of-war on the China station, and no doubt is felt here that all foreign interests in the vicinity are amply protected. It is not believed that the Japanese forces will attempt to capture the place, which might be easily effected if desired because of the insignificant defenses of the town.

To Avoid Complications.

In the first place Chefoo has no strategic importance, and in the second place it is a treaty port, and so far the Japanese have carefully refrained from even occupying such ports, probably to avoid giving umbrage to foreign powers, some of whom are suspected of looking for any plausible pretext for interfering in the present struggle between Japan and China. The only danger to be apprehended by foreigners at Chefoo therefore lies in the Chinese troops, who are reported to be in a mutinous spirit, but they would undoubtedly be restricted by the presence of the large naval forces now in the harbor. As for the American missionaries in that part of China, it is believed they are now all in the town itself as Minister Denby some time ago advised them to gather at the United States Consulates, and the Yorktown probably gathered up the last of those who remained outside when the Japanese bombared Teng Chen Fo.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Chefoo says sailors from all the foreign warships have been landed to protect the consulates of the different countries they represent. Advices to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, under date of Dec. 4, published this afternoon, report that a panic existed then among the inhabitants of Chefoo on account of the proximity of the Japanese soldiers to that city, and the Chinese troops were said to be upon the point of mutiny.

Missionaries in Peril.

It is added that owing to diplomatic objections the plan was not to land any blue jackets from the foreign warships without urgent necessity for so doing. But the signal-men ashore and afloat were to remain on the lookout day and night so long as the weather was clear and safe. It is added that frequent gales of snow and spray obscured the signals in town. Continuing, the correspondent says: "All the male foreigners, numbering thirty, are armed and they are able to hold the Chinese in check until help arrives. But, God help the outlying American missions."

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—In view of the remark made by the Chefoo correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at Chefoo, who said, "God help the outlying American missions," and as it is reported from Chefoo that sailors from the foreign warships have been landed to protect the consulates of the different countries they represent, the following list of persons who are among the missionaries of the American Presbyterian Board of Missions in the Shan-Tung province, in which Chefoo is situated, will be interesting:

Chefoo—The Rev. Hunter Corbett, D. D., and wife; the Rev. George S. Hays and wife; the Rev. George Cornwall and wife; the Rev. F. W. Jackson Jr.; Mrs. John L. Nevins; one ordained native; one licentiate; forty-six helpers and seven Bible women.

Tung Chow, fifty-five miles northwest of Chefoo—The Rev. C. W. Mather, D. D., and wife (now in the United States); the Rev. C. R. Mills, D. D., and wife (now in the United States); the Rev. W. M. Hayes and wife (now in the United States); the Rev. S. B. Grove and wife; W. F. Seymour and wife; Mrs. E. G. Ritchie; Miss M. A. Sodgrass; two ordained natives, and ten native teachers.

Others Who Are There.

Chinanfu, capital of Shan-Tung Province, 300 miles south of Pekin—The Rev. John Murray and wife, the Rev. W. B. Hamilton and wife, the Rev. L. J. Davies and wife, the Rev. Gilbert Reid (now in the United States), J. B. Neal, M. D., and wife, Miss S. A. Poindexter, M. D., fifteen helpers, and one Bible woman.

Wei-Hein, 150 miles southwest from Tung-Chow—The Rev. J. A. Leyenberger and wife (now in the United States), the Rev. R. M. Mather and wife, F. H. Chalfant and wife, J. A. Fitch and wife, W. F. Faries and wife, Miss Emma M. Boughton, Miss Mary Brown, M. D., Miss Fannie E. Wight, Mrs. M. M. Crosette, Miss Rebecca Y. Miller, four ordained natives, two licentiates, twenty-nine teachers, and three Bible women.

Ichowfu, 150 miles southwest from Chefoo—The Rev. W. P. Chelfant and wife (now in the United States), the Rev. C. A. Killie and wife, the Rev. W. O. Elterich and wife, C. F. Johnson, M. D., and wife, Miss A. M. Larsen, M. D., and ten native assistants.

Chining-Chow, 150 miles southwest from Chinanfu—The Rev. J. H. Laughlin and wife, the Rev. William Lane and wife, J. L. Van Schaick, M. D., and wife, the Rev. R. H. Bent, Miss Emma Anderson, Miss H. B. Donaldson, M. D., one Bible woman, one native teacher, and six helpers.

CHEFOO, Jan. 23.—Advices received here from Wei-Hai-Wei report that the Japanese have been repulsed with considerable loss. The Chinese took nine Japanese prisoners. Foreigners are leaving and a panic prevails. The telegraph station on Ching Chen Island, between Chefoo and Wei-Hai-Wei, has been abandoned. Traffic between the two towns is interrupted.

FOR A NAVAL STATION AT PEARL HARBOR.

America Now May Establish a Footing on the Hawaiian Islands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—As became immediately evident upon the reception of the first news of the rebellion in the island the result has been to hasten action on every measure looking to the strengthening of American interests in Hawaii. Foremost among these is the proposition to establish a naval station at Pearl Harbor. This was favorably reported today from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it is said every member of the committee, both Republicans and Democrats, voted in its favor. It is purposed to appropriate $100,000 with which to begin the work.

The most important thing in connection with the proposition is that the taking formal possession of Pearl Harbor will necessitate the stationing of a ship of the navy at the island all the year round. It was felt on both sides of the Chamber that this would be the most practicable solution of the difficulty, as it would give the President an excuse for withdrawing from the position he has held so long and thus permit him to order a ship there permanently without appearing to have surrendered to clamor in both Houses of Congress. There is an understanding in the House that the Pearl Harbor improvement will go through with a rush.

Another phase of the Hawaiian question was the action of the committee on President Cleveland's recommendation that the treaty with Hawaii be so modified as to permit Great Britain to secure political control of one of the islands, for the purpose of landing a cable. The insincerity of this request on the part of the President and the fact that no demand of the kind has been made by the Republic of Hawaii was exposed in these dispatches just before the news of the recent uprising was received. The members of the committee would not have voted for the British scheme under the circumstances and they were still less inclined to do so in view of the later developments. As a result the President was snubbed in a most thorough manner and it was not considered necessary even to take a vote on his most recent surrender to British influence. On the contrary, Senator Hill introduced a bill for the appropriation of $500,000 or so much as might be necessary to make a complete survey between the United States and Honolulu to establish the most practicable route for a direct cable. The survey made by Lieut. Clover in 1892 with the ships Albatross and Thetis was complete, but was not deemed sufficient to furnish necessary data on which to undertake the actual laying of the cable. Something like 900 soundings were made and enough was developed to show that the bottom between either Monterey or San Francisco and Honolulu was admirably suited to the laying of a cable, while there were developed certain peculiarities in the way of lack of deep chasms which render the Pacific bed even more available than that of the Atlantic. Under Senator Hill's proposition complete surveys would be made and all the necessary calculations concluded so that Congress at the earliest possible moment would be in a position to further the laying of the direct cable.

If the present uprising in Hawaii has done nothing else, it has at least disposed of the British scheme for a politically independent cable between Australia and British Columbia. Even if annexation should come, there could be no way to prevent the landing of a British commercial cable at Honolulu, but what Great Britain has insisted on heretofore has been the acquiring of political control of every landing point on the cable line. There is a company already organized on the islands for the purpose of laying a cable direct to the United States, and all that it will be necessary for Congress to do will be to assist that corporation by a subvention or some similar means.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 23.—W. A. Aldrich, who came from Honolulu as a stowaway on a sailing vessel, says a number of royalists had conspired to blow up the government buildings with President Dole, the Cabinet, and the troops of the republic. The plot was betrayed to the government by Claude Wetmore, a newspaper writer. The dynamite was brought from Vancouver.

BARRIOS LOOKS TO SPAIN FOR AID.

Guatemala as Well as Mexico Preparing for a Big War.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Laredo, Tex., Jan. 23.—Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala, has mortgaged all his plantations and sent the money to Spain. The Guatemala answer to President Diaz's ultimatum is expected to be received Jan. 24.

The students who declared in favor of war Jan. 22 are of the best families of Mexico. It is by their combined effort that the obnoxious bill for the conversion of the English debt was thrown out of Congress in 1884. They have been remarkably free in their criticism of the government policy. The dignified, firm attitude of President Diaz in question of the hour has won their hearts and the meeting of yesterday was called to support him in the stand he has taken. The great mass of students rushed up-stairs into the palace shouting for President Diaz. After some little delay the doors of the Ambassador's office were thrown open and an immense throng entered the saloon, but the hall would not hold all who demanded admittance and the doors were shut against a great multitude seeking entrance. The appearance of President Diaz by a side door was the signal for an enthusiastic cheer.

The student Rivera Mutie delivered an energetic discourse to the President, who was accompanied by the following members of his Cabinet: Messrs. Romero, Rubio, Limantour, and Fernandez Leal, and also Gen. Rincon Gallardo, Governor of the Federal District, and Gen. Pardillo, Governor of the palace. The youthful speaker gave a short synopsis of the history of the wars of Mexico from the time of Cuadtitemoc to the present and at the close presented the document which had been signed by the students and hundreds of the people. Following is the translation of the document:

Mr. President: The cause of the fatherland is the cause of its sons. The students of this capital have always received glorious ideas with enthusiasm. Today, as the international question pending with Guatemala agitates the entire republic, they come en masse, impelled by the most ardent patriotism, to give their vote of approval to the dignified and energetic attitude which you have observed and to offer you their service in the unfortunate case, that the question will have to be decided by means of arms. We protest to you the consideration of our appreciation and most profound respect.

President Diaz made an eloquent off-hand address to the students, which was frequently interrupted by tremendous applause. He said in substance that the government esteemed and appreciated the offer so generously and nobly made by the patriotic youths. The address and the vehemence with which it had been presented were but natural, owing to the fire and ardor of youths, but the pending diplomatic controversy is nearing the danger point and might carry us into war, in which event we would then accept and employ the contingent that made this voluntary offer. He could not say the neighboring republic would pertinaciously insist in its erroneous course, but should it do so in the war that would follow Mexico would have justice and right on its side. He added that soldiers like himself, of an expiring generation beheld with delight the energy displayed by those who were going to succeed them and receive in their hands the power and sacred deposit of honor and dignity of the Fatherland. The applause that followed was indescribable. He closed with a touching reference to the baptism of blood which the youth had so spontaneously offered in defense of the altars of the country, and as the young men have shown themselves so noble, so patriotic, and so energetic he also expected that they would show themselves as illustrious when the supreme moment arrived.

Should war be declared Gen. Bernardo Reyes of Monterey will be made commander of the Mexican forces. The students who made the demonstration of yesterday have decided tonight to form a regiment and give the command to Gen. Escobode.

A telegram from Guatemala says the Spanish Minister in Madrid will not interfere in any way to pacify the question with Mexico. The indications are that Barrios, President of Guatemala, expects aid from Spain on account of his bold stand.

The final papers under seal from Guatemala to its minister, De Leon, are on the train from Tehuantepec en route to this city. Until this letter is received and acted upon, nothing definite about the result of the negotiations between Mexico and Guatemala will be known. A prominent American here has offered to organize an American legion to fight against Guatemala if war is declared. The government has contracted for the purchase of 25,000 rifles of the finest make.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND IS SUSTAINED.

Vatican Upholds Him Against the Attack Made by Bishop McQuaid.

ROME, Jan. 23.—The trouble growing out of the attack made upon Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., by Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, N. Y., has been the subject of an inquiry from the Vatican, it having been held by the supporters of the Archbishop that the sermon preached by Bishop McQuaid in the Rochester Cathedral was subversive of church discipline. In this sermon Bishop McQuaid reprehended and condemned Archbishop Ireland for what he alleged was improper interference in behalf of the Republican party in the last State elections. The inquiry has now been finished, and it is given out that the church authorities deeply deplore the mistaken course of the Bishop. It is further said that the action of Bishop McQuaid makes the first occasion when a prelate of higher rank in the United States has used his pulpit to prove or assail an Archbishop. The Pope is said to have greatly regretted the unfortunate occurrence. The affair seems to have been viewed by the authorities as an extraordinary as well as an exceptional breach of church discipline. The Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampola, has addressed to Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore and the Papal delegate of Washington the findings of the Court of Inquiry. These will also be conveyed to Archbishop Ireland and Bishop McQuaid. Briefly, the conclusions of the court are that Bishop McQuaid committed a mistake in his sermon and in the reason he assigned for the necessity of such delivery. Archbishop Ireland is sustained in all the positions he has taken in the matter.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 23.—Cardinal Gibbons was shown the dispatch from Rome giving the conclusions of the Vatican upon the inquiry into the matter of the sermon preached by Bishop McQuaid, attacking Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul for his course in New York in the recent elections there. The Cardinal said that he had no information on the subject other than the Associated Press news, and added smilingly that he would not have any comment to make until he had received the letter of the Papal Secretary of State, which the press news had promised him.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL IS DEAD.

He Passes Away in London After a Lingering Illness.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Lord Randolph Churchill is dead. He passed away at his residence here at 6 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

[A full sketch of his life and career was printed in THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 26, 1894.]

TOO MUCH TINPLATE MADE HERE.

American Competition Causes a Serious Condition in Wales.

SWANSEA, Wales, Jan. 23.—At the annual meeting of the Swansea Chamber of Commerce today Sir John Jenkins, Chairman of the Harbor Trust, said the serious condition of the tinplate trade with which they were threatened was due to severe competition from America, where ultimately tinplate would be manufactured more extensively. The falling off in the shipments of tinplate from Wales was principally due to competition in America. But he believed other markets would be opened which would compensate for this loss.

Rejects Punishment Clause.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The Reichstag committee which is considering the anti-revolution bill has unanimously adopted the first section of Clause 1 relating to incitement to crime, and has rejected the second section providing severe punishment even when incitements have no result by a vote of 14 to 12.

Conservative Is Elected.

EVERHAM, Jan. 23.—The result of the election which took place yesterday for a Member of Parliament to represent this, the South, or Everham division of Worcestershire, in succession to Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart, Conservative, is that Col. Long, the Conservative candidate, is declared elected.

Harcourt Calls It Nonsense.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Addressing the electors at Derby today Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that all the talk about the dissolution of Parliament was nonsense.

Bourgeois Takes Another Job.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—After visiting the Palace of the Elysée tonight and conferring with President Faure M. Bourgoise decided that he would take the Finance portfolio in addition to the Premiership.

New Royal Aide-de-Camp.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Among the new aides-de-camp to the Queen is Capt. Louis Beaumont, Royal navy, who married Miss Forbes of Boston, Mass.

Big Fire in Scotland.

PERTH, Jan. 23.—Fire this morning damaged the municipal buildings here to the extent of £30,000 ($150,000).

WILL FORM A UNIVERSALIST CLUB.

Third Annual Banquet of Members of That Denomination.

The project of forming a Universalist club in this city was discussed last night at a banquet held at the Grand Pacific Hotel. It was the third annual banquet which has been given by members of that denomination in Chicago. The large dining-room of the hotel was well filled with banqueters. The committee in charge of the arrangements was S. N. Brooks, J. H. Swan, E. E. Loomis, G. G. Genish, George Tapper, W. P. Powers, H. H. Massey, and C. E. Roberts. S. N. Brooks was toastmaster. The response to the toast "Universalist Clubs" was made by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield and Samuel Kerr. Both advocated the forming of a social club by the Universalists of Chicago, and their remarks were greeted with much applause. It is said a movement has already been started looking toward the formation of such a club. Other speakers and their responses to toasts were: Prof. A. W. Small of the University of Chicago, "Duty of the Church Toward Social Questions"; the Rev. W. W. Fenn, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, "Religion in Business"; the Rev. R. A. White, pastor of Stewart Avenue Universalist Church, "The Universalists' Opportunity."

NATIONAL CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

Officers Are Elected and Chicago Is Chosen as Next Place of Meeting.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 23.—The twenty-third annual meeting of the trustees of the National Chautauqua Assembly was held here tonight, President Lewis Miller of Akron, O., presiding. Among those present were Bishop J. H. Vincent, Chancellor; President W. R. Harper, Chicago University; W. A. Duncan, Syracuse, N. Y., Secretary. The following officers were elected: President, Lewis Miller, Akron, O.; First Vice-President, Clem Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; Second Vice-President, R. A. Miller, Canton, O.; Third Vice-President, E. S. Dusenberry, Parksville, N. Y.; Superintendent, William A. Duncan, Syracuse, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer, Ed A. Skinner, Westfield, N. Y.; Chancellor, Bishop J. H. Vincent, Topeka, Kas.; Executive committee, J. C. Gifford, J. T. Edwards, William Thomas, W. H. Shott, R. A. Miller, and F. W. Hyde. Chicago was selected as the place for the next meeting, the fourth Wednesday in January, 1896. The topic for study this year is American history. Among lecturers selected is President W. R. Harper, Chicago University. Prof. H. R. Palmer of Chicago will be musical director.

SAYS DIRECTORS DRAW NO SALARIES

E. C. Benedict Has Little to Say Regarding Chicago Gas for Extravagance.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Banker E. C. Benedict was seen today in regard to a dispatch from Chicago stating that the Standard Oil men charge the management of the Chicago Gas with great extravagance.

"I have seen the dispatch," said Mr. Benedict, "but I will make no statement."

"But," said the reporter, "it is said that one director is drawing a salary of $12,000, and here one of $25,000 simply as director."

"There are no directors drawing salaries, but this is not an interview, and I do not wish to be interviewed."

Mr. Benedict refused to talk further.

Two Precocious Thieves Caught.

SULLIVAN, Ind., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Claude Eaton and Willie Orr, each about 14 years old, were arrested at Paxton today. They robbed four stores here last night, and had tickets in their pockets for Evansville, but failed to get on the train in time to elude the officers. They had on suits of clothes and shoes they had stolen. They also had a lot of revolvers and knives they had taken from Stewart's hardware store last summer. Both boys are from good families.

Trial of Sheriff Henry Troll.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.—The trial of Sheriff Henry Troll on the charge of bribery in the recent election was begun in the Criminal Court today. A jury was secured without difficulty, and after the examination of several witnesses Mr. Troll's attorney filed a motion requesting Judge Emmonds to instruct the jury to return a verdict of acquittal.

ONE MORE WILL DIE.

THOMAS CARNEY SHOT BY A MILITIAMAN IN BROOKLYN.

He Was on a Roof and Was Said to Be Throwing Stones, Which He Denies—Troops Shoot at All Open Windows, Nearly Killing Innocent Women and Children—Henry Ahns Dies in the Hospital—No Sign of a Break in the Strike—General News of New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Affairs grow worse in Brooklyn instead of getting better. This afternoon a man named Thomas Carney was fatally shot by a private of the Thirteenth Regiment. Carney is a roofer. He was on the roof of house No. 444 Hicks street. It is said he threw stones at the soldiers. His statement was that he was only viewing the marching of the troops. At the hospital it is said Carney could not live. The Thirteenth Regiment was marching through Hicks street, and had just turned in from Atlantic avenue. Orders had been sent out that all windows and doors should be kept closed. The soldiers fired wherever they saw a window open.

At midnight the day's casualties showed a sad record:

The Dead.

AHNS, JOHN, who had his jaw shot away last night in a volley fired by members of the Seventh Regiment, died at 10 a. m. today in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn.

The Wounded.

CARNEY, THOMAS, shot through the body by a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, on a roof at No. 444 Hicks street. The doctors say he will die.

DILLON, ——, policeman, wrist sprained when he was thrown from a patrol wagon.

DIXON, THOMAS, motorman for the Fulton street line, cheek badly cut by stone thrown by rioter at Stone and Fulton streets.

FAGIN, CHARLES A., of Rochester, a non-union motorman, leg broken while storing cars in the Ridgewood stables.

HOLLWAY, MRS. JANE, some street near Broadway, blinded by a live wire.

NEWMAN, JOHN, thrown off his wagon when a trolley car ran into it at Sackett street and Third avenue.

UNKNOWN YOUNG MAN, struck by a live wire at Somers street, near Broadway; knocked down.

While the troops were passing through Hicks street today, and shortly after Carney, the tin-roofer, was shot, a man appeared at an open window at No. 441 Hicks street and shouted to the officer in charge of the battalion of the Thirteenth men:

"I know you, Maj. Cochran. You think you're a fighter. But you shan't kill any more men."

Then he took deliberate aim at the Major and fired. The bullet struck the West Side trolley wire and glanced off. The wire was cut in two and fell sputtering to the ground, suspending traffic, but it probably saved the Major's life. The shooter was arrested by a file of men. He was found in bed. He was held for felonious assault.

A woman in a tenement house at Baltic and Hicks streets, owned by City Works Commissioner Alfred T. White, refused to close her window. A bullet crashed directly above her head and she shut the shutter quickly. It is said six bullets were fired into the window of a house near Atlantic avenue. Wherever people were found congregated in doorways or street corners they were chased away at the bayonet point. E. Mathieson, a tailor at No. 431 Hicks street, was standing in his store looking out through the glass door with John Dohl, a friend, and another person, a customer. Four soldiers marching along the sidewalk motioned the men to go away from the door. They hesitated a moment and one of the soldiers thrust his bayonet through the glass, just grazing Dohl's hand.

Reckless Shooting at Windows.

On the return trip of the militia through Hicks street the same frequent firing continued. Shots were sent up at every open window. No one was injured, however. Maj. Cochrane was the commanding officer. Mrs. Sarah Fisher, who lives on the third floor of No. 439 Hicks street, says she was at the open window of her apartments with her two little children when the soldiers came along. She had just closed the window when one of the soldiers fired. The bullet struck an iron balcony outside, glanced, and crashed through a glass door leading to the balcony. Later examination showed the heavy bullet had also gone completely through a door at the rear of a hall.

Residents along the street say the soldiers fired indiscriminately. Michael O'Rourke, on the third floor of a tenement-house at Hicks and Amity streets, laid up with a lame foot, was sitting at the window with one foot on the sill and the other on a chair. When the militia came along he looked down and saw four privates pointing guns at him. They cried out: "Take down your foot and shut the window!" "I'll do nothing of the kind!" retorted O'Rourke. "I pay my rent here, and as long as I behave myself I shall do as I please." Crack went a rifle, but O'Rourke's foot escaped. O'Rourke, thinking blanks were being fired, laughed. He then caught sight, he said, of a soldier taking careful aim at him. He thought it was time to get in, and as he moved the soldier fired, the bullet crashing through the sash and breaking the plaster in the wall beyond Mr. O'Rourke's head.

John Meade, 42 years old, of No. 439 Hicks street, pointed a revolver at Corporal Plate of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, while the soldiers were marching through Hicks street. He was arrested before he had time to shoot, and was locked up in the Fifteenth Street Station-House.

The soldiers who did all this shooting had been escorting a car from the Butler Street Depot, near Nostrand avenue.

Scrimmage with the Troops.

There was a scrimmage at Fifty-third street when Troop A assisted in opening the Third avenue line of the Brooklyn Heights road. Obstructions had been placed on the track and twenty troopers went out with workmen to clear things away. At Fifty-third street 250 rioters rushed in front of the cavalry, throwing stones. The soldiers were ordered to draw sabers and make a charge that meant business. The mob was in a panic in a minute. Suddenly there was a scream of pain and yells for mercy that rose above all the din. One trooper had bethought himself that he had the opportunity of his life to practice a thrust and he tried it. He lowered the point of his saber, rose in his stirrups, and lunged straight at a big man who was close to the pommel of the trooper's saddle. The blade entered the man's left shoulder, causing an apparently serious wound. When the ground was cleared the injured man was picked up and carried away by his friends. A good many of the latter had bleeding hands. Then the track was cleared without further trouble.

There was some trouble in opening the Myrtle avenue line, but companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the Twenty-second, and the Twelfth helped to keep matters in check, but not until some obstreperous householders had been intimidated with a bullet or two. The cars were got running, but few people cared to ride in them.

Harry Ahns Dies.

Harry Ahns, the East New York citizen shot by a Seventh Regiment sentinel at the Alabama avenue stables last night, died at St. Mary's Hospital at 11 o'clock this morning. The Seventh Regiment was strict today in the observance of its picket line. No one was allowed to approach within twenty feet of it without being halted and questioned. Many women were among the persons that were stopped this morning.

Strikers last night, in anticipation of the refusal of the linemen to work this morning, tore down and cut down thousands of feet of wire at various unguarded spots on the Gates avenue line, the Halsey street line, the Bergen street line, and the Broadway line. How they managed to do it without attracting the attention of the police or of the militia is considerable of a mystery. Even during the forenoon wire cutting went on to a great extent in all parts of the city. This has proved one of the most serious phases of the strike to the companies. It was complicated materially during the day by the linemen joining the other strikers, thus rendering it impossible for the companies to get the wires repaired. There are 800 electricians on the various trolley systems. Their services were never more needed than now. In Gates avenue alone there are 2,000 feet of wire down. Master Workman Connolly says the going out of the linemen was a trump card; that it means victory. He says, however, that he has a better card reserved for playing. He will not say what it is, but it is inferred that the going out of the linemen may bring the power-house men and other electrical workers out through sympathy. The electrical workers are members of the District Assembly No. 75, K. of L. Where wires are not broken they are grounded by throwing an outside wire over the trolley wire and connecting it with the rails. This short-circuits the current and renders the trolley inoperative.

Asks the City to Take Possession.

There were today eighteen lines in operation against thirteen yesterday. The new lines opened up were of those belonging to the Brooklyn Heights company, the Brooklyn Queens company and Suburban company, and the Atlantic Avenue company. Mayor Schieren is considering the advisability of asking the Attorney-General to proceed against the various railroad companies of Brooklyn with a view to the annulment of their charters. A delegation of residents of Green Point called on the Mayor today and informed him for nine days they had been shut off from communication with the rest of the city and asking him to take possession of the railroads in the name of the city. Mayor Schieren, after a consultation with Corporation Counsel McDonald, said that this could not be done; that there were legal forms to be observed, and that the Attorney-General would have to act in the matter and the testimony on both sides be taken. He said he had the matter under consideration.

Hard to Get Food for New Men.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced in securing food for the employés of the railroad companies in Flatbush. The restaurant-keepers and the storekeepers refuse to sell their goods to any one who is actively engaged in defeating the strikers. Some will not do it because they fear their places will afterward be boycotted by the Knights of Labor and others refuse because of their sympathy. New men are applying at the railroad offices today in larger numbers than usual. The kidnaping and the efforts of the strikers to prevail on the new men to leave the service of the railroads are still continued with great activity, but they are not having the same success that they did. Strikers are being paid by the Knights of Labor at the rates which were promised to them—that is, $10 a week for the married men and $7 a week for the single men. At that rate of pay, which is nearly as much as the regular men used to make, the strikers would have little objection, probably, to staying out all winter.

Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who was in command of the Federal troops in Chicago and is now in command of the Department of the East, had something to say today on the strike.

"The State militia is fully competent to look after the Brooklyn rioters," said he, "and I do not believe the Federal authorities will be called upon. The Chicago mobs were far more violent than those in Brooklyn. The Chicago strike was also larger. In addition to the tie-up on all the roads there was a systematic strike of labor unions, all of which gave the militia a great deal to do. I was in command of 2,000 regulars. The militia had about 3,000 men on duty. There was plenty of rioting and a few were killed."

Refuses Strikers' Offer to Arbitrate.

The Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., informed President Norton of the Atlantic avenue system today that they had officially resolved their willingness to place the entire strike question as it affects them in the hands of W. J. Richardson, Secretary and Treasurer of the American and New York State Street Railroads Associations, to adjust and settle in their behalf. The representatives of the Executive committee got a chilly reception from President Norton. He carelessly glanced through the committee communication, but refused to either entertain the proposition or enter into any discussion of the situation. The committee returned to the strikers' headquarters on Bridge street and reported the result of their visit. William J. Richardson is the son of "Deacon" Richardson, who controlled the Atlantic Avenue railroad at the time of the previous strike on the road. There never was much love lost between the deacon and his employés. In view of his antecedents and his own connection with street railroad matters, the selection of Mr. Richardson as arbitrator was regarded by the managers of the strike as a shrewd move which would force Mr. Norton to acquiesce. If they are discouraged at the failure they do not admit it. President Norton said tonight he had just received a telegram from St. Paul, Minn., advising him that twenty-five expert motormen had just started for Brooklyn. Mr. Norton said he did not care where the men came from so long as they can run the cars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—H. B. Martin of the National Executive Board has gone to Brooklyn, where he will take part in the street car strike. He says a sympathetic strike of the Knights of Labor is probable.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A. M. Seymour, who was sent here from Brooklyn to secure experienced men to take the places of strikers, left tonight with a large force which will report for duty in the morning.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—J. P. Morgan and A. E. Bucher, registering from Louisville, Ky., are at the Merchant Hotel, and advertising for experienced motormen. They deny that they are agents for the Brooklyn people, but will forward all the motormen they can employ to Louisville. They intimate that a big strike is pending in that city.

ANNUAL DINNER OF BUSINESS-MEN.

Addresses on Weighty Topics at the Board of Trade Banquet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—More than 250 of the representative business-men of the City of New York and from Boston and Philadelphia attended the annual dinner of the Board of Trade and Transportation at Delmonico's tonight.

"The Navy, as Related to Trade and Transportation," was the toast to which Secretary Herbert responded. He said, in part:

What commerce needs as much as facilities of transportation is a good, sound, honest currency. Commercial prosperity must be founded upon commercial integrity, and commercial integrity is only possible with a sound currency. I would urge upon you all to put yourselves in communication with your Representatives in Congress with a view of waking them up to immediate action on the currency question. We want this now—now. It is the most important question of the hour.

In replying to the toast, "Reform in Consular and Diplomatic Service," Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, said he had listened to Secretary Herbert's advice to Congress to do something; to pass a bill; and he was waiting to know what bill. So far as he could see the Secretary had left the Senate just where it was. This remark caused a general laugh, in which Mr. Herbert joined. He continued:

It has been said that the Government of Russia is a despotism tempered by assassination. In the consular service of the United States we have had the spoils system tempered by a certain amount of moderation in its application. The sole business of my bill is to take the consular service out of politics and put it on a business basis.

Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, President of Union College, answered the toast, "The College in Relation to Mercantile Life."

John W. Goff said:

We have had the humiliating spectacle in New York of every business-man from the millionaire merchant to the street vender yield his individuality, his honesty, to the mailed hand of blackmail whenever it was stretched out to him. If you want municipal purity you must establish a higher grade not only of business morality but of public morality. The difficulty is attributable more or less to our selfishness. Each man looks to see how his individual interests will be affected. You want a higher grade of civic pride. A corrupt government is a tax upon trade, business, and commerce.

FOUR OF THE OFFICERS ARE INDICTED.

Security Company Failure Comes Into the Criminal Court.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The men who squandered the $1,700,000 cash capital and surplus of the American Casualty and Insurance and Security company and carried that corporation down to bankruptcy, will have to answer for their wrong-doing to the criminal law. The collapse of this company, with liabilities exceeding by over $2,000,000 its assets, was the most astounding of the series of financial scandals that have made the last two years notable. Four of the men who were most directly connected with the wrecking of the company were indicted by the grand jury today. They are: Col. Henry B. Beecher, William E. Midgley, Vincent R. Schenck, and John W. Taylor. Midgley is in the Tombs. He was arrested on a charge of fraudulently transferring a check for $21,000, and was placed under $20,000 bail. Monday last he was indicted and his bail was reduced to $7,000. Beecher, Schenck, and Taylor will be in custody tomorrow if they can be found or will surrender themselves. Other indictments will also probably be found tomorrow. The men indicted today were the members of the bankrupt firm of

[Continued on eleventh page.]

IN LINE FOR A KICK.

PROPERTY-OWNERS WILL FIGHT THAT UNDERGROUND TROLLEY.

Mayor Hopkins Thinks It Might Be a Good Thing, if Practical, but the People Along the Proposed Route Do Not Want Any Kind of Railway—Lake Avenue Particularly Displeased at Even a Suggested Invasion—La Salle Street Seeks Quiet.

Little is known at the City Hall regarding the plans of the General Electric railway company, which was incorporated at Springfield Tuesday to build and operate a system of street railways in this city, using "a new and improved underground trolley system," invented and patented by Henry Bradenburg of Chicago.

Mayor Hopkins said yesterday:

I know nothing at all of it. This is the first I have heard of it. However, I believe if such a scheme is successful, it would be far preferable to the trolley systems. But the great question is whether it is a success from a practical standpoint. You know there are many miles of track for such systems laid in other cities, but none of them is running. As for the ordinance proposed to be introduced in the Council I can say nothing, for I know nothing from the projectors.

Unless the enterprise has about it more seductive influences than they know of now property-owners and business-men will vigorously oppose the proposition of the General Electric railway company to occupy the South Side streets. Many of them have been fighting Mr. Yerkes for years and declared yesterday they would continue to fight anybody who made the same proposition. On the grounds that they knew little about it few of them could be induced to discuss the subject for publication. They all talked freely enough, but objected to being quoted until such time as it might be deemed advisable to say something in concerted protest. What they had to say, however, showed the opposition to a car line on Jackson street is just as strong today as ever. Reasons for his opposition are numerous. Property-owners say in the first place, with the amount of traffic on it all the time, the street is too narrow to accommodate that traffic and also admit a lot of street cars. They say it is the one street connecting West and South Side boulevard systems; that more private carriages going from one division to the other travel Jackson street and for this reason, if no other, its surface should not be obstructed by street car tracks.

Grand Pacific Sturdily Objects.

Samuel Parker, one of the managers of the Grand Pacific Hotel, said, with a renewed lease of that house, they would certainly interest themselves as actively in opposing this electric line as they did the cable and he had no reason to suppose any of the property-owners on the street had changed their minds since they fought the cable and kept it off. It is on the Jackson street side of the hotel that all the carriages, buses, and baggage wagons load and unload. With street cars passing they would be badly cramped for room. The same argument applies to the Postoffice. At the south, or Jackson street, end, is where the mail wagons back up to deliver and receive their loads.

The banking people on La Salle street do not want to see anything in the shape of a car running on that thoroughfare. The President of one big concern had this to say:

Yes, I saw the story, and understand what this electric company wants to do. But we are opposed to electric or any other kind of street cars on La Salle street. In a few years it is destined, in my opinion, to be the Wall street of Chicago. When that time comes the street should not be blocked with cars. Every banker who has to move would rather come into La Salle, or as close to it as he can get, than go any place else. So we do not want the noise of clanging bells and swift-moving cars. The cable on Adams street, is already as much of a nuisance as we want.

Justice Randall H. White, No. 2512 Wabash avenue, said:

I think a car line would hurt the street. South of Twenty-second street it is a residence street and cars would be dangerous to the safe driving of horses. Then we have the cable and elevated near enough to accommodate everybody, and the cable brings us down further than the proposed new road would. I am opposed to it.

Lake Avenue Aroused Again.

The property-owners on Lake avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Fifty-fifth streets, are strongly opposed to any kind of street car line on that avenue. They have fought against proposed lines for years. The Lake Avenue Improvement company, a local organization of property-owners, led the fight against the Chicago City railway last year when the proposition to build a trolley line was before the Council. A petition was sent to the Council signed by people representing more than two-thirds of the frontage on the street and the scheme was defeated before it was fully developed. Then the citizens entered into an agreement by which every property-owner on the street, with one exception, for a distance of several blocks, is bound not to give his permission for the building for any kind of a street car line within five years. Among those who have expressed themselves as unalterably opposed to the invasion are:

Lyman Trumbull, John N. Trumbull, Godfrey H. Ball, B. F. De Muth, O. P. Curran, John Revell, Washington Porter, Simon Steiniger, J. P. Underwood, George W. Thomas, and C. S. Smith.

All the property-owners who were seen yesterday at their down-town offices denied the possibility that the road could ever be built in Hyde Park according to the route set forth in the ordinance.

Washington Porter said:

There is no excuse for such a line and no possibility of its ever being built. I believe every property-owner along the street will oppose it. The residents do not want a street railway, and for several good reasons. First of all they do not need it. We already have the best possible transportation facilities within a block or two on both sides of Lake avenue.

Smith Talks Out Plainly.

C. S. Smith, Vice-President of the Lake Avenue Improvement company, disposed of the question as almost unworthy of attention:

It is simply impossible. When there is a street car line on Lake avenue you may expect to see them on every boulevard in the city with the Lake-Shore drive included. The property-owners would carry the question to the Supreme Court before they would submit to having their property ruined in such a manner. There are seven millionaire residents in the block between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets. These men have signed an agreement with more than twenty others to stand together and fight the Chicago City railway company or any other concern which may attempt to invade the street. The corporations have tried it for years in every possible way. Their aim is to build a line along the lake-front from Jackson Park as far north as possible. The Cottage Grove cable line is too far west to tap the best residence territory. The officials of the cable roads have been trying for years to get a road on Lake avenue, from Thirty-fifth street, to connect with their present Jackson Park line. This looks like another phase of the same old game, but it won't work. An underground system may be better than the present overhead system, but that is not the point. The people do not want any kind of road, not even if they pull golden chariots over it. We are well organized and prepared for just such emergencies.

William A. Merigold and J. P. Underwood expressed themselves as satisfied that no attempt would ever be made to build the road, even if the ordinance passed the Council.

OFFICERS OF THE LITERARY CLUB.

Policemen's Organization Meets and Elects Them for a Year.

The Chicago Policemen's Social and Literary club held its annual election of officers in the court-room of the Harrison Street Station Tuesday night. The following were elected: James McWeeney, President; John T. O'Hara, Vice-President; Frank Brown, Recording Secretary.

His Wife Throws Him Out.

Policeman H. Prendergast found Martin King lying in an alley near No. 65 Wesson street Tuesday night in a scanty attire and half frozen. The policeman took him home and tried to get Mrs. King to open the door and allow her husband to enter. She refused, but threw his clothing out of the window and the policeman dressed the benumbed man and took him to the East Chicago Avenue Station. King said yesterday morning that he was under the influence of liquor when he went home and his wife seized and threw him into the alley. The court discharged King under a warning to remain sober.

Ex-Slave Sues for $4,300.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Joseph Smith, an old colored man, known as "Uncle Joe," a servant of the late Mrs. Eliza Jane Gray, has filed a suit against the administrators of the Gray estate for $4,300, which sum he claims is due him for services rendered. "Uncle Joe" is about 70 years old.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N.Y.

END OF THE SOCIAL WEEK AT YALE.

Junior Promenade the Climax of the Season's Festivities.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Yale's social week closed tonight in a blaze of glory. The supreme social effort of the week was as usual the last, the Junior promenade. It was held in the spacious Second Regiment Armory building, which was decorated with thousands of yards of bunting in honor of the occasion. Two bands of twenty pieces each furnished the musical inspiration. The march began at 9 o'clock and was led by Anson Phelps Stokes Jr. of New York. He was followed by the other members of the Yale "Prom" committee as follows: Arthur E. Foote, New Haven; Henri de Sibour, Washington; H. Brinkerhoff Thorn, New York; James B. Neale, Kittaning, Pa.; Ralph B. Treadway, Sioux City, Ia.; Maitland Griggs, Hartford; William S. Miller, New York; and Howland Twombley of Newton, Mass. An election to this committee is the prime social honor any Yale man can achieve during his college course. Among the prominent guests were: Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Sloane, Miss Wyckoff, Mrs. Coffin, and Miss Carleton, New York City; Miss Nolan, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hamline, Miss Wescott, Mrs. E. L. Brewster, Miss Brewster, and Miss High, Chicago; the Misses Phipps, Pittsburg; Mrs. Green and Miss Tullidge, Cincinnati; Mrs. S. M. Mills, West Point; Miss Heidrick, Peoria, Ill.; Miss Deshier, Columbus, O., and Miss Poe of Baltimore. Two of the handsomest girls present were Miss Nolan and Miss Brewster of Chicago.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE AT MILWAUKEE.

Hatch Cutlery Works on Fire for the Fourth Time in Two Years.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—A mysterious fire in the Hatch cutlery works at South Milwaukee early this morning destroyed the main building of the plant. During the last two years the plant has been discovered to be on fire three times before. The insurance on building and contents amounted to $32,000. The main building, which was the only one destroyed, cost $14,000, and as the company removed about half of its machinery, stock, etc., to its new establishment at Buchanan, Mich., the actual loss will fall greatly under the amount of insurance.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Last night fire destroyed the plant of the Cairo Planing Mill company, including a large quantity of new machinery. Loss, $20,000, not including two carloads of lumber.

Glenfield Reported to Be Burning.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 24.—A telephone message says the little Town of Glenfield, ten miles below this city, on the Ohio River, is likely to be wiped out by fire. Six houses and two churches have been burned already. Several people are reported missing.

Notes of Minor Fires.

The Compress at Chattanooga, Tenn., was damaged $38,000 worth by fire.

The Kansas City Hotel at Belle Sumter, Ala., was destroyed; loss $10,000.

In Whitehall, Wis., fire destroyed the Royes Block; loss $15,000; insurance $7,000.

A livery stable and eleven horses were burned in Fort Worth, Tex.; loss $20,000; no insurance.

At Manitou, Man., the Hudson Bay company's store, the Stewart Hotel, and several other buildings were destroyed; loss $30,000.

TODAY WILL BE CLEAR AND COLD.

Odd Weather Yesterday, Take the Country All in All.

Because the sun may shine this morning Prof. Moore says it will not be safe to bet on warmer weather. It will be cold all day, with a rise of a few degrees towards evening. At midnight last night it was 6° above. All over the United States there was odd weather. Nearly every place but Bismarck, S. D., got some sort of a change. Bismarck staid in the same old notch—20° below. Taking America from one end to the other there was a range of nearly 100°. San Antonio, Tex., had it 70° above and South Dakota 25° below. It was warm all over the South and Lander, Wyo., proudly showed 38° above. New York is beginning to feel the cold wave and will get the rest of it today. It is raining hard in San Francisco.

IDENTIFIED AFTER TWELVE YEARS.

John P. Hyland Said to Be Defaulting Postmaster John O'Connor.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—John P. Hyland, editor of a paper at Kingston, has been identified as John O'Connor, a defaulting Postmaster of Maryville, Mo., who disappeared twelve years ago after the discovery of a shortage in his accounts. He married a wealthy woman and has prospered. He gained admission to the Grand Army on what are alleged to be the papers of John P. Hyland of Rising Sun, Wis., the same regiment that the missing O'Connor was in. O'Connor was appointed Postmaster of Maryville by President Arthur on the recommendation of Nick Ford, the Republican Greenback Congressman. His family still resides in Maryville and is much respected.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S MOVE.

It Creates a Sensation by Announcing How It Will Fix Prices.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 23.—The Standard Oil company has created a sensation by declaring that hereafter it will fix the daily price of petroleum regardless of quotations on the oil exchange. The opening quotation on the Oil City Exchange yesterday was 97½ cents, but the Standard fixed the price at 99 cents. As soon as this became known the price on the exchange went up to 99⅛ cents.

[The action of the Standard Oil company is looked upon in this city as a move by the great octopus in an effort to control production in Pennsylvania.]

Fair's Heirs Want All Wills Filed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 23.—The attorneys for Charles L. Fair, Mrs. Helen Oelrichs, and Miss Virginia Fair, children of James G. Fair, applied this morning for a judicial order requiring the executors to produce in court all the wills of the dead millionaire, several having been drawn in addition to that presented for probate as the last will. Judge Slack denied the application on the ground of lack of jurisdiction. The matter will be taken to the Supreme Court.

To Get the Value of a Diamond.

In Justice Eberhardt's court yesterday a suit was begun by F. C. Schoenthaler against Edward S. Jones, proprietor of the Union Riding Academy, Nos. 527-531 North Clark street, for the recovery of $75. This amount represents the value of a diamond pin said to have been lost by Mrs. Schoenthaler July 23, 1894, while riding at the academy.

Insurance Man Is Arrested.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—W. E. Deveril, local superintendent of the Prudential Insurance company, was arrested tonight at the instance of the American Surety company charged with embezzlement. The shortage is said to be $800. Deveril confessed his difficulty to the officials.

SEND IN BETTER NEWS

IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF CHILDREN'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

Character of the Matter Sent In Is Higher and the Technical Knowledge of the Young Writers Is Daily Increasing—Sewer Contractor Pays No Wages and the Workmen Enter Suit Against the Property-Owners—Street Railroad Man's Dog and Its Effective Work.

The young contributors to the school children's columns of THE TRIBUNE show daily an improvement of judgment as to what constitutes news. The number of items treating of incidents or occurrences which are of genuine interest and importance increases almost daily. It is noticeable also that many of the children have already become regular contributors, in the sense they send in several times a week stories of actual experiences.

On two points, chiefly in the preparation of their "copy," is additional emphasis necessary. The home address and the school address of each contributor must accompany each letter. Failure to send the correct addresses has already resulted in several annoying delays and errors in the mailing of orders in payment for matter printed. The young newspaper men and women should also remember one of the first rules in every newspaper office is to write "copy" on only one side of the paper.

Contributors should exercise more caution also in sending in mere hearsay accounts of important happenings. Where it is difficult to investigate thoroughly, the names and addresses of those who are in possession of the facts are of more importance than anything else.

SEWER CONTRACTOR PAYS NO WAGES.

Laboring Men and Windsor Park Citizens the Sufferers.

[First prize, $5.]

The residents and property-owners in Bond avenue, Windsor Park, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fifth streets, are wiser on the subject of sewers than they were last fall. Becoming impatient at the slow action of the city authorities in putting through a sewer the majority signed a petition circulated by J. W. Green, who proposed to do the work at 20 cents per foot less than the city, and thought he could make money at that. The officials at the City Hall granted the petition and Green, with a large force of men, went to work about the middle of October. By the latter part of November the street was thoroughly dug up, embankments of sand on either side making it impassable, and the men were clamoring for their pay. Green promised if they would work until the trench was dug to Seventy-fifth street they should receive their money. In the meantime he collected all he could from the property-owners, and when Saturday night came an angry, threatening crowd of men were uttering curses deep but not loud—for they were orderly—and Green was gone with, it is said, $800 due the men in his pocket. The men called upon the property-owners for the pay due them, and they in order to help the men and get the sewer completed if possible held a meeting in the Masonic Hall, the result of which was the selection of P. J. McDonough of Bond avenue and Seventy-fifth street to superintend the balance of the work. The men were engaged and the money to pay them was to be collected from the property-owners who had not paid Green. This was done, but the street has not been put in order, and only a narrow roadway is in place of the former finely macadamized street. The men are still out their back pay. They have just instituted a suit against the property-owners for the money which Green owes them. The city has not accepted the sewer and connection cannot be made. The men are poor and suffering, and altogether Windsor Park people say they will know better next time.

B. S. MILLSPAUGH,

[No. 7352 Bond avenue, Windsor Park, Hyde Park High School, Miss Rickert, teacher.]

"CHASER" CHASES THE SMALL BOYS.

Queer Use for a Little Dog on the Indiana Avenue Car Line.

[Second prize, $3.]

Passengers on the Indiana avenue street cars have noticed for the last few months a small black dog which follows the cars up and down Indiana avenue every day, rain or shine. This dog made his appearance at the car barn about six months ago and was immediately taken in and cared for by a conductor who had a liking for dogs. The conductor after much trouble succeeded in inducing "Chaser," for so the dog is called around the barns, to follow his car on a trip, and ever since then "Chaser" has taken it on himself to follow the car, and he is doing remarkably well, for even the small boys have learned, to their grief and torn trousers, not to chase cars that he follows.

A good story is told about one of the drivers and "Chaser." The driver, called Mike, was a very hard drinker, but one day signed the pledge, and was congratulated by all the men. In the midst of the conversation "Chaser" started for the door and Mike started after him, for he wanted him to follow his car on the next trip in order to insure good luck. He caught the dog, and as he returned one of the conductors noted for his wit sang out, "Mike, I thought you had quit drinking." "So I have," answered Mike. "Well," said the conductor, "I just saw you chasing the growler." And the laugh was on Mike.

R. R. REILLY,

[No. 2034 Indiana avenue, South Division High School.]

THREE SMALL CHILDREN IN PERIL.

Narrow Escape from a Fatal Accident in Lincoln Park.

[Third prize, $2.]

I thought I would write you a little true story which happened to me, my oldest brother, and little sister. Papa allowed us to go out sleigh-riding through Lincoln Park in the afternoon. We had a nice time until on the way home. We were driving past the flower-house and all at once we were met by a runaway horse and cutter. The horse ran into our cutter, the shaft of the other cutter running into our pet horse, killing him immediately. We were almost frightened to death, but did not get hurt. I think it was God who saved us. The police came running and took us in the flower-house to get warm and then they telephoned to papa to come out and take us home in a carriage, and he was glad to see his children saved.

LILLIE KARRER.

[No. 324 North Franklin street, Franklin School.]

GRIP CAR AND BUGGY COLLIDE.

Mr. Dunne Dragged Through the Icy Streets by His Runaway Horse.

A cable car on the Cottage Grove avenue line, drawn by grip No. 1358, south bound, and in charge of conductor No. 232, collided with a buggy driven by Mr. Dunne of No. 3338 Wabash avenue, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Dunne was driving west across the tracks at Twenty-ninth street when the accident happened. As the car approached the crossing the gripman rang the gong, but Mr. Dunne was too late, and his buggy was overturned, with him still clinging to the horse. The frightened animal started to run, dragging the overturned buggy and its owner with him, but was stopped by by-standers after running a short distance down Twenty-ninth street. Mr. Dunne was only slightly bruised but badly frightened, and the buggy was badly damaged.

IRVING STIEGLITZ,

[No. 3525 Vernon avenue, South Division High School, E. E. Hand, teacher.]

ROBBERS FAIL TO SECURE ANY BOOTY.

They Are Discovered at Work, but the Policeman Does Not Catch Them.

A robbery occurred at the merchant-tailor store of Henry Schulze, No. 221 East North avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The men gained entrance from the rear by breaking two doors with an ax. They had all the good clothes packed up when a policeman passed and saw them. He went to the rear to catch them, but they broke the glass in the front door and jumped through. The policeman fired, but the bullet went through the other window. The robbers escaped, but left everything behind. The ax and the coat and hat of one robber is now at the Larrabee Street Station.

ARTHUR SCHULZ,

[No. 216 East North avenue, Room 12, Newberry School, Miss Thomas, teacher.]

ARISTOCRATIC PEOPLE SWINDLED.

Use an Alleged Scotch Failure as a Means of Inveigling Victims.

Several housekeepers in the vicinity of Forty-first street and Prairie avenue received circulars two weeks ago advertising a failure represented to have taken place in Scotland. It quoted absurdly low prices on household linens, underclothing, etc. Two or three days after a man called and asked the housekeepers whether they would look at samples. If consent was given a stout Englishman came with two cases of samples. He showed them and made prices which were about 20 per cent of their worth, the goods to be delivered in one week. Then he brought out some dress patterns which he offered to sell on the spot for cash. At first the prices on them appeared to be very low and some bought the goods, but they found out afterward that they had paid at least one-third more than their worth. The goods were due last Monday, but were not delivered, and the man has not been seen in the neighborhood since, at least to my knowledge.

PAUL J. FOX,

[No. 4108 Prairie avenue, Room 14 Hyde Park High School, E. E. Hill, teacher.]

GETS A THREATENING LETTER.

Unless Wheat Goes Up a Crank Says He Will Kill Ed Pardridge.

Edward Pardridge, the Board of Trade plunger, received a letter from a crank today in which he declared his intention of shooting Mr. Pardridge and himself if the former did not put up wheat within a week to 60 cents, saying all his money was tied up in wheat and that the present downward course of the market was ruining him. Mr. Pardridge did not seem very much disturbed, simply declaring that he could not put wheat to 60 cents if he wanted to do it.

OLIVE MARIE SPAIN,

[No. 4450 Oakenwald avenue, Greenwood Avenue School, Miss Cairns, teacher.]

WHOLE SECTION FRIGHTENED BY GAS.

People Living Near the Northwestern Shops Alarmed by a Strange Odor.

People living on the West Side, near the Northwestern shops, were somewhat alarmed Monday by a gasy smell which had escaped over the neighborhood for blocks around. It was first discovered at 9:45 o'clock and by evening it was so bad that many people suspected danger. Mrs. Benson, living at No. 22 Metropolitan place, left her home at one time to avoid the gas. Some thought that the pipes had been broken and that the escaping gas would overcome them while others believed that the brisk breezes were cleaning out the sewer gas under the houses. Many inquiries were made in regard to the matter, but no one has yet been able to ascertain the cause.

W. M. VAUGHAN,

[No. 24 Metropolitan place, Ryerson School, Miss Bevans, Teacher.]

ORGANIZE A CIVIC FEDERATION.

Pupils of the Forrestville School Will Take a Hand in Municipal Reform.

In the Forrestville School, eighth grade, the pupils have organized a Civic Federation club, not only for the good of the school and children, but also for that of the city. This club was organized Jan. 8 under the name of Chapter XI. and was joined to the main branch of the Civic Federation. The officers elected are as follows: President, Walter Crimp; Vice-President, Nina Baldwin; Secretary, Garnet Gretter; Sergeant-at-Arms, Roy McAllister; Treasurer, Harry Day. We meet every Wednesday afternoon from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock.

FLORA KIEFERSTEIN,

[No. 4725 Champlain avenue, Forrestville School, Miss H. Taylor, teacher.]

IT MAKES THE PLUMBERS HAPPY.

Cold Weather Brings Them a Harvest of Coin.

The woebegone look of the plumbers for the last two years is enough to assure us that their trade was not good. These men who had earned small fortunes have been scattering gloom around them. But now that there is cold weather the plumber's wagon goes rattling down the street with almost its old-time regularity and briskness, and the plumbers themselves wear a satisfied look that betokens good trade. People who are not property-holders are not careful about water pipes, and the proprietors, to keep their tenants, will pay almost any amount to have them fixed. One plumber told me that he made over $20 a day clear, and that if times were good he would think nothing of making twice that amount. They are praying for cold weather to continue, and we are charitable and pray for it too.

MARY ETTA JENNINGS.

[No. 519 Sixty-ninth street, Yale School, Miss Eager, teacher.]

THIS POLICEMAN WANTS A WARRANT.

Refuses to Arrest a Highwayman Pointed Out by His Victim.

Tuesday night a gang of thugs held up an expressman in A. Wolf's saloon, No. 57 West Madison street. The expressman drew a revolver and fired two shots, thereby covering his retreat to the sidewalk. He then procured a policeman, to whom he showed the leader of the gang who had participated in the hold-up. The citizens' protector, however, refused to arrest or take any action against the thief, unless the expressman would ascertain his name and have a warrant issued. In the meantime the victim has neither the robber, his name, the warrant, nor his money.

AARON HOFFMAN,

[No. 105 West Congress street, South Division High School, Mr. Linebarger, teacher.]

IN MEMORY OF PROF. DAVID SWING.

Subscription Hospital to Be Built in the Stock-Yards District.

A new emergency hospital is to be erected in the vicinity of the Stock-Yards. It will be known as the Swing Memorial Hospital, a memorial of the late preacher. The hospital will be built by subscription, and will be run on the same plan as St. Luke's. The ground on which it is to be built has been offered by a wealthy West Side woman, and the committee in charge says that already one-half of the money necessary for the erection of the building has been subscribed.

MAMIE WILSON,

[No. 305 Bissell street, North Division High School, O. S. Westcott, Principal.]

Are Ready for a Fire.

Monday afternoon Prof. James H. Norton, principal of the Lake View High School, laid before the pupils of the first year in the James G. Blaine School a scheme for fire drills in which the grammar grades on the first and second floors are to be drilled with the high school pupils. By this scheme the building can be cleared of every person in five minutes. The pupils are to get into their places on hearing an alarm as they do when passing out at night. There will not be the least rush or hurry and thus should a fire break out a panic would be prevented.

EDWIN H. PLATTER,

[No. 1551 Alexander avenue, Lake View School, J. H. Norton, principal.]

Have Rival Societies.

In Room No. 1, Headley School, the girls and boys each have a literary society. The name of the girls' club is the "Bouvet" and the boys' is "Hawthorne." They meet at different times in Room No. 1. The colors of the Bouvet Society are violet and white, taken from their flower, the violet. The boys have adopted purple and gold. They give entertainments alternately every two weeks. The next entertainment is to be given by the girls of the "Bouvet" Society entitled "The Peak Sisters."

HELEN LOCKWOOD,

[No. 335 Dayton street, Headley School, Mrs. Baker, teacher.]

Skinner School Taught by Substitutes.

The piece in the morning paper of Jan. 23 was a great mistake, as the writer herself knows. The room had a teacher in both the morning and afternoon; in the morning the teacher of the eighth grade taught us. In the afternoon a cadet taught us. I want to have this in THE TRIBUNE so as to alter the other, as we care for the honor of the Skinner School. The public would think if we did not correct it it was so.

ETHEL MYRON,

[No. 380 W. Polk street, room without a teacher, Skinner School.]

Lincoln Avenue Electric Line Stopped.

The damage that the wind caused is still noticeable on Lincoln avenue. The electric wire was blown down and cars are not running yet, while passengers hurrying to get home are compelled to find some other way.

RHODA M. ELLITHORPE,

[No. 227 Sunnyside avenue, Lake View High School, James H. Norton, principal.]

HE FIRES HOT SHOT.

DR. PARKHURST THINKS CHICAGO AS BAD AS NEW YORK.

Tells This to an Immense Audience in the Auditorium Theater—Only Difference Is That Political Corruption Here Is Not So Well Organized—Non-Partisanship, Thoroughness, and Self-Sacrifice Necessary to Effect Municipal Reform—Man Wanted to Devote Himself to the Work.

[Continued from first page]

could defeat you. Whatever the movement with which I have been associated in New York has been able to accomplish has been due to the fact that we have kept to a straight line and have refused to be side-tracked. The one object we had in view was the breaking down of Tammany Hall by showing the collusion between Tammany's Police Department and the criminals. We had no interest in the social evil; no more did we have interest in the gambling evil or in the violation of excise. These were simply three points at which we tried to jab our dagger into Tammany's vitals—and we jabbed it, we did. We tried to show, not that crimes existed and ought to be broken up, but that Tammany was working in with the criminals, and that therefore Tammany ought to be broken up. And we did show it; at least we began to and the Lexow committee finished it out.

There is nothing that has come nearer to making us profane (that is the clerical members of our society) than the attempt to import into the crusade political and partisan considerations. Whatever advances we have made in my own city we have arrived at the point—at least the rank and file of our citizens have—have arrived at the point where we want the administration kept untouched by the taint of politicians. There is no Republican and no Democrat in the ten commandments; no Republican and no Democrat in business. So that politics is as much an impertinence in the honorable conduct of a municipality as in the honorable and successful administration of a bank or manufactory. New York will never be administered honestly, economically, and effectively until it is swept clean of politics and politicians. And the same is true of Chicago and every other city. When it came time to make up the slates last summer the party leaders beat their drums till the ground shook and the party organs worked their diapasons till the sea roared, but the people called them down and ground their heel into all political fooling; and our new Mayor proposes to run New York as he would run any other business—in the interests of decency and the stockholders.

Rip Things to Pieces.

In the material from various sources that has come into my hands to be used as "pointers" in shaping my address to you this evening considerable has been said about "elevating the tone" of your community. There is something in that way of phrasing things that is liable to be misleading. The first thing you have to do is not to elevate, but to tear down and rip to pieces. So far as I can learn you have no tone that is worth elevating. It is like our police force that is to be reorganized. I tell our people that they cannot reorganize rot. When mortification has begun to set in the most considerate thing that can be done is to hand the remains over to the office of the undertaker.

Let me caution you to make your movement comprehensive enough to win the confidence and support of every stratum of society. The Marquette club, under whose auspices I am privileged to speak tonight, is made up of men who are eminently respectable, so I am told, and you have, I believe, other semi-political organizations of a similar character. We do not want to disparage "respectability"—I am writing the word now with quotation marks—but too much respectability in a lump is fatal in a community as composite as yours. You will have to touch the popular heart or you will fail. Our success in New York was due to the fact our movement was learned to be also in the interests of the poor, the distressed, and of those who were born, or whose parents were born, on the other side of the sea—in Germany, Italy, Poland, Russia, and Bohemia—and it was the votes of that class of people that made victory possible last November.

If there is any one thing that makes me angry it is to have the official classes spurn our interference and complain of us for exercising our God-given right of keeping tab on them. We are where we are because we have not kept tab on them. A year ago or more I put detectives on the track of some of our Police Justices, studying up their history as they made it day by day, but more particularly night by night, and Supt. Byrnes of the police force got wind of it. It is one of the remarkable features of that gentleman's administration that while he is as innocent as a canary of what his own officers are about—ignorant that they are buying captaincies, peddling female virtue just as your policemen are, and playing the guardian angel to the bunco-steerers, that while he never seems to know anything of this, I never do anything but he is immediately "on it." That is one of the ways he takes of showing what he calls his sympathy with my cause. Well, as I was saying, I put detectives on some of our Police Justices and Byrnes came out and notified the public of the fact as though he imagined it was going to embarrass or humiliate me. I thought it was a good thing to do, so I sent Byrnes a public billet doux through the press and told him he was right; that I had my emissaries out on the track of the Justices and that when circumstances seemed to me to warrant it I should put one on him. If he was straight it would do him no harm, and if he was crooked it might do him good.

Officers Are Servants.

It would be useless and out of taste to relate the love passages that have transpired between Byrnes and myself; but I wanted to make that reference as an illustration of the principle that no citizen is doing his whole duty as a citizen who conceives of a public officer as being anything other than a servant of the popular will and an instrument for the execution of public choice. You cannot deposit your vote in November and then retire into the shell of your own private interests and have any reasonable ground for expecting that the government will be administered according to the principle which your vote was intended to express. The sense of personal responsibility for the quality and trend of the municipality one may happen to belong to should be counted the axis of all civic virtue. That is the best kind of a civic club that I know of. Any man in this city who is knowing to official crookedness and that gives no sign of it to that extent is himself criminal and ought to be blacklisted. With special emphasis let me urge it upon you to pray to have your reform movement delivered from the influence and participation of professional politicians as you would pray to have it delivered from the devil. Never give them your confidence, never repose upon them any of the weight of a critical situation. Make none of them sharers with you in your movement. If I were to mention the hardest lesson that I have had to learn during the last three years it would be that of the damnable dangerousness of a professional politician; and you know what I mean by that term. We are in no need of bothering to give a definition. You have specimens of your own that you can lean your mind upon while this species of creature is being dissected. The professional politician is the people's natural enemy.

Appeal to the Clergy.

And now if I may be permitted to conclude with a brief appeal to the clergy of this city, I would like to say that civic conditions and duties are not a field into which the modern prophets of God have entered with an earnestness and effect that comport with their wide opportunities and high endowment. Responsibility need not be taken from the shoulders of the laity, but the relations proper to be occupied by the clergy in a crisis like yours here and ours in New York are unparalleled and unique. We are not saying that there are not a great many matters in municipal administration upon which the pulpit is never so eloquent as when it keeps its mouth religiously shut; but those are not the matters that have been engaging us in New York or that need just now to engage you here. Our battle has not been a political but a moral one. Of course that is matter for the pulpit. There is no event recorded in the old Bible story that for sanctity would rival the enterprise of regenerating Chicago, and no situation in which there was more occasion than here for the ringing out of the voice of some local Elijah, and the more of them the better. The whole question that confronts you just now is a question of righteousness versus iniquity, honesty versus knavery, purity versus filth; and if the clergy cannot come out en masse and take a direct hand in the duel what under heaven is the use of having clergy, any way?

I venture to say to my brethren in the Christian ministry that I speak with the assurance of definite knowledge when I say there is no influence that will more immediately operate to bring back the world to the church than for the church and its modern prophets to come back to the world and fulfill to it their mission of gentle authority and moral governance.

You certainly have no harder task before you here than we have had in New York. The accomplishment of it is not so much a matter of numbers as it is a matter of a few trusty souls combining with one another in singleness of purpose, untainted by considerations of preferment, committed in a sacrament of affectionate devotion to your city, and prepared to serve till the time ripens and the victory comes.

DR. PARKHURST SAYS A MAN IS NEEDED.

He Tells the Interviewer What He Thinks of Local Endeavor.

Dr. Parkhurst came into Chicago on a Michigan Central train yesterday morning and was met at the depot by President C. U. Gordon and E. A. Bigelow of the Marquette club and Luther W. Bodman. The visiting clergyman was taken to the warm parlors of the club, where he shook hands with E. W. Blatchford, Jesse Spalding, William Dickinson, W. E. Farrington, and George M. Clarke, who were there to meet him. In the course of a conversation Dr. Parkhurst said the first thing necessary for Chicago to get in its work of municipal regeneration was a man with staying power. "You must get at crime here quickly," said Dr. Parkhurst.

"Waiting may not be fatal, but it makes the battle longer and wearier. Crime and municipal corruption are as evident here as in New York, but here they are not yet strongly organized. That is why you must not wait. Give them no time to get the strength that lies in organization. Let me tell you from experience that no committee can do anything until public opinion is thoroughly aroused. You cannot make dishonest men honest, but you can take advantage of the honest material that you have here and make it the governing power. Fight shy of spasmodic virtue. It is harmful. I have been informed of conditions in Chicago. It even has been intimated that rings of different parties are in touch. Eradicate the politician and the boss.

"Yes, I know of Dr. Carlos Martyn's municipal lectures. It would not be wise of me to speak of them. I have found out one thing, and that is you must never make charges that you can't prove in a court of law. I did that at the outset. The charges I made were as true as the gospels, but I could not prove them and I was 'called down.' I am sorry the Rev. Mr. Clarke has stopped his work. It cannot be, I think, that he was coerced by threats to leave the field. John Swinton once told me I would be no good until I was hanged. He meant that sacrifices were necessary. Let me tell you you can do nothing here until you get men who are willing to make sacrifices. Get them and they will clear the way.

"The victory at election time in New York was but a stepping stone. We fought and overcame Boss Croker and his minions and now we have to look after Boss Platt. He is a much harder customer to handle because of his respectability. I would rather fight a solidly vicious man than one 'tainted with elements of decency.' Let me say in closing that now is your strategic time for attack here in Chicago. Take advantage of it."

The announcement that Mrs. Parkhurst would accompany her husband was erroneous. However, Dr. Parkhurst said yesterday afternoon that she hoped soon to visit Chicago. "She took care of me," said Dr. Parkhurst with a smile and a wink of the eye, in answer to the query as to what part Mrs. Parkhurst had in his great work of reform. Then in a more serious vein he continued: "In all the days when the work was unpopular her sympathy and help were invaluable. Purely and simply, Mrs. Parkhurst had no part in the political revolution. The time came, however, when the work involved the disreputable women of New York. Then she was active in caring for and establishing them in homes."

After luncheon at the Marquette club Dr. Parkhurst went to the residence of his brother-in-law, Luther W. Bodman, No. 9 Astor street, where he will make his home while in the city. In the afternoon the apostle of municipal reform entertained many callers. A reception from 5 to 6 o'clock had been arranged in his honor by Mrs. Bodman, to which many of the most distinguished people of the city had been invited. Over 300 persons were present. Many of the best-known of Chicago's society was well represented. Mr. and Mrs. Bodman and Dr. Parkhurst received.

HE'S A "HYPNOTIST" OF KANKAKEE

Will G. Ferris and His Disgusting Exhibition in a Down-Town Resort.

Will G. Ferris, a sallow-faced, cadaverous individual who hails from Kankakee, is disgusting a great many people by the thoroughly brutal and degrading hypnotic experiments which he practices daily upon two boys evidently hired for that purpose at Frank Hall's Casino. He furnishes amusement to some of the patrons of the place, but they are of the class which clamors loudest for invitations when a hanging is about to be performed in the County Jail. To people endowed with even the minimum of sensibility there will be found to be little difference between witnessing a hanging and Ferris' unnatural tests. His subjects do not look as if they could claim more than the average allowance of intelligence. Yesterday they winked and gasped in convulsions incidental to succumbing to the hypnotist's influence while the hypnotist proudly explained to the audience that one of them bore a scar on his hand where he had been burned with a lighted cigar until the flesh had been cooked. Later he borrowed a hat-pin from a woman in the audience and pierced the cheek of his second subject, afterwards sending the boy up and down the aisles with the pin still sticking through the flesh. When it was withdrawn he exhibited the wound to the audience with satisfaction and caused it to bleed at will. One of the most disgusting experiments of the exhibition was that in which he placed the boys in a state of catalepsy and proceeded to jump upon them with his feet and cause them to support the combined weight of four men. An embryotic physician, with a suggestion of a mustache, attested to the fact that the hypnotist had caused the boys' pulse to rise to 110, and afterwards to lower to a point where its beatings ceased to be perceptible. These were only a few of the most brutal of the "tests." The audience, which was not of a character to be proud of, watched the whole affair with disgust, and several of the decent ones left their seats. The boys are free agents and submit to the experiments of their own will, but a public sense of decency ought to force the man from the Kankakee swamps to confine his efforts to the many simple tests which are harmless.

THINK IT WILL BE "NOT GUILTY."

Court-Martial Proceeding Against Lieut. Paddock Is Ended.

Court-martial proceeding against Lieut. James S. V. Paddock begun at Fort Sheridan last Thursday was completed yesterday. Owing to the refusal of Judge Kohlsaat of the Probate Court of Cook County to issue an order on the Northern Trust company demanding that certain vouchers held by the company as conservator for the defendant be produced in evidence the testimony for the prosecution was weak and it is the general opinion among army men at the post that a verdict of acquittal will be sent to Washington. Judge Advocate Maj. S. W. Grosbeck said he had been unable to obtain possession of the pay accounts of Lieut. Paddock for July and August, 1893, alleged to have been duplicated. He moved secondary evidence be admitted. The motion was sustained, and W. H. Stacey of Leavenworth, Kas., who is alleged to have received one of the duplicate vouchers, testified he had no money transactions with Lieut. Paddock since 1892. Hilliard Hickok, a real estate broker of Kansas City, denied having in his possession any pay accounts drawn by the defendant for July and August, 1893. When asked if at any time he had such papers he declined to answer. Attorney Frank Blair, counsel for the defense, offered in evidence a document showing that July 26, 1893, a jury in the Probate Court of Cook County found the defendant not responsible to manage his estate and appointed a conservator. He also offered a statement from the accused stating that Sept. 29, 1879, while in the Milk River engagement Lieut. Paddock received a gunshot wound in the groin. While in the hospital Lieut. Paddock took morphine. The habit grew and soon he lost all his property and in 1892 wandered to Chicago. Most of the time preceding 1893 he claims to have been not in his right mind. A sealed verdict was returned.

NEW POSTOFFICE FOR AUBURN PARK

Postmaster Hesing Makes the Dedication Speech for the Building.

"Station P," Auburn Park's new postoffice at No. 606 Seventy-ninth street, was dedicated last night by Postmaster Hesing. It was opened for inspection from 7 until 9 o'clock. Ald. Francis of the Thirty-first Ward called the assemblage to order and introduced Postmaster Hesing. His address was followed by vocal and instrumental music after which all present adjourned to Timmerman's hall, where supper was served and toasts responded to. Mr. Gilbert G. Ogden acted as toastmaster and the responses were by Postmaster Hesing, I. T. Greenacre, the Rev. Mr. Waldo, the Rev. Mr. Strowbridge, the Rev. Mr. Sell, the Rev. Mr. Egan, and Ald. Francis. The Auburn Park Station has been a substation since July 1. It has twelve regular and two substitute carriers, besides two night collectors. The territory covered is eleven square miles, in which there is an estimated population of 20,000. The building is brick, one story high, and the dimensions of the postoffice room are 35x57 feet. Two stories will be added and will be known as the Auburn Park Masonic Temple.

FRENCH LINE STEAMERS.

A Special Opportunity.

A few cabins for sale to Gibraltar, Barcelona, Lisbon, Marseilles, and Naples, per S. S. "La Touraine," from New York Feb. 6 by parties who will join Oriental cruise at above points. Apply to Maurice W. Kozminski, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph street.

TO SAVE THE WOMEN.

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH TALKS OF HER NEW SCHEME.

She Has an Idea to Establish in Chicago a Home for Fallen Women Where They May Regain Their Self-Respect and Become Useful Members of Society—What the Salvationist Has to Say of Her Pet Scheme—How It Is to Be Carried Out—Money to Be Raised.

Mrs. Ballington Booth was all animation last night as she talked of her latest pet scheme for Chicago—a home of refuge for fallen women. Mrs. Booth has beautiful hands, and she has a fashion of winding her slender fingers in and out as she talks. "Our first object," she said, "is to make the refuge a home in the best sense of the word. It will be in no way an institution. Among the women which we find there are all grades. Some will be good cooks, some good seamstresses. Others will take to fancy work, and there are always musicians among them. The home will be in charge of kind, sensible women, who will be sisters to those who find their way there. The days will be filled so full of work, each put to the task most congenial to her, that there will be no time left to miss the excitement and glitter left behind. We will have classes, too, and these will be our strongest hope for ultimate reformation. The women will be brought to see life in a different light. And when they find themselves treated as women and as equals by other women, hope will come back into their lives."

This was Mrs. Booth's brief outline of the work: "We will move cautiously at first," she said, "until we have things on a sound financial basis. We expect to raise the money for the beginning largely through the rich women of Chicago."

The meetings to be held here during the next two days will be devoted mainly to the interests of this new venture. The home will be advertised through the women of the Salvation Army, who visit saloons and dives and walk the streets at night in search of those whom they may assist. Women only are used in the rescue work. Mrs. Booth says the work is fraught with greater difficulties in this country than in Europe. In the first place there are more foreigners to contend with. The greatest difficulty is that the women can make so much money in this country.

The program of meetings to be held is:

Thursday, Jan. 24—3 p. m., First Methodist Church, Evanston, Ill., "The Salvation Army Slum and Rescue Work." 8 p. m., Central Music Hall, "The Rescue Work of the Salvation Army and the Opening of a Home in Chicago."

Friday, Jan. 25—12 o'clock noon, Willard Hall, "The Rescue of the Fallen." 3 p. m., Women's club, "Rescue Work." 8 p. m., Princess Rink, No. 558 West Madison street.

TURKEY'S RULER TO HEAR FROM THEM.

Chicago Women Adopt Sharp Resolutions Which They Will Pass Along.

A body of women met at the Sherman House yesterday and drew up resolutions of protest against the Turkish outrages on Armenian women. These resolutions are to be sent to every woman's club and organization in the United States, with the recommendation that similar resolutions be formed in these organizations and sent to the National Council of Women, which meets in Washington in February. After being passed upon there, they will be sent to the Sultan of Turkey. Among those present at the meeting yesterday were:

Mrs. M. Mangasarian, Mrs. Elizabeth Winslow Shippen, Mrs. Celia P. Wooley, Mrs. William Penn Nixon, Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, Mrs. Norman B. Judd, Mrs. C. J. Mulvane, Mrs. Frances D. Bloomington, Mrs. John E. Woodhead, Miss Mary H. Ksout, Miss Caroline Huling, Miss M. M. Woodhead, and H. D. Garabedyan.

Mrs. Mangasarian, an Armenian woman, being asked to speak, said in part:

The Armenian men have little education, but the women have none. Many of the Armenians cannot read or write. Girls are not safe in the street. They always are accompanied by their mother or some older person. There is no outside life or pleasures. The only life is the family life. The women spin, knit, and do fine embroidery, but I think they show their poetic nature and refinement by the beautiful colors they weave into their fabrics. Schools and churches are hard to get because a permit must first be had from the Sultan. The Turks are induced to kill the Armenians because the Koran says that any Turk that kills an Armenian shall have a fairy or houri in paradise.

The resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, were as follows:

WHEREAS, Reports having reached us through the public press and other sources of the atrocious outrages in constant practice on the part of the Turks toward the Armenian population, especially toward Armenian women, who are made the helpless victims of the tyrannical and sensual barbarities of their political rulers and of other sufferings arising from their religious belief; therefore

Resolved, That we, as American women, being under the motherhood of a free and liberal government of principles that treat the common brotherhood of man, recognize in the sufferings of women, our sisters in dire need and distress, whose condition demands our deepest sympathy and every active effort in their behalf; that we pledge ourselves as women to use every possible means through the various organizations to which we belong to arouse a just public sentiment and alleviate the condition of fellow-beings under these peculiar and distressing hardships; that we cordially approve the action of our Nation in introducing an inquiry into these offenses, and strongly enjoin the President and all in a position of official responsibility to move in these investigations to the deepest intent in their power.

Owing to a conflicting meeting which was held at the Women's club a number of regrets were received. Among these were those of Mrs. John Coonley, Mrs. E. Parker, and Mrs. Julia B. Shattuck.

"PLAINDEALER" EDITED BY WOMEN.

Cleveland Newspaper Brought Out by Members of the Fair Sex.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The business and editorial departments of the *Plaindealer* were turned over to the women of Cleveland this evening and tomorrow an issue of fourty-four pages will be published without assistance from the regular force. The first two issues of the paper were printed on silk, with a beautiful border, and will be sold to the highest bidders. Already $1,000 has been offered for the first of the two souvenir papers. The proceeds of the enterprise will be devoted to the interests of the Central Friendly Inn. The issue will contain a wide range of subjects. Every line is written and edited by women. A staff of forty writers has done the work.

AGAINST RACE AND COLOR LINES.

The Woman's Club Votes on the Question Raised by Mrs. Williams.

The discussion in the Woman's club growing out of the application for membership of Mrs. Fanny B. Williams, a colored woman, resulted yesterday in a yea and nay vote. Out of a membership of 650 members 189 members voted yea and 33 nay on the following:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the Chicago Woman's club that no one can be excluded from membership on race and color lines.

It is said Mrs. Williams' application, which was withdrawn pending discussion, will be renewed.

Women Discuss By-laws.

The Thirty-fourth Ward Women's Republican club held a meeting at the Hotel Calumet, Seventy-fifth street and Woodlawn avenue, yesterday afternoon to consider the adoption of the by-laws of the State Central committee. The plan will be held under advisement until Saturday.

Paper Before Wednesday Club.

The Wednesday club has changed the location for holding its meetings to the Richelieu Hotel. A large number of women there yesterday listened to a paper read by Mrs. George Bates Jr. on "Literary Comets." After the paper tea was served.

Of Interest to Women.

Mrs. George S. Willits will address the Fortnightly club tomorrow.

Mrs. A. T. Atkins will talk at the West End Woman's club Friday morning on "Venice."

Mrs. Kate H. Watson will read a paper on "Dress" before the Woman's club of La Grange Friday.

Mrs. Sara A. Hubbard will give the last of a series of talks today at the home of Mrs. S. W. Allerton, No. 1936 Prairie avenue.

"Rescue Work" is the subject of the address to be given by Mrs. Ballington Booth at the Woman's club Friday afternoon.

The Arché club will meet at the Art Institute tomorrow afternoon and Mrs. Mary H. Ford will speak of "Edward Manet and the Impressionist School."

ST. LOUIS TAILORS FOR SHORT COATS

Declaration of Styles There Will Not Affect Chicago Clothiers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Custom Foremen Cutters' convention was resumed at the Planters' House today. The morning was given up to the appointment of committees and the afternoon to discussion of trade matters. Being asked the style for the coming season representative members said:

"Trousers will be much narrower than for the last year. After Feb. 1 creases will go out. The "dovetail" style of coat will be worn this spring, but much shorter than for the year past, with the waists a trifle fuller. The tendency is to shorten the front dip and broaden the tail. The collar is to be considerably wider and extending further down in front. The double-breasted frock is much shorter than last year. The long frock is dead and gone. Vests are to be cut straight, without collar and rather high. Top coats will be of good length, but not so long as the winter style. The novelty in shades is the soft green tint and will be worn extensively by dressers. As a rule, however, the colors will be very modest."

In talking about the long coat one maker said: "We never saw people so ready to accept the long style and so slow to give it up. The long coat certainly met a long-felt want."

St. Louis wants to tell the world at large how it ought to dress. St. Louis says the present styles in long-tailed cutaways and Prince Alberts are wrong from collar to hem and it wants them altered right away. St. Louis has evolved a garment which it will be ready to exhibit soon to a waiting people. It is described as "a short, tight-fitting Prince Albert," and St. Louis expects society to take to the innovation from the start. Whether the St. Louis Ward McAllister will "take" to it remains to be seen, but it is pretty certain the tailors of Chicago will not.

The idea of this coat sprang into full-fledged vigor at a meeting held in St. Louis Tuesday. The news was broken gently in the following words:

Long-tailed cutaway and Prince Albert coats are to be superseded by the short, tight-fitting garment, and custom tailors from all parts of America are here for the purpose of adopting plans of cutting the new style clothing and transacting other business. The custom tailors of America are organized as the Custom Foremen Tailors' Association of America, and it is holding its annual convention. John O'Neill of Chicago is President.

This dispatch was shown to several Chicago tailors yesterday. Instead of the "Custom tailors from all parts of America" having agreed upon this radical change it appears a small and altogether insignificant number of cutters have gathered in St. Louis and proposed the change.

"These men are not custom tailors at all and have no power to affect the present styles," said Frank Heinig. "The meeting is one for cutters only. The organization of the actual tailors is known as the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange, and will hold its annual meeting at Buffalo Feb. 4 to 7. If there are any changes in styles to be proposed they will be made then. The present styles are pretty and dressy, suit both old and young, and are not likely to be changed."

"Too much good money has been spent on clothes recently for any startling changes to be acceptable," said another tailor. "Coat tails can't be shut up like concertinas at the command of anybody in St. Louis. Coats are getting shorter, of course, but the change will be gradual, not sudden."

Mathews really doesn't care whether school keeps or not as far as fashion is concerned. "We have our own styles and we do as we see fit," was the way one of the firm put it.

ORDER IN DEBS' CASE RECEIVED.

Judge Grosscup Orders the Men Brought In—In the Omnibus Conspiracy Case.

The certified order of the Supreme Court admitting Debs, Howard, Keliher, Rogers, Burns, Elliott, Goodwin, and Hogan to bail pending the decision of the Supreme Court on the writ of habeas corpus was received by Edwin Walker, special counsel for the government, yesterday morning. It was handed to Judge Grosscup, who directed the clerk to issue the necessary order to the Marshal for the presentation of them to the court. Deputy John Donnelly left for Woodstock yesterday morning and will return with the men this morning at 9 o'clock. In addition to the $2,000 bond in the contempt case Judge Grosscup will demand a bond be made in the omnibus indictment for conspiracy, which goes on trial today. The men are already under $25,000 bonds in the other conspiracy indictments. No increase will be asked and the extension of the same bonds to the omnibus indictment will be regarded as sufficient by the court.

Drink Waukesha Spring Beer for health. Send orders to 9 W. Ohio. Telephone 4456 Main.

Buy the best. Pearline, pound size, reduced to 10c. Tibbetts & Garland, 1738 Wabash-av.

Stevens' Photo Gallery, McVicker's Theater, is the largest in the United States.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851 has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism. No sufferer should fail to give it a trial.—GALE & BLOCKI, 111 Randolph-st., agents.

Sleeplessness, Indigestion, and Pain are horrors that PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will abate. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat.

For shaving, much better than soap, Jacrose Shaving Cream. Sold by Buck & Rayner.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JAN. 23.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today licensed the incorporation of the following new companies:

Oesterreich Galizion Lodge No. 3, I. W. S. O., at Chicago; without capital stock; social and literary; incorporators, Aaron Saltzier, Lee Silberman, Joe Hofman, and others.

The Aledo Gun club, at Aledo; without capital stock; for sport; incorporators, J. M. Brock, C. K. Marquist, W. D. Emerson, et al.

First Court and Ladies' Association of Chicago (Avath Reym), at Chicago; without capital stock; for benevolence; incorporators, Jennie Sternberg, Esther Busky, and Charlotte Hirschberg.

First Church of Christ, Scientists in Evanston, Ill., at Evanston; without capital stock; religious; incorporators, Mary Ide Williams, Emma J. Aiken, Ina E. Brown, and others.

The Twenty-fifth Ward People's Party club of Chicago, Cook County, Ill.; without capital stock; political; incorporators, Iola B. Dunn, G. A. Jamison, Charles Bechstein, and others.

G. A. Kantrowitz & Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $126,000; boots and shoes; incorporators, Joseph A. Kantrowitz, Edward E. D. Ancon, and Ludwig Zeisler.

German-American Political Association of the Town of Lake, at Chicago; without capital stock; political; incorporators, Anton Pfohl, Peter Harriss, Ed Reiner, and others.

Crocker Elevator company, at Marca; capital stock, $50,000; to operate an elevator; incorporators, J. Crocker, Thomas C. Ostello, George Conover, and Will Schenck.

Mutual Automatic Telephone company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; to manufacture telephones and operate exchanges; incorporators, Athel B. Maclin, Joseph Keney, and James F. Duhig.

The Chicago School of Opera, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; to conduct an opera school; incorporators, Carl Bronson, C. M. Jackson, R. B. Throop, C. A. Goodjohn, Leopold Oesterreich, Miss G. McGuiness, Lydia Holland, Mrs. Marie Venewine, J. F. Greely, and P. W. Colleens.

Jose Martines company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to sell cigars; incorporators, C. H. Stinson, R. J. Grier, and M. F. McDonald.

Austin and Campbell Manufacturing company at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; to manufacture trimmings; incorporators, S. B. Mills, Walter Mills, and J. E. Thompson.

The Minnesota Cereal company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; cereal foods; incorporators, George B. Fafa, Alfred T. Laclair, and Merritt W. Pinckney.

Chicago Belt Line Street railroad company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; to operate street railroads; incorporators, F. J. Phillips, G. E. Loehr, Andrew Matson.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Jan Burijan, Barbara Melounek	24—20
Tomasz Subok, Anna Jedwaska	29—21
Fred Hogemann, Jennie Gersch	43—28
James Houston, Katie Owsley	31—33
John Halloway, Minnie Hollons	25—28
William Keller, Amelia Westfall	27—25
Charles Weisz, Flora Kahn	32—26
Wincenty Filinowicz, Jennie Zoellener	29—39
John Hoenisch, Johanna Peters	21—18
Solomon Shire, Carrie Meyer	29—29
John Reith, Katie Feney	29—29
Anton Geier, Marie Eberl	31—31
Anton Meizer, Annie Skatschke	25—24
James Bennett, Annie Griffin	26—26
Lawrence Baker, Lizzie Owens	26—26
David Kahn, Annie Nagel	25—21
James Ott, Aggie Faibey	24—17
Marien Belt, Clara Harris	29—27
Robert Scott, Emma Lord	29—20
George Dougherty, Amelia Curry	20—19
George Hiebak, Annie Potucek	21—18
John Nelson, Theresa Carlson	28—22
August Marwede, Anna Pitz	28—22
Arthur Tyrrell, Mary Hammond	30—29
John Anderson, Jennie Lundquist	30—30
Emil Frey, Augusta Tembcke	29—23
Jacob Solomon, Sarah Ina	29—23
Jozef Szczyobra, Nellie Kaufman	27—24
John Briggs, Mary Weise	28—25
James O'Brien, Katie Boyle	30—35
	27—22

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Meyer Cohen, Cille Cohen	27—24
Alvis Dettling, Lena Bulsing	24—24
Syvus Nordit, Camilla Peterson	30—27
Clarence Woodruff, Ray Helmick	34—20
Franz Basarhowski, Annie Heidorn	32—27
Patrick Collins, Elizabeth O'Malley	21—21
George Angelica, Katie Bassi	29—19
Marcin Duda, Jadwiga Cibor	30—27
Hans Jensen, Julia Doecker	23—23
Gezegnse Koziol, Maryanna Locka	26—20
Fred Pendlebury, Emily Scholes	22—19
Frank Johanek, Rose Cermak	26—23
James Frenzl, Annie Fucik	21—20
John Chamberlin, Louise Churchill	54—28

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—Forecast for Thursday:

Illinois, fair, variable winds.

Indiana, fair, light west winds.

Missouri, generally fair, colder in southern portion, north winds.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, generally fair, west winds.

Iowa, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max'm temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation 12 hours.
Abilene	29.94	48	64	N.	Clear.	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.44	—20	—16	E.	Clear.	
Boston, Mass	29.66	24	32	W.	Clear.	Trace
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.76	16	18	N. W.	Clear.	.02
Cairo, Ill	30.06	30	34	N.	Clear.	
Charleston, S. C.	30.00	46	58	S. W.	Clear.	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.02	28	38	S.	Cl'udy	
Chicago	30.04	8	14	N. W.	Clear.	
Cincinnati, O.	30.02	20	26	N. W.	Clear.	
Cleveland, O	29.92	14	18	S. W.	Clear.	.01
Davenport, Ia.	30.16	6	12	W.	Clear.	
Denver, Colo.	30.02	30	44	N.	Fair.	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.26	10	12	N.	Clear.	
Detroit, Mich.	29.86	12	18	W.	Clear.	Trace
Dodge City, Kas	30.16	20	26	E.	Clear.	
Duluth, Minn.	30.12	0	8	N. W.	Cleary	
El Paso, Tex	30.00	56	66	W.	Cl'udy	
Erie, Pa.	29.54	14	22	W.	Snow.	Trace
Galveston, Tex.	29.92	60	62	S. E.	Rain.	Trace
Grand Haven	29.86	14	16	N. W.	Snow.	.02
Green Bay, Wis.	29.98	6	10	W.	Clear.	
Helena, Mont.	29.98	22	26	W.	Snow.	.22
Huron, S. D.	30.38	—10	— 2	N.	Clear.	
Indianapolis	30.06	18	28	W.	Clear.	
Jacksonville	30.04	54	60	S. W.	Clear.	
Kansas City, Mo	30.28	16	20	N.	Clear.	
Knoxville	29.98	44	48	S. W.	Clear.	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.20	— 4	2	W.	Clear.	
Little Rock, Ark	29.92	54	64	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Louisville, Ky.	30.04	26	32	W.	Clear.	
Marquette, Mich	29.80	10	12	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Memphis, Tenn	30.00	44	62	N. E.	Clear.	
Miles City	30.08	8	8	N.	Cl'udy	
Milwaukee	30.00	4	8	W.	Clear.	
Minnedosa	30.40	—18	— 6	Calm.	Clear.	
Montreal	29.56	18	22	S. W.	Clear.	Trace
Moorhead	29.38	—12	—12	N. W.	Clear.	
New Orleans, La	30.02	56	62	S. E.	Fair.	Trace
New York City	29.78	26	32	N. W.	Clear.	Trace
Omaha	30.30	10	14	N. W.	Clear.	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	29.64	18	22	S. W.	Fair.	Trace
Palestine	29.86	58	62	S.	Fair.	Trace
Pierre, S. D.	30.30	— 2	6	E.	Clear.	
Pittsburg	29.94	18	26	W.	Clear.	Trace
Port Huron	29.84	12	16	S. W.	Clear.	
Pueblo	29.98	30	38	N. E.	Clear.	
Rapid City	30.10	10	20	E.	Fair.	
St. Louis	30.16	22	26	N. W.	Clear.	
St. Paul	30.26	— 2	0	W.	Clear.	
Salt Lake City	30.08	30	34	W.	Cl'udy	.20
Santa Fe	30.01	34	42	S. W.	Clear.	
Sioux City	30.30	4	10	N.	Clear.	
Springfield, Ill.	30.12	16	20	N. W.	Clear.	
Springfield, Mo.	30.10	26	34	N. E.	Clear.	
Toledo	29.94	12	16	W.	Clear.	.02

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 9 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 10; 10 a. m., 10; 11 a. m., 12; 12 m., 12; 1 p. m., 15; 3 p. m., 17; 6 p. m., 15. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.34; 6 p. m., 29.40.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

GLASGOW—Arrived—Steamer Furnessia, New York.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived—Steamers Pavonia, Boston; Sachem, Boston.

DEATHS.

BASCH—Sigmar, beloved son of Joseph and Ida Basch. Age 2 years and 3 months. Died Jan. 23d. Funeral Thursday, 24th, 10 a. m., to Rosehill, from residence, 3132 South Park-av.

COOPER—In this city, Jan. 22, Marion M., daughter of E. Russell and Josephine Cooper, aged 4½ years. Funeral services private.

POLACHEK—Hermann, at his residence 3519 S. State-st. on Jan. 22d. Member of Chicago Lodge No. 932 K. of H. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 24, at his late home.

TAYLOR—Mary Elizabeth, infant daughter of John A. and Florence H. Taylor, Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, at the residence of her parents, Everett Flats, 56th-st. and Washington-av. Funeral Thursday afternoon at 2:15 o'clock. Interment private. Philadelphia and Pittsburg papers please copy.

THOMPSON—Harry Hamill, Jan. 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gideon S. Thompson, aged 9 months. Funeral Friday, Jan. 25 at 2 o'clock p. m. from residence at Berwyn, Ill.

WILBER—Harriet M., suddenly Jan. 22, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. L. C. P. Freer, No. 247 Michigan-av., widow of the late William H. Wilber and daughter of the late Thomas Whitlock. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 24 at 2 o'clock p. m.

HOOLEY'S—Last 3 Nights and Saturday Matinee.

MR. JOHN DREW IN THE BAUBLE SHOP.

Under the Management of Charles Frohman.

Monday, Jan. 28—First Appearance in Chicago

MISS OLGA Nethersole SEAT SALE NOW OPEN

"Miss Nethersole is a genius."—N. Y. Sun.

CAMILLE—Mon., Tues., Wed. Eves. FROU-FROU—Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mat., and Sat. Night.

THE SCHILLER—Thomas W. Prior, Mgr.

Tonight at 8:15. Matinee Saturday.

ELITA PROCTOR OTIS in OLIVER ✦ TWIST.

EXTRA—Commencing Sunday, Jan. 27, Return of the Great Favorite,

CAMILLE D'ARVILLE And her OPERA CO. in Stange & Edwards' Success, MADELEINE.

Seats now on sale.

THE AUDITORIUM—CHICAGO ORCHESTRA; THEO. THOMAS, Conductor.

Friday Afternoon, Jan. 25; Sat. Eveng., Jan. 26.

POPULAR PROGRAM.

SOLOISTS—MR. W. C. E. SEEBOECK, Pianist. MLLE. CARLOTTA DESVIGNE, Alto.

Program includes new piano concerto by Seeboeck, Chadwick's "Pastoral Prelude," and Mackenzie's new "Britannia" overture.

COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.

EVERY NIGHT—REGULAR MATINEES.

SECOND WEEK OF Rice's 1492

YOUR NEIGHBOR CAN TELL.

☞Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

HARRY L. HAMLIN .... Manager

LAST APPEARANCES

...HALLEN AND HART...

IN LATEST EDITION

☆ LATER ON ☆

NEW COMPANY AND SHOW.

LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.

Next week—Tim Murphy and Eugene Canfield.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25, AT 8:15 P. M.,

..MAX O'RELL'S..

HUMOROUS COMEDY-LECTURE,

Her Royal Highness, Woman.

Seats on sale now—$1.00, 75c, 50c.

McVICKER'S THEATER.

LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.

Eugene Tompkins' Ballet Spectacle,

The New BLACK CROOK

The ATHOS'—TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

Last Time Saturday Night.

Sunday, Jan. 27—James A. Herne—"SHORE ACRES"

ROYAL ENGLISH WINTER CIRCUS AND GERMAN

WATER CARNIVAL

Now Open. Cost $200,000. Wabash-av. Twice daily at 2 and 8 p. m. 10 Riders, 200 Employes. 25, 50, 75, $1, $1.50. See the Dolls' Ballet this week.

ALHAMBRA. TWO SISTERS. Denman Thompson's Great Play.

Jan. 27—YON YONSON.

ACADEMY. J. H. WALLICK THE BANDIT KING.

Jan. 27—A RAILROAD TICKET.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.

MR. DAVID HENDERSON, Sole Manager.

A... GAIETY GIRL Every Evening. Matinee Saturday. The Charmer from London.

THE HAYMARKET—WILL J. DAVIS

Chicago's Best Theater—W. Madison & Halsted-sts.

Unbounded Success of the Greatest Specialty Co. in Existence. Sandow Trocadero Vaudevilles.

Ladies and Children's Matinee Saturday.

Sunday—"The Derby Winner," with Arthur Dunn

TO ENFORCE A

ST. PAUL MAY LEAVE SERVICE ASSOCIA

The Wisconsin and Michi May Be Disrupted by th tice of Which Has Just Railway Men Do Not an Intention to Break U tions—Absence of Mr. Lo Settlement of Western R

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23 The days of the Wisconsin an Service company are numbe ager of the association, Mr. read at the meeting t mal notice from the Chicag and St. Paul railroad compa from the association. The S thirty days' notice of its in draw. As a result of this une the meeting adjourned witho any business, because if the S in withdrawing the association to pieces. Officials of the St. intimate its step was taken of the discovery that cert the organization were not enti to the rules and regulations an bers living up to all the rules a disadvantage. The associati in the two States was organiz years ago and up to this time posed of the following named l

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Pa Northwestern, Wisconsin Centra Blue Island (a line operated Steel company), Chicago, Burlin ern, the Omaha, the Duluth, S Atlantic, the "Soo," the Green B St. Paul, the Illinois Central.

The object of the associatio demurrage for freight cars hel at any point longer than fort for loading or unloading.

[It is learned similar notice from the Chicago Car Service given by the Milwaukee and St. company a few days ago. prevails among Railway M that the Milwaukee and St. really desire to break up but gave notice of withdrawal in about a reorganization of th and a stricter enforcement of rules of the Chicago Car Service quire a ninety days' notice of w consequently the St. Paul's notice come effective until the beginnin that time, it is believed, the cause the dissatisfaction of the Milwauk will have been remedied and the remain in the association. Railro it would be unfortunate to have discontinued, as it has been the sa thousands of dollars to the as vious to its formation, it is claim and yards of the various roads storage purposes, some shipper freight on the tracks for weeks. U of the association a demurrage ch when the freight is within from 24 to 48 hours. Not direct source of revenue to the road indirectly benefited by the release which otherwise remain on the tr shippers saw fit to unload them. ger J. M. Whitman has lately Chairman of the Chicago Railro in place of E. St. John, who has Mr. Whitman is the strongest m have been chosen for the place and indicates strong efforts will be m association intact.]

LOMAX FAILED TO TU

Western Roads Now Attem Provisional Agreem

General Passenger Agent Lo Union Pacific spoiled previou plans of the passenger traffic off ern and transcontinental roads attend yesterday's meeting. been received the day previous New York for Chicago and woul the meeting. No trace, howev found of him yesterday, and no what has become of him. V Stubbs of the Southern Pacific, New York with Mr. Lomax last ing Receiver S. H. H. Clark, Union Pacific was willing to ac promise proposition as regards th of tickets via the Oregon Short failure of Mr. Lomax to turn is taken as an indication Mr. much opposed as ever to the f Western Passenger Associatio quence the meeting decided abandon for the present the idea permanent organization, but g the consideration of the provi ment, a full abstract of which in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago. tention to adopt this temporar and enforce it regardless any tion it may take and meet joi Pacific's competition should it c tempt to make war on the other

WILL HELP OMAHA AND COU

Terminal Company's Plans Bridge Across the Mis

It is probable the Missouri Pa mont, Elkhorn and Missouri Va Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis railroads, all of which have terminals in Omaha, will run Bluffs soon. Six weeks ago the Bridge and Terminal company City Council of Council Bluffs which would enable it to lay its certain streets and alleys of th the river. The new tracks woul an extension of the bridge comp system. The people of C have been led to belie minal company proposed mence running trains betw cities as soon as the franchise and the track laid. This re dicted, however, by General ster of the Terminal company, company is endeavoring to facilities for all roads, but will railroad business itself. For past it had been endeavorin franchise for laying tracks on in Council Bluffs. As soon as work of construction will be co franchise would enable certain to get into Council Bluffs a would bring half a dozen roa from the East.

NECESSARY TO HOLD TO TH

Judge Sanborn Early Intima ure Was Necessary for Uni

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23.—As July Judge Sanborn intimated of the first mortgage bonds an closure would have to be broug keep the stockholders' interest i subject to the direction of the wise the court might decide direction of the property back tion of the company. There ar tracts which in the present cond ness operate against the advance Union Pacific system, that it h sentially necessary to have th amended. This could not be foreclosure, and in order to decks for reorganization cided to bring a suit closure, which would have b under any circumstances if a re present difficulties was at all de pretty generally understood al ure proceedings brought on the ties formerly constituting the system will be pushed rapidly t cation in order the Reorganiza may have something upon whic

Frog Blocking Bill in C

The bill introduced in Congress ago by Representative McEttrick the blocking of frogs, is a matter upon by the Legislature of Massa last session, when the following bi "Every railroad company shall b block, or cause to be blocked, the f or guard rails, excepting guard ra in, or connected with any and all operated or used by it in this C and shall hereafter keep the same some method, or methods, approv of Railroad Commissioners, so as ployes being caught therein. Any poration neglecting to comply visions of this act shall be punish not less than $10 nor more than offense."

Freight Bureau's New O

The annual meeting of the Ch Bureau was held yesterday. M rand, Vice-President of the Hea Manufacturing company, was una ed President to succeed John

TO ENFORCE A REFORM

ST. PAUL MAY LEAVE TWO CAR SERVICE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Wisconsin and Michigan Company May Be Disrupted by the Action, Notice of Which Has Just Been Served—Railway Men Do Not Think There Is an Intention to Break Up the Associations—Absence of Mr. Lomax Prevents Settlement of Western Rate Matters.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The days of the Wisconsin and Michigan Car Service company are numbered. The manager of the association, Mr. Butterworth, read at the meeting today a formal notice from the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company withdrawing from the association. The St. Paul gave a thirty days' notice of its intention to withdraw. As a result of this unexpected notice the meeting adjourned without transacting any business, because if the St. Paul persists in withdrawing the association will have to go to pieces. Officials of the St. Paul company intimate its step was taken as a result of the discovery that certain roads in the organization were not entirely living up to the rules and regulations and those members living up to all the rules were placed at a disadvantage. The association of railroads in the two States was organized about five years ago and up to this time has been composed of the following named lines:

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Northwestern, Wisconsin Central, Calumet and Blue Island (a line operated by the Illinois Steel company), Chicago, Burlington and Northern, the Omaha, the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, the "Soo," the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul, the Illinois Central.

The object of the association is to collect demurrage for freight cars held by shippers at any point longer than forty-eight hours for loading or unloading.

[It is learned similar notice of withdrawal from the Chicago Car Service Association was given by the Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company a few days ago. The opinion prevails among Railway Managers here that the Milwaukee and St. Paul does not really desire to break up the association, but gave notice of withdrawal in order to bring about a reorganization of the association and a stricter enforcement of the rules. The rules of the Chicago Car Service Association require a ninety days' notice of withdrawal, and consequently the St. Paul's notice does not become effective until the beginning of April. By that time, it is believed, the causes which led to the dissatisfaction of the Milwaukee and St. Paul will have been remedied and the St. Paul will remain in the association. Railroad officials say it would be unfortunate to have the association discontinued, as it has been the saving of many thousands of dollars to the association. Previous to its formation, it is claimed, the tracks and yards of the various roads were used for storage purposes, some shippers leaving the freight on the tracks for weeks. Under the rules of the association a demurrage charge is made when the freight is not removed within from 24 to 48 hours. Not only is this a direct source of revenue to the roads but they are indirectly benefited by the release of their cars, which otherwise remain on the tracks until the shippers saw fit to unload them. General Manager J. M. Whitman has lately been elected Chairman of the Chicago Railroad Association in place of E. St. John, who has left the city. Mr. Whitman is the strongest man that could have been chosen for the place and his selection indicates strong efforts will be made to keep the association intact.]

LOMAX FAILED TO TURN UP.

Western Roads Now Attempt to Make a Provisional Agreement.

General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific spoiled previously arranged plans of the passenger traffic officials of Western and transcontinental roads by failing to attend yesterday's meeting. Advices had been received the day previous he had left New York for Chicago and would surely be at the meeting. No trace, however, could be found of him yesterday, and no one knows what has become of him. Vice-President Stubbs of the Southern Pacific, who was in New York with Mr. Lomax last week consulting Receiver S. H. H. Clark, reported the Union Pacific was willing to accept the compromise proposition as regards the interchange of tickets via the Oregon Short Line, but the failure of Mr. Lomax to turn up yesterday is taken as an indication Mr. Lomax is as much opposed as ever to the formation of a Western Passenger Association. In consequence the meeting decided yesterday to abandon for the present the idea of forming a permanent organization, but go ahead with the consideration of the provisional agreement, a full abstract of which was published in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago. It is the intention to adopt this temporary agreement and enforce it regardless any action or position it may take and meet jointly the Union Pacific's competition should it cut rates or attempt to make war on the other roads.

WILL HELP OMAHA AND COUNCIL BLUFFS

Terminal Company's Plans for a New Bridge Across the Missouri.

It is probable the Missouri Pacific, the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroads, all of which have their present terminals in Omaha, will run into Council Bluffs soon. Six weeks ago the East Omaha Bridge and Terminal company asked of the City Council of Council Bluffs a franchise which would enable it to lay its tracks along certain streets and alleys of the city across the river. The new tracks would be virtually an extension of the bridge company's terminal system. The people of Council Bluffs have been led to believe the terminal company proposed to commence running trains between the two cities as soon as the franchise was granted and the track laid. This report is contradicted, however, by General Manager Webster of the Terminal company. He says his company is endeavoring to offer terminal facilities for all roads, but will not engage in railroad business itself. For some months past it had been endeavoring to secure a franchise for laying tracks on Union avenue, in Council Bluffs. As soon as it secures it work of construction will be commenced. The franchise would enable certain Western roads to get into Council Bluffs and ultimately would bring half a dozen roads into Omaha from the East.

NECESSARY TO HOLD TO THE PROPERTY.

Judge Sanborn Early Intimated Foreclosure Was Necessary for Union Pacific.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23.—As early as last July Judge Sanborn intimated to the trustees of the first mortgage bonds an action in foreclosure would have to be brought in order to keep the stockholders' interest in the property subject to the direction of the court, otherwise the court might decide to transfer the direction of the property back to the direction of the company. There are many contracts which in the present condition of business operate against the advancement of the Union Pacific system, that it has become essentially necessary to have these contracts amended. This could not be done without foreclosure, and in order to clear the decks for reorganization it was decided to bring a suit in foreclosure, which would have been necessary under any circumstances if a readjustment of present difficulties was at all desirable. It is pretty generally understood all the foreclosure proceedings brought on the various properties formerly constituting the Union Pacific system will be pushed rapidly to final adjudication in order the Reorganization committee may have something upon which to work.

Frog Blocking Bill in Congress.

The bill introduced in Congress a short time ago by Representative McEttrick providing for the blocking of frogs, is a matter that was acted upon by the Legislature of Massachusetts at its last session, when the following bill was passed: "Every railroad company shall by Oct. 1, 1894, block, or cause to be blocked, the frogs, switches, or guard rails, excepting guard rails on bridges, in, or connected with any and all railroad tracks operated or used by it in this Commonwealth, and shall hereafter keep the same so blocked by some method, or methods, approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, so as to prevent employés being caught therein. Any railroad corporation neglecting to comply with the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100 for each offense."

Freight Bureau's New Officer.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Freight Bureau was held yesterday. Maj. Elliott Durand, Vice-President of the Heath & Milligan Manufacturing company, was unanimously elected President to succeed John B. Kirk, and Graeme Stewart a member of the Executive committee to succeed J. J. Glessner. The following officers were reëlected: R. S. Lyon, Vice-President; C. D. Seeberger, Treasurer; John T. Plummer, Secretary; and Franklin MacVeagh, J. V. Farwell Jr., James B. Clow, Henry N. Mann, Hugh R. Wilson, James L. Clark, R. P. Fish, W. J. Pope, H. F. Dousman, D. F. Richardson, H. W. Rogers, M. Rosenbaum, and John C. Hately, members of the Executive committee.

Will Pursue an Aggressive Policy.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 23.—There are many stories in circulation in railroad circles to the effect the heretofore conservative policy of the Lake Shore railroad under the management of John Newell will be entirely changed under Gen. Caldwell. It is said in the future the policy of the road will be aggressive. It is also said there is a strong probability of a new issue of stock soon to be made. This new stock is to be issued only to present stockholders and the income is to be used to pay off the bonded indebtedness. What surplus there is will be used for the purpose of elevating the company's tracks in Chicago.

Railway News Brevities.

Earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railway for the third week in January, 1895, were $443,406, against $498,674 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease of $55,268.

Ex-President William Davis and other stockholders of the San Antonio and Gulf Shore railroad have filed an application at San Antonio, Tex., for a receiver for that property. The case will be heard Monday.

The California Assembly yesterday by a vote of 67 to 9 adopted resolutions requesting Congress to defeat any refunding scheme for Pacific railroads demanding foreclosure of government mortgages against railroads.

All lines members of the Wisconsin Freight committee have agreed to a rate of 17½ cents per 100 pounds, minimum weight 24,000 pounds per car, on broomhandles, carloads, Antigo, Wis., to St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.

The recent sale of the Gettysburg Electric railroad to Chicago and Philadelphia capitalists is said to be part of the Elkins-Widener syndicate's scheme for the construction of a system of electric lines from Washington by way of Baltimore to the famous battlefield.

Transcontinental traffic managers are still at work at the Auditorium Hotel checking rates on the basis of 50 cents minimum as agreed upon Saturday. It will probably take all of this week to complete the work. It is not believed further advances in rates will be made.

Announcement is made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway of the appointment of R. H. Hill as auditor of that road. Mr. Hill has been acting auditor of this company since the death of C. P. Leland several months ago. M. C. Tulley has been appointed auditor of freight receipts.

A day or two ago the Burlington's fast mail train made a remarkably fast run between Burlington and Ottumwa. The distance of seventy-six miles was made in one hour and twenty and a half minutes. The run of 119 miles from Galesburg to Ottumwa, all stops included, was made in 148 minutes.

Chairman Midgley has been informed of an agreement entered into between the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis and the St. Louis and San Francisco railways establishing a rate, effective Jan. 28, 1895, of 25 cents per 100 pounds on axes in carload lots of not less than 24,000 pounds from St. Louis and East St. Louis to Springfield, Mo., fifth-class differential to apply from Chicago.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of Directors of the Union Pacific railroad at New York yesterday the foreclosure suit brought at St. Louis by the first mortgage bondholders was discussed and a resolution adopted instructing the company's counsel to take such steps in the future conduct of the case as would best subserve the interests of the stockholders.

There is no road centering at Chicago which is doing a better business at the present time than the "Monon." As compared with those of 1892, when the roads were doing a prosperous business, freight earnings for the week increased from $29,200 in 1892 to $33,839 in 1895, and passenger earnings from $10,155 to $10,876. As compared with same week last year passenger earnings increased $1,410; freight earnings, $4,061, and total earnings $5,591.

It is said E. H. R. Green, President of the Texas Midland railway, son of Hetty Green, intends to buy the Corsicana and Southeastern railway and push its completion to deep water at Sabine Pass. The intention is to build an extension from Ennis to Waco and then build from a point north to connect with the Southeastern. This would put Green's system into the best Texas pine ries and give him a short line to Sabine Pass from North Texas.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Thankful to "The Tribune."

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have intended to write you ever since seeing your excellent paper of one week ago today. I wanted to thank your reporter, through you, for his excellent report of the Rev. Palmer S. Hulbut and his work with the Oak Park Congregational Church. I know that your reporter was at some disadvantage, but he made the best of things and gave us a write-up that did us all good. I sent several papers to friends and shall hear from them, I know, all of which will do THE TRIBUNE good. With kind regards, yours truly, A. T. HEMINGWAY.

Plans to Get Rid of Smoke.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I read the article in yesterday's TRIBUNE (20th) entitled, "To get rid of smoke." This question has come up so frequently that it seems to me to be a farce or a chestnut. I learned the machine business when to learn it meant the whole thing—i. e.: to make the drawing, patterns, and finish the forged piece and casting, consequently I made a study of this question. I wrote an article for a Kansas City paper some years ago on this subject, and answered it by saying: "Furnish brains to the man who handles the scoop at the furnace." To do this the consumer of coal must employ men with brains as firemen. And it requires more brains than to run a set of books. Common coal gas requires 80 per cent of air to make it combustible. This gas is supposed to be freed from sulphur, tarry matter, etc. Consequently, air must be admitted in the right proportion to produce perfect combustion, and at a temperature so as not to cool off the furnace. This is all there is to it; and consequently a vigilant and brainy man must be employed to feed the furnace. Owing to the varying conditions of the fuel an automaton will not do. Petroleum, unless watched, will produce an even worse effect on the atmosphere, buildings, and clothing than soft coal, because the supposed smoke is a gas and will condense in the atmosphere and coat everything it comes in contact with. A Smoke Inspector is an entirely unnecessary expense to the city, as the police can just as well notify the department about a smoky nuisance as a paid inspector can. Brains at the scoop in the fire-room, grate-bars of any kind properly set, a perforated front, or flues to conduct the necessary quantity of air to produce perfect combustion, and easily regulated or adjusted to conform to the different conditions and kinds of coal, are all that is necessary, and any intelligent engineer or fireman ought to be able to produce these results. MECHANIC.

Good Way to Get Rich.

LINCOLN, Ill., Jan. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If I should ever in any way become injured and my financial condition would not permit of proper medical treatment, I know what I should do. The actual cost would be six cents, and dividends would be paid on the investment. I would write three letters as Edna R. Brown, the already famous woman at Kaneville has done, asking three of my friends to write three letters and send the original letters back to me with ten canceled stamps. There are a few things necessary before writing the letters. First, it would be best to build a warehouse to store the stamps in. It would not need to be much larger than the Auditorium or the County Building. Then it is also necessary to have a bill passed for an enlargement of postoffice facilities, and orders should also be sent out for extra mail cars on every train. There would also be needed a few thousand extra mail bags. It is only fair that the postal authorities be apprised of the stupendous amount of work in store for them in time.

After all arrangements had been made I would then go to some quiet, secluded spot and ponder over the immensity of the offense which I had committed, after which I would calmly hang myself or drag myself to some unknown region where the vengeance of man could not pursue. There are many people who, after reading the articles in Saturday's and Sunday's issues of THE TRIBUNE, will wonder what she will do with her 3,000,000 stamps. While it may not be generally known, canceled stamps are worth from 9 to 11 cents a thousand. While this does not seem very much, a little figuring shows that it means something between $90 and $110 for a million, consequently, 3,000,000 stamps ought to procure good medical treatment. The stamps are bought by stamp dealers, who ship a great many of them to foreign countries. If Edna Brown's chain could be completed it would bring her over ten septillions of stamps. If she could sell the stamps at market price she would be able to run the Rothschilds and Goulds out of business. It would also take to complete the chain something like 100 sextillions of people to write the letters. That would take in the population of the earth several times, and assistance would probably have to be called for from the other planets.

I hope Edna has been pondering over this and will continue to ponder for some time. She has a world-known reputation now, and the proper thing for her to do is to engage a good manager and enter the lecture field. A good lecture for her might be "How to Cure Hip Disease." Or she might have a thrilling melodrama written for her with THE TRIBUNE'S headline of Saturday for a title: "Swamped by Stamps." There is a fortune in store for her if she will only grasp the opportunity. I sincerely hope to see her name in print again, and I have a large, round hope for her future. I also extend a large basket full of sympathy to the Postmaster and stage driver at Kaneville. ONE WHO SENT STAMPS.

WAS OFF THE STREET.

ATTORNEY RICHOLSON'S POINT IN THE WOOD DAMAGE SUIT.

Will Present No Evidence for the Defense and Asks the Case Be Dismissed as the Night Watchman Was on Private Property When He Fell Into the Open Hatchway—Judge Dunne Refuses to Withdraw the Case from the Jury—Mary G. Hennessy Wants Damages.

The case of Mrs. Mary Wood, widow of Arthur Wood, against the city for $5,000 damages for the death of her husband, went to the jury last evening and a sealed verdict will be handed in this morning. The case, which is in Judge Dunne's court, took a peculiar turn yesterday, when Attorney Richolson for the city refused to put in any evidence for the defense. Wood was a night watchman and in 1891 was trying to get into the detective headquarters at the Central Station, through the side door opening into the court between the City Hall and County Building, when he fell into the basement and received mortal injuries. The opening is used for the reception of lumber for the city meter department and it was not guarded by a fence. Mr. Richolson, after all the evidence for the plaintiff had been heard, moved the case be taken from the jury on the ground the city was not liable. The area between the two public buildings, he said, is not a public highway for use of the public but a private ground. Wood, he said, was a bare licensee under the common law and his presence on the private ground of the city had not been invited. The door he was trying to find in the dark was one used only by the detectives, and there were three public entrances to the place. Judge Dunne refused to take the case from the jury and Mr. Richolson announced he would not present any evidence but would go to the jury on the question of the liability of the city. The city will appeal.

Mary G. Hennessy Wants Damages.

The suit of Mary G. Hennessy against Abraham F. Doremus, Edwin D. Ellis, and Merrill Spalding is on trial in Judge Dunne's court. The plaintiff had a laundry office at No. 133 North Clark street. She claims her business was broken up by the Chicago Laundrymen's Association, of which defendants were managers. The terms upon which the various laundries had done work, she says, was 65 per cent. In 1891, she alleges, she received notice from the association she must pay 85 per cent. This she refused and the association, she alleges, induced or compelled the various laundries to refuse to receive her work and her business was destroyed. She is suing for $10,000 damages.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE BLANKE—12,826—Helen Elizabeth Dunham Hawes vs. John S. Miller; on findg., $490; appld.

JUDGE CHETLAIN—15,848—Armour & Co. vs. James Pease and Jesselson & Stifel; on dflt., $209.—8,539—John J. McMenamin, by next friend, Mary J. McMenamin, vs. Robert Scott and Andrew McLeish; on findg., $1,000 and sat.

JUDGE STEIN—15,078—Thomas Parker Jr., rec. of the Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Chicago, vs. The Dodge Mfg. Co.; on dflt., $450.—5,143—Lilly Koch vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $2,000.

JUDGE GOGGIN—15,364—United States Heater Co. vs. Western Steam and Hot Water Heating Co.; on dflt., $691.46 vs. M. P. Keenan and J. M. Devine and sci. fa. vs. Charles P. Meyers, dflt. and condtl. $691.46 vs. F. J. Schmidt, W. S. Jones, Thomas O'Connell, and Joseph Aaron garns. and sci. fa.—14,234—Harry Collins vs. Anton May; on finding, $50 and sat.

JUDGE BURKE—13,877—Max Michel vs. William Baumann; on dflt., $140.50.—13,878—D. D. Fisk & Co. vs. Same; $810.95.—13,879—Samuel Steinfelder and Henry Rosenblatt vs. Same; same, $335.94.—13,880—Morris Goldzier vs. Same; same, $516.78.—13,541—Jane Kruger vs. W. H. and Mary E. Mosher; same, $376.55 vs. Mary E. Mosher.—14,325—Adolph Platky & Co. vs. Jacob Friedman; on dflt., $3,627.87.—14,206—Thowart & Roehling vs. Charles Weiss; on dflt., $577.23.

JUDGE DUNNE—13,887—Nancy Bailey vs. Charles T. Bartlett; on dflt., $222.46.—10,555—Adella P. McKey vs. Edna A. Smith; same, $300.—13,927—Edward Carroll vs. Thomas C. Sullivan; same, $484.38.—3,895—Taintor & Rusi vs. Sarah Cecil; same, $1,880 and spec. ex.

JUDGE ADAMS—14,440—St. Louis Brg. Assn. vs. George M. Spencer; on deflt., $897.43.—14,320—Chamber of Commerce Safety Vault Co. vs. Mrs. Julia B. Follette and J. H. Pank; same, $1,661 vs. Mrs. Julia B. Follette; and 14,183, Postal Telegraph Co. vs. Great Western Mfg. Co.; on deflt., $471.25.—13,820—Rudolph Matz vs. Andrew and Maggie Ready; deflt. on sci. fa., $170.85, entered Jan. 11, 1888, revived.—1,360—Silver Creek and Morris Coal Co. vs. William Dudel; on deflt., $587.88.—14,246—Viles & Robbins vs. William M. Taber; same, $286.80.

JUDGE SMITH—14,319—Chamber of Commerce Safety Vault Co. vs. J. B. Follette; on deflt, $1,170.69.—14,106—Edmund R. Krause vs. Robert A. Hamilton; same, $700.

JUDGE HANECY—3,258—The John Davis Co. vs. Henry D. and Andrew H. Dean; on findg., $100.—14,366—Scovill Mfg. Co. vs. Turn Lock Button Mfg. Co.; on dflt., $382.75.—14,317—Tuckerman Neckwear Co. vs. Sylvester N. Howard; same, $442.37.—14,300—Michael Brand vs. Charles A. and Joseph B. Vergho; on dflt. $302.10, and sci fa vs. Joseph B. Vergho.—12,738—Eliza A. Sutherland vs. Anna Hough; dflt. on sci fa, $150, vs. F. P. Gleason surety.—1,065—Michael Ready vs. Illinois Steel Co.; on findg., $500 and sat.—14,035—J. Sidney Villers, use of Tobias Oberfelder, Albert Dallemand, Max Oberfelder, vs. Julius Frank; on deflt. and condtl., $1,100, sci fa.—10,249—Arthur W. Cole vs. John Alex Dowie; on findg., $3,262.43; appld.

JUDGE GIBBONS—14,438—O. W. Wallis & Co. vs. George E. Crain; on dflt., $479.53.—5,210—John W. Aitken, Archibald McLintock, George Taylor, and George Shaw vs. Edward Schwab; same, $1,719.90.—12,822—Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Co. vs. George C. and Frederick A. Reitz; same, $887.47.—138,224—The Hayden-Booker Mfg. Co., use of National Carbon Co., vs. Lewis K. Curlett; same, $300.

JUDGE BAKER—14,431—Joshua Watts vs. Daniel J. Casey; on dflt., $451.15.—12,121—Headley & Lawler Co. vs. Odell Prtg. Co.; on dflt., sci. fa., $94.39; vs. John W. Erb, surety.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—14,313—Andrew Dauser vs. Henry H. Carstens; on dflt., $841.40.—14,163—C. Klackner vs. Guy M. Russell and Victor H. Lehner; Same, $569.20.—6,244—Bauer & Sweeney vs. Wm. and Mrs. Wm. Benning; Same, $290.63.—2,504—Hannah Lewis vs. Alfred H. Ames; on ver., $362.25.—13,788—James H. Walker Co., use of Wm. B. Howard, vs. Frederick S. Eames; on dflt., $2,999.41.—14,043—W. P. Rend & Co. vs. A. E. Guldager & Co.; on dflt., $577.69.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

JUDGE PAYNE—4,732—Divorces—Jennie Roberts from Wirt D. Roberts.—4,654—Elon F. Ames from Edna C. Ames.—1,134—Allen vs. Reed; dec. part.

JUDGE SMITH—131,015—Schottler vs. Thielen; dec. sale.

JUDGE WINDES—2,387—Cochran, trustee, vs. McKillop; decree sale.—134,732—Divorce—Etta Berrick from Charles S. Berrick.—92,912—Fitzsimmons vs. Malton; decree.

JUDGE TUTHILL—1,576—James F. and Eva Clarke vs. Anna H. Clarke et al.; dec. part.—6,011—In re pet. of Mattie V. Patton to change name; decree.—5,033—The Concordia B., L. and H. Assn. vs. Nimock; dec. cofg. Master's rpt. of sale and apptng. rec.

JUDGE BRENTANO—4,523—Divoce—Virginia H. Stiles from Luther R. Stiles.—4,545—Maggie Clark from Robert Clark.—4,715—Emma Calline from James Calline.—4,755—Caroline A. Hopkins from Alfred G. Hopkins.—4,771—Nettie Drew from Frank Drew.—4,253—Elsie Larson from Paul Larson.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGES WOODS, JENKINS, AND BAKER—(United States Circuit Court of Appeals)—Nos. 139, 218.

JUDGE SEAMAN—(United States Circuit Court)—Hennepin Canal condemnation suits on trial.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—Debs et al. conspiracy suits.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Set cases for argument. Nos. 27, 2,623.

JUDGE STEIN—No. 7,968 on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—10 a. m.—Motions of course and Cal. No. 1 and 10 on hearing.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 2,696, 2,273, 90, 2,613, 2,538.

JUDGE PAYNE—No. 3,992 and decisions—Thompson vs. Wrampelmeier and Vider vs. City.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 607, 2,587, 2,596, 2,616, 2,662, 2,680, 2,689, 2,699, 2,700, 2,718, 2,728, 2,729, 2,730.

JUDGE CHETLAIN—Trial call Nos. 2,741, 2,742, 2,745, 2,795, 2,796, 2,797, 2,798, 2,801.

JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 1,658, 1,667, 1,694, 1,703, 1,721, 1,739, 1,748, 1,757, 1,788, 1,817, 1,894, 1,187, 1,315, 1,568, 1,844, 1,853, 1,863, 1,872, 1,881, 1,890, 1,899, 1,908, 1,917, and No. 1,415 on trial.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Nos. 775, 2,734, 2,735, 2,736, 2,737, 2,928, 2,929, 2,930, 2,629, 2,676, 2,562, 2,931, and No. 2,927 on trial.

JUDGE SEARS—No. 161,631 on trial.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—No. 11,580 on trial. Announcement—Judge Hutchinson will try any case on his calendar, regardless of its position, which parties are willing to submit without a jury.

JUDGE BLANKE—Nos. 3,569, 3,624, 3,627, 3,628, 2,843, 2,383, 15,771, 2,788, 3,571, and No. 2,903 on trial.

JUDGE HANECY—Trial call Nos. 2,890, 2,899, 3,114, 3,150, 3,159, 3,194, 3,222, 3,231, 3,325, 3,334, 3,352, 3,361, 3,370, 3,401, 3,447, 3,474, 3,483.

JUDGE BAKER—No. 5,313 on trial.

JUDGE BURKE—Trial call Nos. 1,849, 3,874, 4,356, 4,374, 4,395, 4,405, 4,424, 4,444, 4,453, 4,481, 4,501, 4,510, 4,520, 2,721, and No. 3,796 on trial.

JUDGE DUNNE—Nos. 194, 1,301, 2,108, 1,707, and No. 355 on trial.

JUDGE GIBBONS—No. 122,903 on hearing.

JUDGE WINDES—No. 2,243 on hearing.

JUDGE CARTER—(County Court)—10 a. m., Nos. 12,689, 11,082, 13,130, 13,061, 11,967, and 2 p. m., Nos. 11,111, 13,075, 12,938. Announcement call of short cause calendar set for Monday, Jan. 28, will go over till Monday, Feb. 4, at 10 a. m.

Calendars are now ready for distribution.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—(Probate Court)—General business.

JUDGE TULEY—(Criminal Court, Branch No. 1)—Nos. 2,892, 2,893, 2,895, 2,897.

JUDGE EWING—(Branch No. 2)—No. 1,101 on trial.

JUDGE HORTON—(Branch No. 3)—No. 710 on trial.

JUDGE FREEMAN—(Branch No. 4)—No. 2,696 on trial.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The work of the Supreme Court of the United States today was as follows:

192—George F. Orchard, plaintiff in error, vs. William Alexander; and

193—Eben Pierce, plaintiff in error, vs. James A. F. Race; passed subject to the provisions of Sec. 9 of Rule 26, on motion of Mr. Frederick D. McKenney for the plaintiffs in error.

139—Samuel Mather et. al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Richard Rillston; argument concluded by Mr. George F. Edmunds for the plaintiffs in error.

166—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. George H. Pratt et al.

167—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Monroe Salisbury.

168—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Monroe Salisbury.

169—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Monroe Salisbury.

170 and 171—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Monroe Salisbury; submitted by Mr. Solicitor-General Maxwell for the plaintiff in error with leave to counsel for defendants in error to file briefs, and to counsel for plaintiff in error to file reply brief.

775—Harvey F. Batchelor, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; argued by Mr. John T. Morgan for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Conrad for the defendant in error.

1424—William Grimm, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States; argued by Mr. Solicitor-General Maxwell for the defendant in error and submitted by Mr. D. P. Dyer for the plaintiff in error.

801—P. J. Bannon et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States; motion to postpone hearing denied; announced by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

807—P. J. Bannon et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States; argued by Mr. A. B. Browne and Mr. B. F. Dowell for the plaintiffs in error and by Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Conrad for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The day call for Thursday, Jan. 24, will be as follows: Nos. 172, 173 (and 174, 175, and 176), 177, 178, 179, 180, 181 (and 182), 183, 184, and 186.

Illinois Appellate Court—Third District.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The following proceedings were had today in the Appellate Court, Third District:

MacAuley vs. Cunningham. Leave given to appellee to file written argument instanter.

MacAuley vs. Camp. Same order.

Truax vs. Scott. Petition by plaintiff in error to make writ of error in said cause a supersedeas—petition allowed upon said plaintiff in error filing bond in the penal sum of $2,500. Orville B. Gorin as surety.

John D. Strodtman, use of Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, vs. County of Menard. Appeal allowed to Supreme Court upon filing bond in penal sum of $300, with John J. Mitchell and W. H. Reid as sureties. Bond to be filed within three days.

Taken on call—Nos. 37, 38, 51, 79, 83, 100. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today the following decisions were filed:

Jacob F. Heeb et al., appellants, vs. Catharine Heeb; Dubuque District; affirmed.

A. M. Felts vs. F. L. Butcher, appellant; Calhoun District; reversed.

Fred Klockow, appellant, vs. S. P. Patten et al.; Hardin District; affirmed.

Lillie P. Garrettson vs. Equitable Mutual Life and Endowment Association, appellant; Blackhawk District; reversed.

Little Sioux Savings Bank, appellant, vs. B. F. Freeman; Pottawattamie District; affirmed.

Harry Searcy, by his next friend, appellant, vs. the Martin Woods Co.; Scott District; affirmed.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court the cases submitted were: Stofflet vs. Estes; Gemberling vs. Spaulding; Philpot vs. Bechtel; Estate of Rich vs. Rich; Nalin vs. McKerreghan; Cummings vs. Callahan; Haney vs. Munger; Burden vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company; Hoffman vs. Lynburn; Beries vs. Comstock. Call for Thursday—63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80.

SAYS IT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Sharp Criticism of an Assessment Bill Introduced at Springfield.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A bill has been introduced in the General Assembly making it a misdemeanor for an Assessor to assess property at less than its fair cash value. Such a law would clearly violate the Constitution of the State of Illinois. And why? That instrument provides as follows:

"Art. IX., Sec. 1. The General Assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property, such valuation to be ascertained by some person or persons to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct and not otherwise."

By this provision the Assessor is constituted a judge of values, and the courts of Illinois have repeatedly held that they cannot set aside an assessment because it is to high or too low.

The General Assembly has designated certain persons and boards as the persons to ascertain values, and these are (1) the Township Assessor, who primarily fixes the value; (2) the Town Board of Review, who may raise or lower individual assessments; (3) the County Board, who may equalize the assessment as between townships; and (4) the State Board of Equalization, to equalize assessment between counties and also to assess directly certain property of railroads and the capital stocks of corporations.

Now all these persons and boards are persons elected or appointed in the manner provided by law and the assessment passes in review by all these persons and is not completed till the State Board of Equalization has completed its work. The work of the Assessor is not complete when the books leave his hands—the assessment is not finished. Suppose the Assessor is indicted for not assessing a piece of property at its fair cash value, and it should turn out that the Town Board, the County Board, and the State Board had decided he had assessed it at a fair cash value! About when does the Assessor begin to be guilty? Or suppose these various boards should decide he had not assessed it at its fair cash value would this make him guilty? Is he to be convicted by the opinions of his superior officers? Again, the indictment must necessarily state that he had not assessed the property at its fair cash value. This then would be the issue to be tried, and a jury is called to try it, and witnesses must be called, who must give their opinions. The jury then becomes a Board of Assessors. They pass upon the acts, the judgment, the opinion of an officer designated by the constitution. They undertake in fact to do the work of the several assessing boards and perhaps by their verdict of guilty overrule these several boards. Who ever heard of a man being found guilty because his neighbors or some alleged experts differ about his judgment or opinion?

You might as well make it a misdemeanor for a Judge to decide a question of law, then call a jury, call a dozen lawyers to swear he decided wrong, and two dozen lawyers to swear he didn't. The Constitution constitutes the Assessor as a judge in the first instance, but his judgment may be reviewed and set aside by other Assessors, but they are always persons appointed or elected for that purpose. The Judicial Department has nothing to do with the valuation of property. The State Board assesses the capital stock of corporations, and there have been cases where they have called the stock worth par when it was not worth five cents on the dollar in fact, and corporations have often appealed to the courts for relief, and the county did not deny the hardship, but plead to the jurisdiction of the court, and the court has uniformly denied the relief sought. The Supreme Court has repeatedly held this way, and on the ground that the judgment of the Assessor cannot be reviewed by the Judicial Department of the government. Now a court cannot do indirectly what it cannot do directly, and in no case can the assessment be called in question. If you can indict the Town Assessor you can indict all the boards that follow him.

If an Assessor for a consideration assesses property for what he would otherwise so assess it he is guilty of bribery, but the issue in that case is not the value he fixed, but the taking of the unlawful consideration. The law is and always has been that property shall be assessed at its fair cash value, but the Constitution provides by what authority that value shall be fixed. It is not to be reviewed by a Justice of the Peace, or a jury, or a Judge. The Supreme Court has held that it is not essential that property shall be assessed at its fair cash value, provided the rule of uniformity is preserved. If the citizen complains that another citizen is not assessed enough he will find, if he will read the law, that he can make his complaint before the proper tribunal and a correction made; and if the law does not afford him ample opportunity the General Assembly can amend it. JAMES P. ROOT.

Claims Exemption from License Fees.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—City Clerk A. Elrod today filed suit against Harry R. Wysor, manager of the Wysor Grand Theater, to force him to pay license fees for several theatrical troupes that have exhibited in Muncie this season without paying license in accordance with a city ordinance. Two years ago the City Council passed the ordinance requiring a $5 fee for one night stand troupes, and the City Clerk has presented several bills at the box-office, but Mr. Wysor refused to recognize them, saying he would test the ordinance in the Supreme Court. The city has finally decided to give him an opportunity.

Municipal Reform at Bloomington.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Christian Citizenship League has been formed in this city. The object is the purification of municipal politics and the suppression of the liquor traffic, gambling, the social evil, and all other violations of the decalogue within the limits of the corporation. Its tactics will be to aid whichever municipal faction promises best results as a reform body.

ARE AFTER HIS HEAD.

WHISKY TRUST OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENT GREENHUT.

Stockholders' Committee in New York Declares It Has Proxies Enough to Control the Annual Meeting and Will Make Searching Investigation Into the Affairs of the Concern—Interesting Litigation Is Promised and Lawyers Are Retained.

President J. B. Greenhut of the whisky trust may not hold that position after the annual meeting in April. He may also be a prominent figure in hostile litigation. From New York, yesterday, letters were received claiming that the stockholders' committee, formed to oppose the Greenhut régime, had so many accessions that the committee was in possession of proxies on almost half of the stock. The letters said there was no question but that the committee would before the annual meeting find itself in a position to dictate. It was asserted that the Greenhut plans of reorganization would be rejected; that Mr. Greenhut would be ousted. Men in possession of information gathered by the stockholders' committee said suits for accounting were not improbable, and these, if brought, would contain charges of gross mismanagement.

Formation of the Committee.

The Stockholders' committee was formed soon after the directors of the trust issued their notice to stockholders a few weeks ago, informing the latter that the trust must be rehabilitated. Four plans of reorganization were presented and the stockholders were invited to take their choice. The future existence of the trust, they were told, necessitated sweeping changes to place affairs on a profitable basis. The propositions of reorganization were alleged to be the work of President Greenhut.

The discontent of Eastern stockholders became manifest last fall. In the circular issued by their committee the causes are set out. In August President Greenhut in an interview said the trust's finances were in excellent condition, that it had an immense stock of spirits, and prospects for profitable trade were glowing. The stock was estimated at 13,000,000 gallons, and half of it was sold at an advance. The Eastern stockholders looked for a resumption of dividends. Instead they received the directors' circular in December informing them of a reduction in the surplus of more than $200,000 and a loss of $167,000 between April and December. To enable it to continue business, the stockholders were told, they must pay an assessment of $10 a share and consent to a change in the form of the trust.

To Consolidate Opposition.

John I. Waterbury, Richard B. Hartshorne, and T. M. Lockwood, the leaders in the faction of Eastern stockholders who resented these proposals, bestirred themselves to consolidate the opposition to Greenhut. They controlled at the start one-third of the stock. In anticipation of litigation the committee has retained Attorneys Nathan Bijur and John L. Cadwalader in New York and Levy Mayer in this city.

Not a large amount of whisky trust certificates is in the hands of Chicagoans, but part has been placed in the hands of the New York committee, it is said. A Chicago man who knows what the committee is doing said yesterday:

"We have no doubt we will be able to control the election. The purpose of the committee is to effect a complete change in management and methods and it will be carried out. We purpose to find out all about that bond issue. The committee's circular repeats the rumors that practically the entire bond issue was taken by President Greenhut and another director and it intimates the trust had ample means from other sources to meet all legitimate requirements when the bonds were issued. President Greenhut in his report in April, 1894, says $1,000,000 of the bonds were sold at 50 cents on the dollar.

Rumor of a Commission.

"There was a rumor that an additional 5 per cent commission was paid. Isn't this interesting in view of the report that Greenhut and another director took the bonds? There will be a searching investigation, and there will in all probability be suits for accounting."

"Will the committee call a general meeting of stockholders when it completes its task of obtaining proxies?"

"It has the power, I suppose, but I must decline to answer."

There Is No Barrier.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would you please tell me through your paper why others than those who go to school are barred out of the literary contests which you are now having in your paper. While others who do not attend school have not had the chance to learn, I believe they could do just as well as those who do. Why not give them a chance? AN OBSERVER AND READER.

[THE TRIBUNE pays for legitimate news, no matter by whom it may be offered.]

Meeting of Society of Engineers.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The ninth annual meeting of the Illinois Society of Engineers and Surveyors opened here this evening and will be in session through Friday. The subjects for discussion this evening pertained to the work of county surveyors.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1895:

Homer-st., 250 w of Bockwell, n f, 49x125, Jan. 22 (H. R. Rook to W. Wallace)	$ 4,000
Lake-st., n e cor Peoria, s f, 50x100, May 1, 1894 (Est. of P. R. Boyle to J. Keene)	18,500
State-st., 300 n of 116th, e f, 25x125, Nov. 3, 1894 (H. K. Marler to G. Osborne)	1,500
State-st., 275 n of 116th, e f, 25x125, Nov. 3, 1894 (same to same)	1,500
State-st., 275 n of 116th, e f, 50x125, Jan. 22, (G. Osborne to P. Mulvaney)	4,000
Grenshaw-st., 60 ft e of Campbell-av., n f, 20x115, Feb. 10, 1890 (B. B. Campbell to H. F. Gallagher)	3,750
Osgood-st., 212 ft s of Center, w f, 48x100, and other propty, Jan. 18 (J. H. Steell to H. O. Burbank)	10,000
Drexel-av., n e cor 78th-st., w f, 36x125, Jan. 18 (F. W. Shore to Masonic B. L. and Svgs. Assn.)	2,500
Hall-st., 454 ft n of Diversey-av., e f, 30x150, Jan. 4 (Est. of R. Meadowcroft et al. to J. H. Schultz)	2,500
St. Lawrence-av., 150 ft n of 43d-st., w f, 50x134, Dec. 18, 1894 (C. M. Favorite to B. Thomas)	30,000
Spaulding-av., 228 s of W. 24th-st., e f, 50x125 and other ppty., Jan. 18 (J. L. Rodgers to G. W. Rodgers)	9,350
W. 17th-st., 24 e of Wood, s f, 24x125, Dec. 20, 1894 (J. Potch to J. Potch et al.)	2,000
Francisco-av., 52 s of Walnut-st., w f, 78x206, ex. e 18 10-12 of l. 12, Jan. 17 (G. K. Bowes to J. H. Londrigan)	5,000
Grace-st., 50 e of Woodside-av., n f, 37½x120, Jan. 14 (N. Olson to I. H. Thorelius)	5,400
Lowe-av., 173 s of 38th-st., w f, 50x125, Jan. 18 (C. M. Hotchkin et al. to J. Murphy)	1,500
Houston-av., s w cor 86th-st., e f, 25x125, Jan. 16 (I. Witkowski to G. Witkowski)	2,500
44th-st., 200 w of Marshall, s f, 25x126, Jan. 22 (E. A. Kinkade to W. M. Manly)	3,150
Clifton-av., 275 s of Garfield, w f, 25x124, Jan. 22 (M. in C. to A. A. Kuhn et al.)	2,444
Lots 28 and 29 (ex s w 17) Flournoy's R sub of Jones' P add, Jan. 19 (W. O. Hall to J. W. Davis)	5,000
Premises No. 938 Maplewood-av., Jan. 21 (T. Wrobel to E. L. Hambleton)	1,600
Premises No. 236 and 238 W. Lake-st., Jan. 19 (M. in C. to J. Keene)	1,726
Wallace-st., 75 n of 30th, w f, 25x124, Jan. 21 (P. Flynn to F. F. Schmitt)	1,800
12th-st., s e cor Lawndale-av., n f, 48x125, Jan. 18 (T. McGovern to K. Ferrier)	6,000
Owasco-st., 226 w of W. 41st, s f, 25x124, Jan. 14 (J. G. Graff to A. Wilson)	1,000
Emerson-av., 263 e of Hoyne, n f, 24x92, Jan. 7 (L. Neilson to O. Ch. Lymgaas)	1,300
Leavitt-st., s w cor Rhine, e f, 120x120, Nov. 24, 1894 (J. Waswo to C. Marcinkowski)	5,000
59th-st., 59 w of Stewart-av., s f, 177x132, and other propty, Dec. 18, 1894 (L. G. Thomas to C. H. Marshall)	20,000
Maple-av., s e cor North, w f, 297x122, and other propty, Jan. 18 (R. W. Bridge to A. T. Lay)	6,498
60th-st., 202 e of Wallace, n f, 30x120, Aug. 13, 1894 (I. W. Allen to A. Trebillock)	3,750
Drexel-blvd., 266⅔ s of 48th-st., e f, 30x200, Dec. 7, 1894 (M. E. Greenebaum to H. D. Moss)	13,500
University pl., 100 e of Rhodes-av., n f, 25x126, July 2, 1894 (F. M. Knight to N. Gridley)	10,000
Ayers-av., n e cor. W. 18th-st., w f, 50x116, Jan. 22 (J. M. Hupp to G. Staga)	2,000
Madison-st., 51 e of W. 43d-st., s f, 25x121, Jan. 19 (James Keefe to John Keefe)	2,500
Walnut-st., n w cor. Walcott-st., s f, 51x125, Jan. 21 (G. Anderson to J. Webber)	2,200
Lot 16, sub of s ½ of Blk 6 and n ½ of Blk 7, Tyrrell D and K sub e ½ s e ¼ 11, 39, 13, lying n of Lake-st., March 29, 1894 (E. R. Cox to G. J. Buckley)	2,125
Washington-av., 100 n of Center-st., w f, 50x144, Jan. 21 (W. S. Payne to M. F. Biggle)	1,250
Adams-st., 126 w of W. 41st, s f, 25x121, Nov. 26, 1894 (T. R. Mansfield to E. Knapp)	1,125
Minnehaha-av., 24 n of 92d-st., w f, 50x124, May 29, 1891 (N. K. Fairbank to A. Koehler)	1,125

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department:

Lawrence Bros., 2-story and basement brick flats, 29 Catalpa-place	$ 2,500
H. M. Stafford, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 6019 Champlain-av.	3,500
J. Frese, 4-story and basement brick store and flats, 1640 Madison-st.	6,500
W. Weothogen, 2-story frame flats, 1001 Sheridan-av.	2,000
John Bobel, 2-story frame store and flats, 770 Herndon-st	3,000
C. T. Crosby and M. A. Fraser, two 2-story frame dwellings, 1509-11 Dakin-st.	5,000
George Hoffner, 1-story frame cottage, 342 Jamot-st.	2,000

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places, or you can call an A. D. T. messenger by telephone and send "ad" to TRIBUNE office without extra charge:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2614 — C. F. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st — J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d — N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th — C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th — T. H. PATTERSON.
N. W. cor. Oakwood — JUDSON A. ROOT.
4134 — I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d — C. S. ALLEN.
5040 — SORROW & KERNTOPF.
Cor. 63d — CURTY & McRAE.
Cor. 71st — PHILLIPS CHEM. CO.
HALSTED STREET—
2603 — A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th — F. NEUBERTS.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison — HARRISON PHARMACY.
2200 — L. J. WEYER.
2727 — STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st — W. K. FORSYTH.
3160 — H. F. FLANNERY.
4259 — A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
4700 — JOHN I. BELL.
Cor. 51st — B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th — F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st — E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th — F. C. KELLOGG.
Cor. 39th — E. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d — FRANK SIDDALL.
LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th — W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123 — J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth — R. P. BRAUN.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
188 — G. A. GRAVES & CO.
WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 14th — E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th — O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th — K. A. ZAHN.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210 — C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 — L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake — O. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand boulevard — C. N. GOODNOW.
405 — A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans — C. S. TERRELL & CO.
Cor. Dearborn — WM. STORCK.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108 — F. G. SECORD.
GARFIELD BOULEVARD—
Cor. Wright street — MORRISON BROS.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison — J. & W. E. HOLLAND.
560 — R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson — JACKSON PARK PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Stony Island avenue — F. J. AMPHLETT.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Grace avenue — B. M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
7004 — M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th — McKENZIE BROS.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d — R. H. WHEELER.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams — ADAMS-ST. PHARMACY.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
468 — WM. H. BIERMAN.
567 — HENRY SCHMITT.
DIVISION STREET—
Cor. Robey — PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland — F. EITERMAN.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
502 — WM. STORCK.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171 — L. WOLTERSDORF.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina — R. T. SILLS.
771 — A. S. STODDARD.
1014 — W. W. THUMSER.
1299 — HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan — F. E. McKENZIE.
2081 — M. H. WATSON.
MADISON STREET—
Cor. Halsted — J. G. FORCE.
278 — DELL & CO.
384 — PASSAIC PHARMACY.
572 — F. A. THAYER.
785 — J. W. CRAIN.
826 — K. McLENNON.
1001 — C. D. STONE.
1049 — J. A. JOHNSTON.
Cor. Sacramento — E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan — KOTZ & MOORE.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232 — FORD'S PHARMACY.
465 — HENRY SCHROEDER.
1218 — MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley — F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149 — FRANK GRAMMER.
266 — W. A. BRABROOK.
380 — F. L. MULLER.
475 — F. J. KNOWLES.
987 — FARBAR'S PHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—
Cor. Ada — GEO. BEDDFORD.
TWELFTH STREET—
Cor. Loomis — BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422 — CHAS. S. THEIS.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center — J. M. SCOTT & CO.
Cor. Laflin — THOS. LONERGAN.
Cor. Robey — C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California avenue — JNO. RITTER.
Cor. Francisco — F. H. KELLETT.
HALSTED STREET—
260 — JNO. P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—
750 — F. E. FISKE.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 — R. H. HANKE.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748 — ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
161 — C. E. KREZEMENSKI.
Cor. Cleveland — A. M. BEIS.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio — R. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut — WHITE BROS.
Cor. Division — E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe — R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue — HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center — F. J. LINK.
Cor. Webster — FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Halsted — BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio — C. A. STORER & CO.
OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsend — A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario — J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak — R. G. DORRANCE & CO.
Cor. Division — F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie — DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison — R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland — HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice).
STATE STREET—
Cor. Chestnut — A. MARTEN.
292 — C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 — HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Wrightwood — H. W. WEIHE.
Cor. Belden — F. R. LEONARD.
622 — MAX SCHULZ.
1152 — G. W. MILLS & CO.
LARRABEE STREET—
Cor. Center — HERMAN FAL.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845 — A. N. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

AUSTIN — W. O. CLINE.
OAK PARK—
Oak Park Ave. Station — L. BROWN.
ENGLEWOOD—
63d and Stewart-av — OPERA-HOUSE PHAR.
66th and Wentworth — H. J. HOUGHTON.
96th and Stewart-av — E. G. BINZ.
RAVENSWOOD — A. E. BIERSTEDT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY A. M.—ON CENTER-ST., near Sedgwick, silver watch and pin; last gift of dead sister. Return to 338 Center-st., 2d flat. Reward.

FOUND—A GOLD WATCH ON STREET Tuesday evening. Address with description F 861, Tribune office.

LOST—PACKAGE OF PAPERS BEARING NAME of George B. Bell or Grand Island company. Please return to JOHN T. RICHARDS, Room 83 Hartford Building.

LOST—A DIAMOND WITH SCREW SETTING TO be used either in ring or pin, weight one karat; liberal reward will be paid for the return of same to MR. ED KENNEDY, at Auditorium Hotel.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A LIBERAL SETTLEMENT WILL be made through a third party for jewelry and clothing taken from corner 40th-st. and Ellis-av. Dec. 24. Address M W 104, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—JAMES LEONARD OF BLACKburn, Eng. Information wanted of him by his mother. Address ANDREW LEONARD, 750 2d-av., Pittsburg, Pa.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—THE ONLY WAY TO BUY DIAmonds. Our plan gives you all the privileges and advantages heretofore given only to dealers. The pennies you waste daily, accomplish astonishing results. We now carry watches of all grades and a complete stock of novelties in jewelry, silverware, etc. See how we do it. GEO. E. MARSHALL, 103 State-st. 3d floor, Columbus Mem. Bldg.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, AND flower pots. Vaughan's Seed Store, 88 State-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., REGular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in all diseases peculiar to man and woman kind; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; medicines furnished at office; hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 2.

DR. KATIE HAAGE, 651 W. TAYLOR-ST., COR. Ashland-blvd., expert ladies' special physician.

MADISON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, DR. BIGelow, Manager—Established 1860; successful specialists in all chronic, blood, skin, and nervous diseases. All diseases of women successfully treated. Call or write Lakeside Building, southwest corner Adams and Clark-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH FOR FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD goods. J. W. M., 6310 Madison-av.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, NICELY FURnished 4-room modern flat, including upright piano; all new; between Prairie and Indiana-avs., on 31st-st.; owner leaving city. Address F 828, Tribune office.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

HAVE A MINK LINED OVERCOAT, OTTER collar and cuffs, to exchange for a diamond. Address F 860, Tribune office.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., DEAL IN old money and stamps; coin catalogue 10c.

TYPEWRITERS.

WANTED—HAMMOND TYPEWRITER; GOOD condition; must be cheap. F 863, Tribune.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAMBLER BICYCLES, 85 MADISON-ST. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN 29 YEARS of age, a first-class bookkeeper and office man, reliable, and of temperate habits; was located with one concern ten years; can furnish the best of references. Address F 824, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HAVE HAD TEN YEARS' experience as extender bookkeeper and shipping clerk in the wholesale grocery business; desire a change; can furnish references and bond; age 26. Address F 811, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE MAN AND ACcountant; A1 references; moral and industrious; has occupied place of trust; seeks place where fidelity to employer's interests will merit fair salary. Address F 874, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRUGGIST OF WIDE and thorough experience in retail, wholesale, and traveler, formerly with large city house, desires situation in some capacity in same or similar line; A1 references, including said house. F 875, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY EXperienced and practical bookkeeper to write up, balance, and audit your books periodically; will accept any work in his line. Address F 871, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH office experience, having excellent city references, with some wholesale firm; salary very low until ability demonstrated. Address F 457, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLLECTOR, YOUNG man of good habits, as collector on salary or commission; references and bond given. Address L X 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN HAVing three years' experience in billing and office work; have best of references. Address F 819, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, salesman, or any position requiring knowledge of business by a former manager of a large factory. Address F 428, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$25 BONUS FOR SECURing position for A1 bookkeeper; city references; strictly confidential. Address F 465, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR cashier; experienced and reliable. Highest references. Moderate salary. L X 155, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG GERMAN; first-class bookkeeper; salary no object. Address F 870, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books periodically, day or evening. Address P. O. Box 594, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 19, with over 4 years' experience as clerk in grocery; best of references. Address F 800, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF LONG experience in clerical work. F 844, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN HAVing three years' experience selling goods; city or road; have best of references. Address F 851, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY OF 18 FOR OFfice work; good education and best of references. Address F 812, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DEsigner, pattern-cutter, and A1 fitter; 15 years' experience in New York and Chicago in first-class houses, wholesale and retail cloaks and tailor-made garments; have been 8 years with last house. Address M W 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR EXPERT ELECTRIcian; extensive experience; large ability; $27. Address F 831, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BUTler; personal references. F 832, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCOTCHMAN, 24, married, as coachman and to work around gentleman's place in the suburbs; understand gardening and lawn; steady and strictly temperate; best of references; can have wife's services if required. Address F 805, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISHMAN AND wife; man as coachman and general work; wife good plain cook or second work; aged 30; no family and highly recommended. Address F 837, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general work; is a good driver; best Chicago references. Address L X 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR anything for board by first-class, experienced, handy man. Address F 865, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; EXperienced and has A1 references. F 823, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; CITY references; $10 month. Address F 859, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer and bookkeeper, with reference from employer; small salary. Address F 835, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN THOroughly competent with 10 years' practical experience in printing and newspaper work desires management of advertising department of theatrical or mercantile business where only part of time would be required. Address F 867, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH large list of property desires position with responsible real estate firm on salary and commission. Address F 845, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 25, good address and educated, fine business experience, and wide acquaintance. Address F 842, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A MORTGAGE loan firm by young man familiar with values. Address F 843, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS porter or fireman or any general work; good reference. Address F 994, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG ATTORNEY wants position; six years' experience; bank references. Address F 857, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY; EXPERIenced bookkeeper, cashier, and general office work. Address L X 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, SALESlady, or any other employment; best city references. Address F 817, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS assistant bookkeeper or cashier; best city reference. Address L X 154, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY EDUCATED AND capable, out of employment, wants writing or clerical work. Address F 858, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—HOUSEWORK; GOOD cooks; go anywhere.
Second girl, German, age 22; likes children.
Cook, German, first-class; good wages.
Laundress, expert; good waitress.
Competent help supplied free.
Tel. 958 North. RUSSELL.
147 N. Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—5 FIRST-CLASS GENeral housework girls, 3 excellent cooks, 4 highly recommended second girls, 2 laundresses, 10 housework girls at $3 week; select help. 2205 Michigan-av. Telephone 63 South. MATHEWS & CO.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COLored girl to do second work; good waitress or seamstress in private family. Call 141 17th-st., third flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NORWEGIAN GIRL in small American family; general housework; $3.50. Address 279 W. Indiana-st., 3d floor; entrance from Center-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent and first-class cook desires a position in a first class family; highest references. Address F 801, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—3 WAITRESSES, 2 CApable nurse girls, 3 second girls. 130 N. Clark-st. Telephone 869 North. MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL for general housework; good references. 2736 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—2 GERMAN, 4 SWEDISH, 3 Canadian general housework girls; help furnished free. 130 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GERMAN woman as first-class cook in American family; 3 years' references. 353 Wells-st., Flat G.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS WITH good experience for kitchen work. 164 Michigan-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL AS first-class cook or general housework; references; $5 a week. 3514 Vincennes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT INfant's nurse; German; excellent references. Address B X 417, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 COOKS; ALSO 3 cooks and laundresses; any locality. 130 N. Clark. Telephone 869 North. MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COOK OR GENeral housework. 255 E. 43d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK; best city references. 198 26th-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER (French), late of leading firms, New York; artistic fitter and designer; handsome evening dresses and fancy waists in latest styles at shortest notice; best references; by the day. Address F 878, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—CAN MAKE DRAPES and all kinds of sewing; $5 per week. 3160 Cottage Grove-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED, EDUCATED, Protestant, American lady (38) as housekeeper; understands buying and managing servants, or as companion and amanuensis. F 498, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOGrapher, Remington operator, three years' experience, wants permanent position with reliable people; salary, $12. Address F 433, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A1 LADY STEnographer with first-class firm. Best references. Address F 438, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; ABLE to take evidence. References, Railroad or law office preferred. Address 5 days, F 439, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer; also understands bookkeeping (d. e.). Address E 724, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RAPID STENOGRApher and Smith operator. Address F 436, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer at your own figure. F 838, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; accurate, willing; $6. Address F 850, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOGrapher; Remington operator. F R 67, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN kindergarten governess; city and German references. Address F 802, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS governess or lady's companion; home an object. Call or address 5403 Lake-av., flat 3.

ACCOUNTANTS.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR. JOHN ALEX COOPER, 705 Stock Exchange Bldg.

C. W. HAWLEY, 314 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. 21 years' experience; bank references.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER — FIRST-CLASS—YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands voucher system; bond required. Address, giving references, age, and salary expected, F 864, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—D. E., AGE 25; EXPERIENCED with safeguard account system preferred; $15. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

YOUNG MAN—ASSISTANT STOCKKEEPER; only experienced in woolens need apply. STRAUSS BROS., tailors for the trade, 185 Van Buren-st.

YOUTH—FOR OFFICE WORK; REFERENCES required. Address F 841, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN as salesman for a leading Eastern house; position permanent, with good pay for an energetic gentleman; first-class references. Apply in person to H. C. LOGAN, Room 70, 245 State-st.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, ENERGETIC, WHO visits retail jewelry trade, to carry side line; commission liberal; samples weigh two pounds. F. M. SPROEHNLE & CO., 103 State-st.

SALESMAN—BY A WHOLESALE BOOT AND shoe house; experienced salesman for city trade; must have references and also had experience in selling on net 30 days' time. Address M W 111, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS, CAPABLE, SUCcessful, and steady salesman; good opening for the right man; give particulars of former employment. Address L X 68, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO SELL SUSPENDERS AS SIDE line. Aurora Suspender Manufacturing company, Aurora, Ill.

SALESMAN—CITY; GOOD SALARY TO ONE who can demonstrate ability. Call after 10 a. m., Friday, at 288 Wabash-av.

SALESMAN—AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED butcher supply, for good territory. Address, with references, HELLER & LIVER CO., Omaha, Neb.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING; OF ABILITY; ALL expenses advanced. Address F 867, Tribune.

SOLICITORS—A1 SUBSCRIPTION INSTALLment solicitors to represent us on the greatest and most modern of standard publications; opportunity and terms most advantageous.
W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, 341-351 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITORS—PORTRAIT; FOR THE ROAD; all expenses advanced; big commissions. ROB. JOHNS, 442 Wabash-av.

SOLICITOR—FIRST CLASS; REGULAR SALARY to right party. Address F 818, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—STRONG, ABOUT 16, FOR WHOLESALE store. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

Trades.

APPRENTICE—FOR BARBER TRADE; DAY OR evening class; catalogue mailed free. Chicago Barber School, 394 Wabash-av.

ARTISTS—AIR BRUSH; PERMANENT POSItion for experts. Address F 869, Tribune office.

CARRIAGE TRIMMERS—TWO, FIRST-CLASS. Address GAY & SON, Ottawa, Ill.

CUTTER—BY HIGH GRADE MERCHANT TAILor; experienced man; replies treated with confidence. Address E 587, Tribune office.

DIE-SETTER — ON SHEET-COPPER WORK. Call at 319 Dearborn-st. after 9 a. m.

MACARONI—MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE manufacture of macaroni. M W 22, Tribune.

PATTERNMAKER—FIRST-CLASS; MACHINE lathe hand; one accustomed to iron pattern work. Address F 402, Tribune office.

SAWER—AN EXPERT BAND, TO WORK BY the piece; good position to the right man. Apply to the John S. Burton Planing Mills, Danville, Ill.

WOOD-TURNERS—2 AUTOMATIC. ADDRESS Box F, Station O, Chicago.

House Servants.

BUTLER—WHITE; EVANSTON. CALL AT 147 N. Clark-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON; EXPERIenced and rapid; $60. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

Miscellaneous.

EXPERIENCED PORTRAIT DELIVERERS FOR the road; must furnish bond. Address L O 87, Tribune office.

MAN — INTELLIGENT — MIDDLE AGED OR elderly, with good references, for light work; must be thoroughly trustworthy and attentive to duties; $15 per week. Address F 854, Tribune office.

MAN—TO REPRESENT LEADING CHICAGO daily paper. Call Room 449, Rand-McNally Building.

MANAGER—AND SALESMAN—A1, FOR RELIable house. 413 Rand-McNally Bldg.

MOTOR MEN—FOR TROLLEY LINES AWAY from Chicago. Apply at Briggs House.
C. L. WILLIAMS.

PULLMAN FINISHERS—FIRST-CLASS ONLY. R. JOHNS, 6463 Sheridan-av.

SUPERS—10. McVICKER'S THEATER STAGE, 7 p. m.

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED MEN, WITH A FEW dollars, who want to work and make money; good thing. Call 23 Commerce Bldg., 14 and 16 Pacific-av.

WANTED—500 MEN AND TEAMS TO SELL OUR feed grinders. Salary $75 to $300 per month, according to ability. The Litchfield Mfg. Co., Webster City, Ia.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED LADY; MUST be good penman. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

SALESLADIES — EXPERIENCED IN DRY goods. Palace of Trade, Schiller and N. Clark.

Domestics.

COOK — AND SECOND GIRL—IRISH—ALSO A Swedish laundress; North Side; general girls and cooks, South Side; references. 1551 Michigan-av.
MISS CARPENTER.

COOK, $6; SECOND GIRL, $4; HOUSEWORK girls, $4 and $5; excellent places. 2205 Michigan-av. MATHEWS & CO.

COOK—COMPETENT, GERMAN, WITH GOOD references; good wages given. Apply at 3206 Michigan-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—EXPERIENCED. CALL at 4311 Oakenwald-av.

GIRL—TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON AND TO assist with general work where second girl is kept. 2912 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL OR WOMAN FOR GENERal housework; must be neat worker and good cook; no washing; family 7. Apply after 12 o'clock. 616 W. 62d-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL, GENERAL HOUSEWORK; Catholic preferred; small family. 277 S. Lincoln-st., first flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family, south part of city; good wages. Call at 53 Dearborn-st., Room 23.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; in suburb; wages, $3 and good home. Address F 821, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 7708 Wright-st.; call Thursday afternoon.

NURSE—SWISS OR ENGLISH, NOT YOUNG, care infant. References.
Housework, cooks, waitresses, laundresses, second girls, order, second, pastry cooks.
Chambermaids, wait table, nurses who serve.
Places guaranteed or money refunded.
147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

NURSE—MIDDLE-AGED; CARE INFANT; ENglish or Swiss. 147 N. Clark-st.

NURSE—EXPERIENCED WOMAN, FOR CHILdren. 1059 Warren-av.

SECOND GIRL—COMPETENT, GERMAN OR Swedish preferred; private family; good wages; references. 2501 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

OPERATORS — EXPERIENCED, ON UNDERwear and waists; Wheeler & Wilson power machines. L. SCHWABACH, 179-181 E. Division-st., 3d floor.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — SOME KNOWLEDGE OF bookkeeping; own machine; low wages start; permanent position; promotion sure; state experience, salary, etc. Address F 807, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; COMPETENT; HALF day, 1 to 5:30; $5 per week. Address F 866, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON; EXPERIenced; $10. W. S., 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

STENOGRAPHERS—4 LADIES; TWO LIVING AT home; $5, $12. 609 Title and Trust Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES—10, TO CANVASS; FIVE TO TEN DOLlars per day made. Apply Room 185 Leland Hotel, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

LADY APPRENTICE—FOR BARBER TRADE; day or evening; catalogue mailed free. Chicago Barber School, 394 Wabash-av.

WELL-FAVORED GENTLEWOMAN OF ENergetic yet courteous demeanor to work for a reliable firm; short hours; good pay to right party. Call after 10 a. m., 70, 245 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS BY SAMPLE AT home or travel; we pay liberal salary and expenses or good commission and furnish samples to right applicants. Address Lock Box 1354, New York City.

AGENTS IN EVERY STATE ON SALARY AND commission. Agents making $25 to $50 weekly. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—TO CANVASS IN CHICAGO; ONLY energetic men need apply. 57 Dexter Building, 84 Adams-st. Address F 872, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL WASHING MAchines and kitchen novelties; write for catalogue. Crystal Washing Machine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE WERNER Universal Educator. A manual of general information and complete cyclopedia of reference, embracing the most improved and simple methods of self-instruction in all branches of popular education; entirely new. Call now if you wish choice of territory. Room 449 Rand, McNally Building, 160-174 Adams-st. J. M. REID, Manager.

WE WANT AGENTS TO INVESTIGATE "THE Woman's Book," a great seller; deals practically with every-day problems of home and business life of women; 12 colored plates; 400 illustrations; numerous authors; 2 volumes, $7.50; installments. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 720, 334 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Send for circular.
French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek.

ROOFING.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 471 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

31 33D-ST.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS WITH board. Private family.

1925 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHed front rooms with board; references.

2017 IND-AV.—SINGLE ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, with good table board; reasonable.

2979 PRAIRIE-AV.—2 ELEGANT STEAM HEATed rooms, with board.

4054 INDIANA-AV.—2D FLOOR FRONT ROOM and other; board; steam; reasonable.

4313 BERKELEY-AV.—A SOCIAL, COMFORTAble home for one or two.

North Side.

3 WASHINGTON-PL. — FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding; home table; references.

354 LA SALLE-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board; single or en suite.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH board; steam heat.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED rooms with board; also day board.

West Side.

290 ASHLAND-BLVD.—HIGHLY DESIRABLE front room; newly furnished; also day board.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NR. UNION PARK. —Large double and single rooms; homelike.

803 WARREN-AV.—WARM ROOM FOR 2. EXcellent table; reasonable; home-like.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House, warm, cozy rooms $1.50 to $5 a week; table board, 50c a day; $3 a week.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, 186 S. CLARK-st.—Best rooms, least money; business center; steam heated. THOMPSON, Prop.

HOTEL GREYLOCK AND CAFE—2427 MICHIgan-av.; new building; steam heat; prices low.

"THE DREXEL," 3958 DREXEL-BLVD.; ROOM and board, $6 up; steam heat.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN, good board (breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner five days in the week) and well-furnished room, with modern conveniences, in first-class family on South Side; state location and terms. F 803, Tribune.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—THE HOTEL "RAINIER," 55 33D-ST., s. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av., American and European; a strictly first-class family hotel; rooms single or en suite; reasonable rates; call and examine.
TOBIN BROS., Managers.

TO RENT—THE CHRISTOVAL—TWO ELEGANT south front rooms, suite or single; breakfast if desired; gentleman preferred. 177 E. 40th-st., flat 14.

TO RENT—3149 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURnished room, large closet; light housekeeping permitted.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; STEAM HEAT; modern. 4804 St. Lawrence, flat 11.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE RUGIA—473 DEARBORN-AV., corner Goethe-st., high-class private house; electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bath tubs; rooms en suite and single; American or European plan.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG MAN, ATTORney for a well-established company, is desirous of renting a room with people of some social standing, who can be of some assistance to him; best of references given. Address F 830, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM BY single gentleman in strictly private family, North Side, east of Clark-st. F 819, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PRIVATE ROOM IN A modern office building; central. F 840, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

FOR RENT—1119 NORTH CLARK-ST., ONE block from Lincoln Park, 10-room stone front; low rent, with extra reductions to May 1, 1895.
McCONNELL BROS., R. 13, 143 La Salle-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, OR WILL SELL—A very desirable residence just south of 51st-st. and convenient to Illinois Central express trains; a most desirable home; price to rent, furnished, $150 per month, or will sell for $17,000. Address F 403, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1927 MICHIGAN-AV.; FIFTEEN rooms; very cheap. WHEELER, Lexington Hotel.

West Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS OF EVERY description. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—GERALD APARTMENTS—CORNER 26th and State-sts.; L station within 100 yards; cars to all sections pass door; flats from three to five rooms; steam heat, hot and cold water, bath, janitor, elevator, and telephone service; gas ranges and refrigerators, gas fixtures; the cheapest and best in the city; no expense spared to give value for the least money; can be seen daily by applying on premises.

TO RENT—3 TO 7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN "The Renfost," newly decorated throughout, overlooking Washington Park; $27.50 to $50, including electric light, steam heat, passenger elevator all night; handsome public reception-room, telephone, gas ranges, gas logs, laundry, in fact, every convenience. n. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 52d-st.; cable cars pass the door, and elevated road within 5 blocks.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class buildings; elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, curtain bars, etc., steam laundry, drying rooms; janitor service; $18, $20, $25, $26. Office 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 570 43D-ST.; ALL modern conveniences; half block from L road. Low rental. Apply branch office, 574 43d-st., or
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"THE TOLEDO," 5155 CORNELL-AV. now ready; 7-room flats with all modern improvements; steam heat, electric lights gas ranges, etc.; rents reasonable. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FINE HEATED 6-ROOM FLATS, 289-293 43d-st., one block from cable; low rental.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE NEW 7-ROOM FIRST FLOOR flat, 4529 Vincennes-av.; special low price.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT 3 TO 6 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, gas ranges. 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT COMPLETE; $25 month. 5541 Cottage Grove-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEW ELEGANT APARTMENT OF 8 large light rooms in the Devonshire, 376 Dearborn-av.; steam heat, electric light, and all the conveniences and luxuries of living hitherto discovered and used in first-class apartment building. Apply to janitor or to L. B. MANTONYA, 214 Madison-st.

TO RENT—$40—AN ELEGANT 8-ROOM STEAM-heated flat; new, stone-front building. 1751 Wrightwood-av.

TO RENT—5-ROOM APARTMENT, FURNISHED, Plaza Hotel, until May $50 per month. Call at Room 706.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MARRIED COUPLE, no children, 4 to 6-room flat with private bath, hot water, gas range, furnished complete for housekeeping; location respectable; North or South "(not West)" between Lincoln Park and 35th-st.; give full particulars, lowest price, before Saturday. Address F 853, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED OR FURnished flat of 5 or 6 rooms on South Side, east of Michigan-av. Address W. L. D., 945 Old Colony Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—3-ROOM FLAT, ON SOUTH Side, near L. Address F 815, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND-McNally Building. Apply to
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—
UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST RETAIL CORNER ON THE WEST SIDE FOR CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
FURNITURE,
OR A GENERAL DEPARTMENT STORE.
A fine four-story and basement building, 100x125 ft., nearly new; will rent as a whole or will divide and agree to give additional space as increase in business demands; possession May 1.
J. F. McINTOSH, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT CORNER STORE ON West Van Buren-st. Call at 211½ W. Adams-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER offices at 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FACTORY WITH GOOD LIGHT AND 40-ft. alley; Fulton, near Desplaines.
CONPROPST & CO., 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—GROUND FLOOR DISplay window; State, La Salle, Adams, and Randolph boundary; legitimate; no saloons. Address F 848, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM WITH DESK, chair, and use of telephone in down town office building; give full particulars and lowest price. Address F 856, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM AND DESK ROOM in down-town building. Address F 877, Tribune.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—FINEST ST. BERNARD STUD dog in America, 3 registered bitches in whelp, two brood bitches, and 8 puppies. Send stamp for catalogue. PROF. ROACH, 176 W. Madison.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY!! Kinzie-st., choice corner, 40x100, 4-story brick building; also 80x100, inside, with 3-story brick block, 4 stores, rental $9,000.

Cottage Grove-av., choicest vacant cor. on street, 148x84; offer wanted.

5th-av., north of Harrison, choicest and cheapest central business lot in market; now is the time to act if you want to make money.

Canal-st., north of Harrison, 60x150 to alley; offer wanted.

H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

FOR SALE—FLATS—
$150,000, inc. ½; rents $14,000.
$30,000, inc. ¼; rents $3,200.
$25,000, inc. $12,000; rents $2,000.
$18,000, inc. $10,000; rents $1,950.
$16,000, clear; rents $1,800.
RESIDENCES.
$15,000, inc. $6,000.
$6,000, clear.
$5,200, inc. $2,500.
Will take part in other property.
J. A. PIATT, with B. F. Jacobs & Co., Room 6, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
50 feet vacant on Cottage Grove, north of 63d; also vacant business corner nearby; both clear. Will exchange either or both for good flats, clear or incumbered.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Est'd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$160,000; CENTRAL STATE-ST.; third trade; 80 feet; permanently improved; steady growth; better than bonds. PORTER, 175 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FEW DECIDED BARGAINS IN vacant.
25 ft. on Wabash-av., near 57th-st., at $97.50.
25 ft. on Indiana-av., near 61st-st., at $87.50.
25 ft. on Indiana-av., near 55th-st., at $100.
50 ft. on Elizabeth-st., north of 63d, only $21.
50 ft. on May-st., near 58th, only $26.
Lot on McChesney-av., near 65th-st., only $825.
100 ft. on Schell-av., near 83d-st., for $975.
Lot on 63d-st., near Loomis, only $1,100.
Lot on St. Lawrence-av., near 73d, only $625.
24 ft. on Ellis-av., near 53d-st., at $90 a ft.
25 ft. on St. Lawrence-av., near 45th, at $90.
25 ft. on Langley-av., near 46th-st., at $80.
GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st. Headquarters for residence and business lots.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM BRICK HOUSE WITH ALL conveniences; near 30th and east of Cottage Grove; cost $7,500; price $6,000; key at our office.
Langley-av., near 42d, 10-room brick house; 21x134; $4,200; cheap.
L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3947 to 3951 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE — BY KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.
Modern 3-story flat bldg., Vincennes, near 45th, $12,500; same, Langley, near 48th, $9,500; same, Jackson-av., near 54th, $8,500; best corner, 43d-st., $235 per ft.

FOR SALE—3 MODERN DETACHED RESIdences, 4820-24-28 Forestville-av.; completed March 1; the most desirable home on South Side at the price, $10,000; sold on easy payments. G. O. GORDON & CO., exclusive agents, 47th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS—A new 3-story modern flat building, near 47th and Langley-av. Apply to A. H. STACK, or owner, R. 58, 175 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—COMMISSION TO BROkers; 125 ft. front (will divide) on Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st., two blocks from Metropolitan Elevated road; would give builders time to erect buildings before paying.
J. W. HEDENBERG, Owner, 132 La Salle-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., BETWEEN Halsted and Western-av., several choice investments; $15,000 to $75,000. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., NEAR CONGRESS, new stone front house; easy terms.
H. H. BANFORD, 142 Hartford Bldg.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 LA Salle-st.:
$8,500—Division-st., near State, brick residence and lot.
177 Rush-st., stone front residence and lot; a bargain.
$15,000—Dearborn-av., near Maple-st., stone front residence and lot.
Hampden-court, near Lincoln Park, elegant stone front modern building; eight apartments; well rented.

FOR SALE—FULLERTON-AV., NEAR CLARK, 40 feet with residence, for value of ground alone. ED. S. CLARK, 1407 Ashland Blk.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
$700—CASH BARGAIN—$700.
Corner lot, WINNETKA, 100x177 feet; lake water, high, dry land, shade trees; four blocks from depot; 48 trains daily. This is a particular bargain for home or investment; worth $1,200.
E. PERCY MAYNARD, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY BUYS A 7-ROOM house; brick foundation; bath; water closet; hot and cold water; paved street; sewer; water; electric light; assessment paid, 2 blocks from depot; 56 trains daily, 23 minutes' ride; 7c fare; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, and churches; prices $2,100 to $2,500; at Clyde; property clear of incumbrance. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner, Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM BRICK, $1,000; $500 DOWN, $500 in three years; lot 25x125; hot and cold water.
6-room frame, $1,500. 7-room frame, $1,600.
Write or call for further particulars. WILLIAM W. WEARE, Owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE; LARGE GROUNDS; Wheaton; bargain. Wilmette, large corner on Sheridan-drive at ½ value. Farm, 400 acres; 56 miles distant; house, barn; price $15,000; equity $10,000; some trade. BURGE, 51 Portland Blk.

EXCHANGE—OR SALE, EASY TERMS, HOUSE and barn, ¼ acre, best suburb; fruit and grapes; 11 rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, etc.
CROCKER, 89 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—106X185 FEET, BEST PART OF Hinsdale; easy terms or exchange.
CROCKER, 89 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—4 OF THE CHOICEST LOTS in Evergreen Park on $5 monthly payments.
C. A. KERFOOT, 108 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TRADE—OR RENT—FARM, 320 acres, Roselawn, Ind.; 40 miles south of city. Price $35 per acre.
D. J. WREN, 4746 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BEST FARM BARGAIN OFFERED.
C. F. LYTLE, Sulphur Springs, Ia.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—YOUNG ORANGE GROVE IN PERfect order. 112 acres, 5,000 trees, on Crystal Lake, near Sanford, Fla. Yield 10,000 boxes; increasing yearly. Capital house fully furnished for owner; excellent house for foreman; laborers' house; stables fully equipped with tools, animals, etc.; 60-horse-power irrigation plant for watering in four days. Apply to C. A., 28 State-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA—AN EXCEPTIONALly fine 20-acre ranch of navel oranges, lemons, olives, and apricots; handsome large new house and necessary out-buildings; an ideal home; beautiful location in San Gabriel Valley, 20 miles east of Pasadena, one mile from railroad station, college, etc.; price $25,000. Address Lock-Box 11, Claremont, Cal.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—MODERN RESIDENCE ON WEST Side, east of Garfield Park, worth from $10,000 to $15,000; cash customer waiting.
EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY SMALL RESIDENCE, $5,000 or $6,000 cash, between Ashland, Homan, Warren, and Harrison; give location and price or don't answer. Address L X 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—CHEAPEST 25-FOOT LOT, ALL cash, east of Cottage Grove-av., between 51st and 67th-sts. T. C. OCTIGAN, 11 E. 26th-st.

WANTED—A CHEAP LOT ON WEST SIDE FOR three months' office rent, office furniture, and cash. Call from 2 to 4, Room 413, 36 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO BUY LOT IN ROSEHILL CEMEtery; give price and location. L X 152, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR NORTH SIDE RESIdence in good location, eighty acres choice land near depot at Glen Ellyn. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES YELLOW PINE timber lands (clear) in Louisiana, including saw mill, shingle machine, and all fixtures complete.
GODFREY SCHMID, 601, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CORNER LOT ON JACKSON-BLVD., between California and Homan-avs., in exchange for dwelling on Leavitt-st. east front, between Harrison and Taylor-sts.; no incumbrances; owners only. Address F 829, Tribune office.

WANTED—FLORIDA LAND FOR CHICAGO improved. Address F 827, Tribune office.

10 HORSES FOR EXCHANGE FOR REAL EState. Columbia Livery, 363 North State-st.

80-ACRE FARM, WITH CASH, ALL UNDER cultivation, 75 miles south of Chicago; exchange for house and lot, $4,000 to $6,000; owner. Address F 450, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsion on real estate within four miles of Court-House; from 5 to 7 per cent; will deal with owners only. HARRY L. IRWIN, Attorney at Law, 708, 100 Washington-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT VALUE of property on first and second mortgages.
HAYS & WALKER, 733 New Stock Exchange.

A. HEILE & SON, 94 WASHINGTON, AMOUNTS of $500 to $5,000 to loan at 6 per cent.

A LARGE AMOUNT BY E. C. COLE & CO., 908 Chamber of Commerce, at 5 and 6 p. c.; bldg. loans.

CLIENT'S MONEY TO LOAN. FRANK COMPTON, Att'y. Tel. M. 594, No. 171 La Salle-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 DEARBORN-ST., have money to loan in sums to suit at lowest rates.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTIES; low interest; building loans. H. MANNING, 97 Clark-st., Room 36.

MONEY TO LOAN, BUILDING LOANS.
OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT AT CURrent rates on approved Chicago real estate security; funds in hand; no delay; prepayment privileges if desired. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
B. PRINDIVILLE, Room 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST AND 2D MORTGAGES and vacant lots in sums from $25 to $500.
HENRY DELANY & CO., 80, 81, and 82, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT AT LOWest rates. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Home Insurance Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$50,000 TO LOAN AT CURrent rates on improved Chicago real estate.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

PRIVATE MONEY FOR LOANS, 5, 5½, 6 PER cent. H. S. PRESCOTT, 603 First Nat. Bank.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

WANT $5,000 ON UNDIVIDED QUARTER INterest in West Side improved; interest valued at $20,000; 3 per cent commission. Address F 424, Tribune office.

W. F. O'HEARNE & CO., 716 VAN BUREN, mortgage bankers and real estate loans.

$500, $600, $800, $1,000, $2,500, $5,000, AND other sums to loans on improved real estate at 6 per cent. Building loans.
B. R. DeYOUNG & CO., 101 Washington-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS, 6 PER CENT without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

$900,000 LOAN 5 PER CENT, CITY, FARMS. REYNOLDS, 218 La Salle.

$1,000,000—CHANDLER & CO. (ESTABlished 1858), Mortgage Bankers, 110 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest current rates, according to security; building loans; choice vacant lots; privilege prepayment granted; moderate expenses; prompt attention to all applications; no delay.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR), FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET,
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
251 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD.
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., (ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

ADVANCES— SHIELDS & BRO. —LOANS
85 and 97 Clark-st., Room 7.
At the lowest rates and on favorable terms; we make loans on mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, notes, and all good collaterals, and will reduce interest as payments are made.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates; long or short time; live and let live is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, COLLATERAL SECURIties, real estate loans; no delay.
C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Building, Madison-st. and 5th-av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND SECURED NOTES bought; loans made upon any available collateral. D. H. TOLMAN, 124 Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle, Room 617.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle. Private entrance, Lobby Hotel Brevoort.

LIFE POLICY LOANS, OLD LINE CO.'S; SAME purchased. EDGAR HOLMES, 200, 167 Dearborn.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at
H. BAUMAN & CO., 159 S. Clark-st.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co. finers. 103 State-st., Room 601.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $500 FOR 90 DAYS ON mortgage on Mo. ranch property by a business man here; will pay 3 per cent per mo. Address F 876, Tribune office.

WANTED — MORTGAGES FROM HOLDERS who are willing to pay commission; no delay. Address F 846, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A BUILDING SUITAble for manufacturing business, strongly built, containing 4 or 5 stories and basement, with or without power; must have track facilities, well lighted, corner preferred. Address for three days F 814, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE, WELL ESTABLISHED GENERAL DRY goods and clothing store in Menominee, Mich., wants to rent a good space in the store for a millinery department on the percentage plan; a splendid opportunity for a smart, energetic milliner who can handle first-class as well as popular trade. Correspondence solicited.
GUENSBURG & ST. PETER, Menominee, Mich.

COMPETENT BUSINESS AND OFFICE MAN desires interest up to $5,000 in established paying business; references. Address F 836, Tribune.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOLMES, 134 Market.

ESTABLISHED TAILORING BUSINESS FOR sale. Inquire N. D. SOPER, Room 213 Central Union Block, cor. Madison and Market.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL EState, first-class corner saloons. Call O'DONNELL & DUERS, Bavarian Brewing company, corner 40th and Wallace-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STOCK OF GROCERIES at your own price. Address F 810, Tribune office.

PRACTICAL PRINTER CAN BUY ¼, ⅓, OR ½ INterest in $6,000 printing office; one-half cash, balance in printing, easy payments. Address E 518, Tribune office.

ROOMING-HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, SHORT WALKing distance; A1 locality; part time; half price. Address F 839, Tribune office.

SELL—OR EXCHANGE—BEST MAIL ORDER novelty ever patented. 705 Association Bldg.

WILL GIVE LARGE INTEREST IN CORPORAtion for $2,500; return of capital and salaried position to right party guaranteed; no experiment; large profits assured. Address F 873, Tribune.

WE CAN SHOW YOU AN INVESTMENT IN A solid business that will pay over 25 per cent yearly; no scheme. Address F 832, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROCERY STORE, WELL LOCATED. Send particulars, price, etc. Address F 808, Tribune office.

WANTED—STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE FOR cash, to be removed. Address F 834, Tribune.

YOUNG PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST TO INTERview the medical profession in interests of medicinal preparation. Address, with references, C X 484, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

A PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-AV. and 42d-st.—Building isolated; 200 iron rooms; cement floors; no vermin possible; insurance one half other houses; that tells the story; come see us. Advance money on anything valuable.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE, packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop., C. A. HARRIS, Mgr., 294-300 Franklin-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

PARTNERS WANTED

PARTNER OR PROMOTER—TO HELP ME PUSH new labor saving machine, the result of $100,000 spent in perfecting it; fine shape for pushing business-man to take hold of. Address F 835, Tribune.

PARTNER—WITH $5,000 IN MANUFACTURING business; one article made $75,000; party have full control of financial management; will clear $25,000 year. 91 Dearborn-st., Suite 401.

PARTNER WANTED—PARTY TO JOIN ME IN timber deal; am an expert, but no capital. Address F 816, Tribune office.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. B. WILSON, THE LEADING PHOTOGRAPHer, 389 State—12 cabinets, 11x14 portrait, $2; pictures copied and enlarged.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV. High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLEARING SALE OF SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS!
We have a number of pianos that have had very little use, in fact, most of them would readily pass for new. We offer these individual instruments at the following clearing sale prices in order to dispose of them at once:

Fischer upright, ebony	$150
Kimball upright, light fancy case	195
Detmer upright, rosewood	180
Stadie & Son upright, walnut	190
Stultz & Bauer upright, rosewood	165
Ludwig upright, mahogany	190
Washburn upright, mahogany	200
Knabe upright, walnut	325
Steinway upright, ebony	250
Fischer upright, mahogany	300
Knabe upright, rosewood	375
Steinway upright, rosewood	425
Hallet & Davis, mahogany	275
Hospe upright, ebony	150
Steinway upright, walnut	300
Chickering grand	350
Mehlin upright, special style	290

In lower priced uprights and in squares and grands we offer an opportunity to make a saving relatively as great. No economically disposed purchaser should fail to make an early visit of inspection. Very easy terms of payment may be arranged.
A handsome stool and cover included with every piano without additional charge.
LYON & HEALY,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
NOTE—Our factories produce over 100,000 musical instruments per annum.

MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO., 248 Wabash-av.
"THE BIG FOUR."
WEBER.
WEBER.
WEBER.
WHEELOCK—PIANOS—LINDEMAN.
WHEELOCK—PIANOS—LINDEMAN.
WHEELOCK—PIANOS—LINDEMAN.
STUYVESANT.
STUYVESANT.
STUYVESANT.
"THE BIG FOUR."
Easy monthly installments. Pianos tuned, rented, and exchanged.
MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.,
248 WABASH-AV.

GIVE YOUR ATTENTION TO THESE UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
Bradbury piano, walnut case, used only one year, regular price $400, now $225.
Bradbury piano, mahogany case, been used for concerts, regular price $450, now $300.
Bradbury piano, ebonized finished case, been rented a short time to private family, regular price $400, now $275.
Ten Henning pianos, various styles of case, been rented for terms ranging from ten months to two years, your choice at $225.
One Steinway square piano in perfect order and modern style, $125.
Pianos that we took in exchange during the holiday trade are now ready to be removed from our repair room and placed on sale. You may find among them your favorite make at a price less than one-half its original value.
Write for special plan of payments and list of bargains.
FREEBORN G. SMITH, manufacturer of Bradbury pianos.
Salesrooms, 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

NOW IS YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.
We are offering slightly used pianos at extremely low prices.
You can now get a choice bargain, and at just the right figure, too.
Installment plan if you desire, or we'll accommodate you by taking the cash.
Don't miss the sale.
LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 Wabash-av.

PIANOS.
ORGANS of various makers at prices away under their regular value. This stock comprises the Decker Bros., Conover, Chickering Bros., Steger, Kroeger, Estey, Brambach, Camp & Co., Arion, and other pianos; Estey, Mason & Hamlin, and other organs. Some of the above have been used but a short time and are practically as good as new.
Our regular stock of
DECKER BROS.
ESTEY PIANO CO.
CAMP & CO.
ARION.
PIANOS.
Is complete in all kinds of natural wood.
Prices and terms to suit all.
Renting, tuning, moving, etc.
ESTEY & CAMP, the leading house,
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

ADAM SCHAAF—ESTABLISHED 1873—New improved pianos, unexcelled in sweetness, power, and singing quality of tone; none but the best material used; in workmanship they are first-class; in durability they are guaranteed equal to any made in the country; in design they are beautiful; do not fail to call and examine these matchless instruments; quality considered, our prices are lower and terms easier than any other house.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS BY following makers: Matthusek, Chickering & Son, B. Shoninger, Voss & Sons, Decker & Sons, and others; prices $85, $100, $125, $145, $155, and $165 each; easy terms to suit customers; established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO. (Pianomakers).
Are closing out the elegant stock of medium and fine grade pianos of
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.
219-221 Wabash-av.
Secure some of the bargains. Open evenings.

THE EMERSON PIANO CO. ARE OFFERing several GENUINE BARGAINS in second hand pianos.
CASH—INSTALLMENTS—RENTED.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manger, 218 Wabash-av.

GREAT BARGAINS IN STEINWAY, Knabe, Chickering, and Sohmer upright pianos; prices $190 upwards; pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH TO RENT 200 UPright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SOHMER PIANOS; The Thompson Music Co.
SOHMER PIANOS; sole representatives,
SOHMER PIANOS; 261 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGHEST grade pianos this week at Rintelman Piano Co., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

$225 BUYS A NEARLY NEW STEINWAY upright piano. Call at 259 W. Madison-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

BOOKKEEPERS' BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The eleventh annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bookkeepers' Building and Loan Association for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at their office, 97 Washington-st., Monday eve., Feb. 4, 1895, at 7:30 p. m.
J. W. D. KELLEY, Secretary.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.
Written proposals will be received on or before February 2nd, 1895, for the purchase of the stock of ready made clothing, cloths, trimming and tailors' materials now in the store Nos. 341 and 343 East Water street, Milwaukee, and formerly owned by H. S. Mack & Co. Full particulars as to the terms of sale and as to the quantity and value of the stock, together with an opportunity for inspection, can be had on application to
MILLER, NOYES, MILLER & WAHL, 102 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP OF THE firm of Reiber & Stefan, cut stone contractors at Polk and Rockwell-sts. REIBER will collect and settle all accounts of the firm.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of a partnership agreement dated December 16th, 1892, the partnership of J. S. Kirk & Company was terminated on December 31st, 1894, as to the interest of Wallace F. Kirk therein, and he ceased to be a partner from that date. The business is continued as heretofore by the undersigned under the old firm name of J. S. Kirk & Co.
J. A. KIRK,
JOHN B. KIRK,
MILTON W. KIRK.

RECEIVER'S SALE—PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREby given that in pursuance of the order of the Superior Court of Cook County made on January 21st, 1895, in the case of Howard Greer et al. against Morris Sellers & Company et al., the undersigned, as receiver, will sell to the highest bidder for cash at public vendue in the court room of his Honor Judge Payne, in the Court-House, corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, on Saturday, February 2nd, 1895, at ten a. m., all of the plant, machinery, tools, materials, and letters patent of Morris Sellers & Company, including all the letters patent of the United States owned by Morris Sellers & Company or in which they have any interest whatever, by contract or otherwise.
GEORGE O. MANCHESTER, Receiver Morris Sellers & Co.
G. W. & J. T. KRETZINGER, Solicitors for Receiver, 746 Monadnock Bldg.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the sixth regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1895, at 11 o'clock a. m.
The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business Jan. 25, 1895, to the opening of business on the 15th day of February, 1895.
H. A. GRAY, Secretary.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND safes; all makes; prices to suit the times. MOSLER, BAHMAN & CO., 49 Wabash-av.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 53 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

A LOT OF LONG TABLES. 109 WABASH-AV., 4th floor.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHARM FOR GOOD LUCK; LIFE READING correct. 2926 Cottage Grove-av. MRS. HEND.

KHALIF, 2121 WABASH-AV., REVEALS EVERYthing; give what you can; not a scheme to get business, but to show I am reliable. Clairvoyants, please don't copy; 10 to 8; also Sundays. Stamp for particulars.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WINTER HORSES SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL SELL AT A great bargain a fine light extension-top family surrey; little used. Private barn southwest corner Wood-st. and Washington-blvd.

CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP—A HANDSOME light trap in the latest style; only used a short time; have no use for it. Residence, 2725 Calumet-av.

ONLY $60 FOR NEARLY NEW LEATHER top buggy; medium weight; no use to owner. Private barn 61 S. Wood-st., near Warren-av.

SLEIGHS— —SLEIGHS— —SLEIGHS—
We have a large number of
SLEIGHS
which we will sell at customers' prices.
STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO., 202-207 Michigan-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGTON-st., pay full value in cash for diamonds, watches, old gold and silver.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Building, 103 State-st. Bargains in diamonds and watches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMATEUR TUG-OF-WAR TOURNAMENT—OPEN to all at Auditorium Hall, 77 31st-st., Feb. 13; entries to be in by Feb. 4. For particulars address
A. W. HARRIS, 3836 Cottage Grove-av.

ARTISTS HAVING FLORAL SUBJECTS FOR sale may dispose of same by calling at once, 906 Chicago Opera House; bring designs.

CHILDREN'S BOARDING TRAINING NURSE; good home; references. 4327 St. Lawrence-av. Fl. C.

IF YOU HAVE AN IDEA OR SUGGESTION FOR invention via household implements, agricultural and other machinery for development, address F 404, Tribune office.

VAUGHAN'S RECLEANED BIRD SEED; THE best and cleanest. Also sunflower seed. Vaughan's Seed Store, 88 State-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 a. m., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 a. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 a. m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
to
GENOA AND ALEXANDRIA
by the magnificent twin screw express steamer, "FURST BISMARCK,"
leaving New York Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 10 a. m.
For passage and particulars apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra	March 9	Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda	March 23	Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	March 30	Genoa
Werra	April 13	Genoa
Fulda	April 27	Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	May 4	Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
ROUND TRIP $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Fulda..Tues., Jan. 22, 6 am | Elbe....Tues., Feb. 12, 9 am
Lahn..Tues., Jan. 29, 6 am | Saale...Tues., Feb. 19, 6 am
Ems....Tues., Feb. 5, 6 am | Lahn, Tues., Feb. 26, 9 am
NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26th, these steamers from New York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth av., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel nor delay at seaport.
ORIENTAL EXCURSION FROM NEW YORK
Feb. 6th per S. S. La Touraine. Duration of trip 63 days. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

ORIENT—WINTER CRUISE
TO THE AZORES, MADEIRA,
THE MEDITERRANEAN,
AND THE ORIENT.
By the magnificent twin-screw express steamer FURST BISMARCK. From New York Jan. 29, 1895, to Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice), Malta, Alexandria (Cairo and Pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about 10 weeks. A limited number of OUTWARD PASSENGERS ACCOMMODATED TO GENOA, ALEXANDRIA, and other ports at special rates. For illustrated pamphlet and further particulars apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.
Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
Berlin........Jan. 30, 11 am | Paris ....Feb. 6, 11 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Ohio........ Feb. 2, 2 pm | Southwark, Feb. 16, 2:30 pm
Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Belgenland, Jan. 30, 7:30 am | Rhynland, Feb. 13, 8 am
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Saturday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept. 131 Randolph-st.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
TOURS IN THE TROPICS.
Steamers leave New York every ten days.
The sea route to San Francisco.
For circulars and full particulars address
GAZE & SONS, 204 South Clark-st., Chicago,
Or STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO., New York.

GRAND ORIENTAL TOUR—VISITING ITALY, Egypt, the Nile, Palestine, Greece, and Turkey per S. S. Normannia, Feb. 16. Low rates. All expenses included. Send for illustrated program. WM. A. FLETCHER, 204 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

ARE YOU GOING TO EUROPE?
If so, send 5c stamp for copy of "Gazes' Tourist Gazette," an illustrated journal of travel, 112 pages, accompanied by fine maps. H. GAZE & SONS, 204 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

TO EUROPE—CHOICE BERTHS; LOWEST rates; all steamers; conducted parties monthly. "Winter resorts"—Bermuda, Nassau, West Indies, S. America, Africa, California, Mexico, Egypt, the Nile, and Palestine. "Gazes' Tours," 204 Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	* 9:30 am	* 4:50 pm
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo, Leavenworth, Kan. City, Colorado and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Big Five, to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, Peoria, and Denver	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Peoria Sleeper is carried on Big Five Saturday night.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	* 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	* 2:00 pm	* 1:20 pm
Kansas City Vestibule Limited	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Colorado and Utah Express	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Fort Worth and Galveston	† 5:00 pm	†11:50 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:45 pm	*10:12 am
California Limited	†10:00 pm	† 9:00 am
California and Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	†10:00 pm
Kansas City Fast Mail	†10:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	* 8:45 pm
Kansas City Express	† 2:00 am	†10:00 pm

Subject to change without notice.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm
Kansas City, Denver & California	* 5:15 pm
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*12:01 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am
California Limited, via St. Louis	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Day Local	* 9:10 am
Springfield & St. Louis Night Express	*12:01 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 6:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND CENtral Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. Tel. 3765 Main.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis Kansas City, St. Joseph, DesMoines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am * 6:00 pm *11:45 pm	†11:20 pm * 9:10 am * 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 6:35 pm	† 7:50 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 and 209 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 6:15 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	* 8:15 am * 8:45 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Clinton and Cedar Rapids	†12:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:37 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	* 6:59 pm	¶ 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	* 6:15 pm	* 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	* 3:00 pm	* 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	¶ 7:35 am * 9:30 am
Oshkosh Appleton, Ft. Howard	a 3:00 am	* 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Lv. *3 a. m. †7 a. m. *8:20 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., †11 p. m. Ar. *7:35 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:05 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 a. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m., †3:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:10 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Ft. Howard.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:00 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonville, Fla	* 1:35 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 8:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:30 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 4:45 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:35 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY., ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	* 3:00 am	* 6:15 pm
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:00 pm	† 2:00 pm
Milwaukee and Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn.	¶ 6:20 pm	¶ 9:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee	* 8:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Madison, P. du Chien & West.	‡ 8:00 pm	¶ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn.	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Omaha, Sioux City & Dakota	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:15 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:15 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Burlington Express	* 2:00 pm	* 2:30 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:15 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:30 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 5:25 pm	* 9:20 am
All points in Texas	* 5:25 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe, & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
Black Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Sp'gs	†12:55 pm	† 9:45 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:20 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:22 pm	* 6:55 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	* 6:05 pm ‡11:00 pm	* 9:20 am * 8:20 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
Ashland and Iron towns	‡11:00 pm	¶ 8:20 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	†6:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:35 pm	†2:15 pm
Waukesha Passenger	† 5:45 pm	†10:45 am

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RY.—THROUGH trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days Buffet	8:25 am	1:25 pm
Week days Parlor Car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily Sleeper	11:45 pm	7:30 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES. CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:45 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R's—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. and Station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

Nov. 18, 1894. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit and Bay City Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. R'y, leave †8:25 a. m.; †5:00 p. m.; *11:45 p. m.; arrive *7:20 a. m.; †1:25 p. m.; †6:50 p. m.
Grand Rapids via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †3:20 p. m.; *11:30 p. m.; arrive *7:10 a. m.; †9:05 p. m.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:35 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:20 pm	*12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:22 am	† 5:57 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:35 pm	* 8:05 am
Daily Night Express	11:25 pm	2:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	†7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:25 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	*11:50 pm

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:30 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:15 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	7:15 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 4:40 pm	9:30 am
New York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:45 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am

SHOWS A FAS[...]

ELLISON MAKES A FIN[...]
A BILLIARD [...]

Scores His 300 Points i[...]ings by Making Some R[...] Runs and Brilliant [...] Lead at the Start and [...] Out Before His Oppo[...] His First String—May [...] Special Contest.

C. E. Ellison defeated [...] Brunswick-Balke-Collender [...] in as pretty a game of billi[...] expect an amateur to play. [...] game in the tournament [...] championship of the State, [...] crowd that filled the hall. [...] contest from the start, but [...] work made it interesting. [...] string of 300 points in t[...] scoring an average of ove[...] time he had an average of [...] a short run of hard luck pul[...] his high run of forty[...] handled the balls like [...] His position playing was ex[...] inability to "nurse" the ba[...] from scoring larger runs an[...] average. Some of his shots [...] ian brilliance. One of the[...] was wizard-like, and it set th[...] It was a bank shot that took [...] Another difficult one was [...] which he caught the second [...] distance out from the side cu[...]

Rein was not really in the [...] fourteen points of turning th[...] when his opponent went out. [...] heartened and unable to catc[...]

Ellison went ahead at the [...] of 6 points. This he quick[...] runs of 8, 14, and 15. In th[...] picked up 19 points by goo[...] in the eighth 23, in the fourt[...] the fifteenth 30. That ga[...] 168 to Rein's 38, and the p[...] in about that relative positi[...] the game. Ellison's high r[...] the twenty-sixth inning, follo[...] ly after he had picked up a ci[...] found the balls in fairly g[...] brought them well together w[...] Ellison well earned all of the [...] run. That took about all his [...] fell down during the next six [...] but he finally went out with[...] 13 and a single point which t[...] the nine hole and gave him [...] score:

Ellison—6, 8, 14, 15, 0, 19, 1[...] 1, 33, 30, 1, 0, 1, 12, 0, 0, 9, 18, [...] 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 10, 13, 1—300. Hi[...] age, 8 12-36.

Rein—0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 10, 4, [...] 0, 1, 1, 2, 13, 0, 0, 2, 3, 3, 0, 0, [...] 12, 0—86. High run, 18. Avera[...]

W. J. Hatley refereed the [...] and W. W. Kellogg was the [...] Anson, Charlie Parker, and [...] looked on and applauded. It [...] Ellison and Charles Norris [...] match at the end of the p[...] There are enthusiasts who wa[...] with bets of from $500 to $1,[...] and Adams will play tonigh[...] first schedule of games.

Schaefer Falls Dow[...]

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 23.—[...] Schaefer was defeated by Fra[...] in a balk line game of 500 poi[...] 500 points in ten innings and [...] nine innings. Ives' highest ru[...] Schaefer's highest run was 35.

ENTRIES FOR TWO HAWTH[...]

Speculation Handicap and th[...] Have Good Ones N[...]

The entries for the Specul[...] to be run at the Hawthorne [...] are seventy-seven. The seve[...] ones are:

Dominion, Magian, Catalina, Ramona, Weola, May, Garzy, Sundawn, Handsome, Leo Lake, G. B. Morris, Junius, Sam Tate, O'Fiels, Tal'mie, Neutral, Vishnu, Ashland, Neosho, Salvation, Primrose, Flying Dutchman, Woodfield, Black Silk, Kennel, Installator, Babe Murphy, Little Billy, Flint, Diggs, Leonard B., Lilly of the West, Pitfall, Dangerous, Pelleas, Suspense, Midas.

For the Lassie Stakes there[...] unnamed ones nominated. T[...] 179 are the following:

Margaret Allen, Nantucket, Imp. Rossmoyne, Hannah, Cornelia, Queen of Darkness, Galliopade, Miss Wagner, Isolee, Minnie Clyde, Joan, Miss Byron, Trilby, Mobalaska, Aunt Sallie, Dignity, Madge, Meekness, Yucatan, Helen Doyle, Dinks, Axiom, Her Majesty, Vespers, Dorette, Terrify, Little Eyes, Mamie H., Weknowit, Woodiola, Sobriquet, Hannarinda, Dodo, Belle Meade, Devola, Ivie Leaf, Sanciena, Volma, Dolorosa, Bettie Bug, Etta Wells, Stella, Coda, Evaneska, Hortensa, Helena Belle, Nora C., Imp. Cleopatra, Lucille, Georgia, Grace S., Helen Tucker, Princess Jean, Maid of Honor, Lizzie Miles, Florrie, Belle Boyd.

WEDNESDAY'S WEST[...]

Sir Reel Wins a Close Race[...] cisco—Events on Oth[...]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 2[...] time in a month rain did [...] crowd saw the races. [...] Reel and Bellringer rac[...] the last eighth, but Si[...] left and won by a nose. Th[...]

First race, 5 furlongs—Red [...] Lady second, Prince Idle third. [...]

Second race, ¾ mile—Quart[...] neer second, Albatross third. [...]

Third race, 7 furlongs, hand[...] Hawthorne second, Mon[...] 1:43¼.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles [...] Bellringer second, Hap[...] 3:44.

Fifth race, 5½ furlong[...] Find Out second, Arno t[...]

NEW ORLEANS, La., J[...] track slow, attendance fair. [...]

First race, 5½ furlongs—Co[...] Arthur second, Langniappe thi[...]

Second race, selling, 1 mi[...] Francis Pope second, Bess[...] 1:47¼.

Third race, selling, [...] Tramp second, Little P[...]

Fourth race, handica[...] Black Bill second, Feed[...]

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—[...] second, Fulcher C. third. [...]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.[...] today were:

First race, 5 furlongs—Bark[...] Missouri Belle second, Poor A[...] 1:06¾.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—D[...] Maud Muller second, L[...] 59.

Third race, 5½ fu[...]

KODAK

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
maha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 6:15 pm, *10:30 pm, *10:40 pm	* 8:15 am, * 8:45 am, * 7:00 am
lack Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:00 am
linton and Cedar Rapids	†12:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
uluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
t. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am, * 6:30 pm, *10:30 pm	†8:00 pm, * 9:30 am, * 9:35 pm
inona, Minn., and So. Dakota	† 8:59 pm	¶ 8:00 am
owa and the Dakotas	† 6:15 pm	¶ 8:15 am
ond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am, * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm, * 7:35 am
shkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 am, * 5:00 pm	¶ 7:35 am, * 9:30 am
shkosh Appleton, Ft. Howard	a 3:00 am	* 9:30 pm
arquette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Lv. *3 a. m. †7 a. m. *8:30 a. m. †11:30 a. m. †2 p. m. *3 p. m. *5 p. m. *8 p. m. *11 p. m. Ar. *7:35 a. m. *9:30 a. m. †10:05 a. m. *11:20 a. m. *1:15 p.m. †4 p.m. *6:15 p. m. *9:30 p. m. Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7 a. m. †10:15 a. m. †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:30 a. m. †3:15 p. m. †5:55 p. m. †11:10 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Ft. Howard.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonville, Fla	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp	* 8:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:30 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 4:45 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex	† 8:35 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		¶ 7:20 pm

On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y. Ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	* 3:00 am	* 6:15 pm
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Milwaukee and Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn	‡ 6:20 pm	¶ 9:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee	* 8:00 pm	* 1:45 pm
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡ 8:00 pm	¶ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	†10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Omaha, Sioux City & Dakota	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am

*Daily †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILROAD.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station. Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:15 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:15 am	† 2:15 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Burlington Express	* 2:00 pm	* 2:30 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 5:25 pm	* 9:20 am
All points in Texas	* 5:25 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
Black Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Sp'gs	†12:55 pm	† 9:45 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:20 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:22 pm	* 6:55 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	* 6:05 pm, *11:00 pm	*9:20 am, *6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth iron towns	* 6:05 pm	*9:20 am
Ashland and Iron towns	‡11:00pm	¶6:30 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex	† 8:30 am	†6:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	†2:15 pm
Waukesha Passenger	5:45 pm	†10:45 am

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RY.—THROUGH trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days Buffet	8:25 am	1:25 pm
Week days Parlor Car	5:00 pm	9:15 pm
Daily Sleeper	11:45 pm	7:20 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. and Station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st. and Hyde Park.

Nov. 18, 1894. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit and Bay City Night Ex	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. R'y, leave †8:25 a. m.; †5:00 p. m.; *11:45 p. m.; arrive *7:20 a. m.; †1:25 p. m.; †6:50 p. m.

Grand Rapids via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †3:20 p. m.; *11:30 p. m.; arrive *7:10 a. m.; †9:05 p. m.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:35 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:20 pm	†12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	†10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 5:57 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENTral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex	* 6:35 pm	* 8:05 am
Daily Night Express	11:25 pm	2:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

Daily. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	†7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:25 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Atlantic Express	†11:30 pm	*11:59 pm

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex	† 7:35 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:35 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 4:40 pm	9:30 am
New York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:23 pm	10:48 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:20 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:20 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:20 am

SHOWS A FAST GAIT.

ELLISON MAKES A FINE AVERAGE IN A BILLIARD GAME.

Scores His 300 Points in Thirty-six Innings by Making Some Remarkably Good Runs and Brilliant Shots—Takes the Lead at the Start and Runs the Game Out Before His Opponent, Rein, Turns His First String—May Meet Norris in a Special Contest.

C. E. Ellison defeated E. C. Rein at the Brunswick-Balke-Collender rooms last night in as pretty a game of billiards as one could expect an amateur to play. It was the third game in the tournament for the amateur championship of the State, and it attracted a crowd that filled the hall. It was a one-sided contest from the start, but Ellison's pretty work made it interesting. He wound up his string of 300 points in thirty-six innings, scoring an average of over eight. At one time he had an average of nearly twelve, but a short run of hard luck pulled him down. In his high run of forty-five points he handled the balls like a professional. His position playing was excellent. Only his inability to "nurse" the balls prevented him from scoring larger runs and a much higher average. Some of his shots were of Schaeferian brilliance. One of them in particular was wizard-like, and it set the spectators wild. It was a bank shot that took three cushions. Another difficult one was a kiss follow, in which he caught the second object ball a long distance out from the side cushion.

Rein was not really in the game. He lacked fourteen points of turning the first hundred when his opponent went out. He seemed disheartened and unable to catch his stroke.

Ellison went ahead at the start with a run of 6 points. This he quickly followed with runs of 8, 14, and 15. In the sixth inning he picked up 19 points by good position work, in the eighth 23, in the fourteenth 33, and in the fifteenth 30. That gave him a total of 168 to Rein's 38, and the players remained in about that relative position all through the game. Ellison's high run was made in the twenty-sixth inning, following immediately after he had picked up a cluster of 16. He found the balls in fairly good position and brought them well together with a draw shot. Ellison well earned all of the 45 points in his run. That took about all his strength, for he fell down during the next six or seven innings, but he finally went out with runs of 10 and 13 and a single point which took him out of the nine hole and gave him the game. The score:

Ellison—6, 8, 14, 15, 0, 19, 1, 23, 4, 3, 11, 0, 1, 33, 30, 1, 0, 1, 12, 0, 0, 9, 18, 0, 16, 45, 2, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 10, 13, 1—300. High run, 45. Average, 8 12-36.

Rein—0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 10, 4, 0, 0, 0, 18, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 13, 0, 0, 2, 3, 3, 0, 0, 7, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 12, 0—86. High run, 18. Average, 2 16-35.

W. J. Hatley refereed the game as usual and W. W. Kellogg was the marker. Capt. Anson, Charlie Parker, and other experts looked on and applauded. It is possible that Ellison and Charles Norris will get up a match at the end of the present tourney. There are enthusiasts who want to back them with bets of from $500 to $1,000. Goodwin and Adams will play tonight and finish the first schedule of games.

Schaefer Falls Down Hard.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Jacob Schaefer was defeated by Frank C. Ives tonight in a balk line game of 500 points. Ives scored 500 points in ten innings and Schaefer 131 in nine innings. Ives' highest run was 165, while Schaefer's highest run was 35.

ENTRIES FOR TWO HAWTHORNE STAKES.

Speculation Handicap and the Lassie Stakes Have Good Ones Named.

The entries for the Speculation Handicap, to be run at the Hawthorne spring meeting, are seventy-seven. The seventy-five named ones are:

Dominion,	Eurania,
Magian,	Lissak,
Catalina,	Jim Flood,
Ramona,	Maj. McLaughlin,
Weola,	Emma C.,
May,	Farley,
Garzy,	Kitty Bell,
Sundawn,	Frank K.,
Handsome,	Montre,
Leo Lake,	Halma,
G. B. Morris,	Joe Mack,
Junius,	Midgley,
Sam Tate,	Maretti,
O'Fleta,	Sallie Woodford,
Tammie,	Moderocio,
Neutral,	Pepper,
Vishnu,	Brendoo,
Ashland,	Blue and Gray,
Neosho,	Brisso,
Salvation,	Wells Street,
Primrose,	Counter Tenor,
Flying Dutchman,	Gotham,
Woodfield,	Manchester,
Black Silk,	Nicolini,
Kennel,	El Capitain,
Installator,	Chiquita,
Babe Murphy,	Granada,
Little Billy,	Imp. Halfling,
Flint,	Imp. Silkgown,
Diggs,	Basso,
Leonard B.,	Blasco,
Lilly of the West,	Piquante,
Pitfall,	Gallant,
Dangerous,	Arcas,
Pelleas,	Bergaline,
Suspense,	The Commoner,
Midas,	

For the Lassie Stakes there are fifty-four unnamed ones nominated. The others of the 179 are the following:

Margaret Allen,	Keeps,
Nantucket,	Kate Longfellow,
Imp. Rossmoyne,	Daisy Brown,
Hannah,	Princess Rose,
Cornelia,	Corander,
Queen of Darkness,	Frances,
Galiopade,	Hope,
Miss Wagner,	Mattie C.,
Isolee,	Fatima,
Minnie Clyde,	Maude Lyles,
Joan,	Jessie C.,
Miss Byron,	Alberta,
Trilby,	Lailah Rookh,
Mobalaska,	Rosary,
Aunt Sallie,	Brametta,
Dignity,	Cereal,
Madge,	Sunrise,
Meekness,	Affection,
Yucatan,	New Moon,
Helen Doyle,	Ida C.,
Dinks,	Elsie D.,
Axiom,	Queen Bess,
Her Majesty,	Miss Bailey,
Vespers,	Sisalpin,
Dorette,	Dorothy,
Terrify,	Serena,
Little Eyes,	Lauretta,
Mamie H.,	Florence C.,
Weknowit,	Buttress,
Woodiola,	Atalanta,
Sobriquet,	Shuttlecock,
Hannarinda,	Kate Le Grande,
Dodo,	Nikita,
Belle Meade,	Beatrice Mara,
Devola,	Constancy,
Ivie Leaf,	Dear Dollar,
Sanciene,	La Flecha,
Volma,	Janie Russell,
Dolorosa,	Volax,
Bettie Bug,	Minnie Weldon,
Etta Wells,	Cherub,
Stella,	Cadenza,
Coda,	Princess Mayme,
Evaneska,	Mollie B.,
Hortensia,	Richmond Belle,
Helena Belle,	Laura,
Nora C.,	Fretful,
Imp. Cleopatra,	Paradise,
Lucille,	Pique,
Georgia,	Carnation,
Grace S.,	Goreana,
Helen Tucker,	Bonnie Jean,
Princess Jean,	Princess Royal,
Maid of Honor,	Mary Nell,
Lizzie Mills,	Fonda,
Florrie,	Rosalind.
Belle Boyd.	

WEDNESDAY'S WESTERN RACE RESULTS.

Sir Reel Wins a Close Race at San Francisco—Events on Other Tracks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 23.—For the first time in a month rain did not fall and a big crowd saw the races. In the hurdle race Sir Reel and Bellringer raced head and head for the last eighth, but Sir Reel had the most left and won by a nose. The summary:

First race, 5 furlongs—Red Will won, Grand Lady second, Prince Idle third. Time, 1:12¾.

Second race, ¾ mile—Quarterstaff won, Mutineer second, Albatross third. Time, 1:29¼.

Third race, 7 furlongs, handicap—Quirt won, Hawthorne second, Montalvo third. Time, 1:43¼.

Fourth race, 1½ miles, hurdle—Sir Reel won, Bellringer second, Happy Band third. Time, 3:44.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Gordius won, Find Out second, Arno third. Time, 1:21.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 23.—Weather fine, track slow, attendance fair. The summary:

First race, 5½ furlongs—Collins won, Julia Arthur second, Langniappe third. Time, 1:10¾.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—Excelsior won, Francis Pope second, Bess McDuff third. Time, 1:47¼.

Third race, selling, ¾ mile—Hodgson won, Tramp second, Little Phil third. Time, 1:17.

Fourth race, handicap, ¾ mile—Maquon won, Black Bill second, Feedman third. Time, 1:18.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Bryan won, Tippecanoe second, Fulcher C. third. Time, 1:32.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.—Madison results today were:

First race, 5 furlongs—Barker Harrison won, Missouri Belle second, Poor Abe third. Time, 1:06¾.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Drew Martin won, Maud Muller second, Little Nell third. Time, :59.

Third race, 5½ furlongs—Doncaster won, Speedwest second, Agnes H. third. Time, 1:13.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—Capt. Wagner won, Chance second, Maggie Murphy third. Time, 1:05.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs—Kildare won, Swifty second, Theus third. Time, 1:34.

NO MORE RACING THERE TILL MARCH.

Compromise in the Case Against Alexander Island Association.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—According to a decree entered in the Circuit Court here today there can be no more winter races at Alexander Island. A compromise was made in the suit. According to the agreement an order prohibiting any more races until March was entered. The decree further provides that when racing is resumed no gambling shall be allowed.

Entries for Kentucky Stakes.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The seven stakes to be run at the spring meeting of the Kentucky Association have filled well. The best race will be the Distillers' Stake, in which Henry of Navarre meets John Cooper, The Commoner, and other good horses. The Ashland Oaks for 3-year-old fillies has twenty-six entered; the Louis and Gus Straus Selling Stakes twenty four; the Phoenix Hotel twenty-nine; the Milbourne Stud Stake for 2-year-olds and the La Belle Stud Stake have seventy-seven, while the Pepper Stakes have sixty-four.

Big Offer for St. Louis Racing Plant.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Through James Van S. Barrett, a real estate man, the St. Louis Fair Association has received an offer of $1,000,000 for its fair grounds property and racing plant. Whom he represents cannot be ascertained, but racing men think it is a syndicate of Eastern or Chicago turfmen.

Fast Ones Up for Auction.

F. J. Berry & Co. announce the horses to be sold at their nineteenth breeders' sale, which is to begin Jan. 28. Among the horses to be disposed of are such performers as Jewell, 2:10¼; Major, 2:11; Woodshed, 2:13¼; Victoria Wilkes, 2:19¼; Marion Wilkes, 2:17¼, and many others of value.

HARD SHAKE-UP ON THE HARVARD CREW

Coach Watson Makes Wholesale Changes in the Positions.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—There came another shake-up in the Harvard crew this afternoon at the hands of Coach Watson. Fennessy, ex-Captain, was transferred to the second crew, as also was Lewis, also of last year's crew. Shepard of '96 was tried at stroke on the first crew, being the third man to be tried in that position in the last three days. He did not show up well with the timekeeper. The crew is made up as follows: Stroke, Shepard; No 7, R H. Stevenson; No 6, Johnstone; No. 5, Perkins; No. 4, Bullard; No. 3, Damon; No. 2, Fox; No. 1 (bow), Hollister. Bullard is now the only last year's crew man in the first boat.

JIM HALL NOT IN GOOD SHAPE.

Once Great Boxer in Poor Trim in His Fight with Peter Maher.

Jim Hall, the once great Australian boxer, who is matched to do battle with Peter Maher, is about town looking much out of condition. Persons who used to think Hall one of the greatest boxers going are beginning to believe that he will stand little show with Maher and that he has made his last good fight. He hasn't the strength of former years and is little more than a shadow of what he once was. Hall contemplates taking a boxing combination to Mexico.

New York Club to Be Transferred Today.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The directors of the New York Baseball club today passed a resolution instructing Treasurer Talcott to call in 50 per cent of the outstanding bonds. The formal transfer to Mr. Freedman of the controlling interest will be made tomorrow. Treasurer Talcott and all the officials of the company will then retire.

General Sporting Notes.

Ice boating is in vogue at Lake Geneva.

Peter Jackson, in reply to the challenge, says he is willing to meet Mitchell for $5,000 a side.

A lightweight wrestling tournament will be held at the Union Athletic club, No. 638 West Lake street, this evening.

The attachment suit against Col. W. S. Barnes of Lexington, Ky., has been dropped, as he proved the debts paid.

Frank L. Kuite of Holland, Mich., threw Gasper Germain of Toronto three straight falls catch-as-catch-can Tuesday night at Holland in twenty-two minutes.

Louis Reubenstein, ex-champion roller-skater, has wired to Newburg, N. Y., that he will put up a trophy to be skated for by Johnson and Donoghue at Montreal.

M. E. McHenry, driver of John B. Gentry, 2:03¾, has formed a trotting association at Freeport, Ill., which will give a race meeting July 22 to 25. Fifty thousand dollars in purses will be hung up.

Richard Croker's chestnut colt Montauk, 2, by Iroquois-Hildegarde, is entered for the English Derby of 1896 in the name of "Mr. Leigh." Quarters for all of Crokers' horses have been engaged at New Market.

WEST-SIDERS ARE READY TO FIGHT.

Retail Traders Take a Step in the Contest Against Department Stores.

West Side retail traders met in vigorous protest against the department store system last night at No. 517 West Madison street and effected a permanent organization. D. A. Titcomb presided, B. Woodworth was Secretary, and the principal speakers were Lester Hubbard, editor of *The Housewife;* Stephen Mann, and W. H. Durant. The last named was elected President of the new organization, B. Woodward, Secretary; A. B. Safford, Financial Secretary. The Vice-Presidents are E. P. Dolley and F. M. Graham. C. F. D. Spender was elected Treasurer. Different views prevailed as to the policy best to be followed. While all were agreed the interests of the West Side owners of property as well as of the retail traders were concerned, in supporting the agitation, some were of opinion legislation was necessary and practicable, and others thought nothing but a campaign of education would be of any use. Stephen Mann supported the legislation plan, citing an advertisement of a down-town store of twenty-nine pounds of granulated sugar for a dollar—a price at which no store could sell it if obliged by law to sell in unlimited quantities at the advertised price. He also advocated numerous associations, each trade organizing its own and taking joint action with others by committees. W. H. Durant in his speech in acceptance of the Presidency declared it would be folly to spend time or money seeking legislation and favored one general association instead of the trade society plan. The interest of West Side real estate owners was the main argument of all the speakers, who declared while West Side population increased more than that of the other sections values did not increase. A committee will report a constitution and by-laws.

MONEY FLUTTERS IN THE WIND.

South Side Urchins Help a Luckless Chap Hunt His Cash.

There was money to be picked up on the South Side yesterday. A man who had dined at a restaurant at Forty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue threw his overcoat over his shoulder and started for home. A gust of wind carried the overcoat up in the air and the man's pocketbook containing $240 in currency fell out. Old Boreas ripped open the pocketbook. In an instant the atmosphere was filled with a circulating medium, which grew less compact and concentrated as it was wafted over the surrounding territory. The man called for help in recovering his vanishing wealth, and got it. Small boys and men joined in the unusual exercise of gathering money from the ground and the limbs of trees. Most of it was returned to the owner. Late last night search was being made for $42 supposed to be lying around. John Bulow, No. 3220 Butler street, placed $200 in a pitcher in his pantry in preference to drawing interest from a bank. When he looked in the pitcher yesterday it was empty. The police are looking for three persons whom they believe can tell what became of the money.

Trouble Expected in Mount Sterling.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—There has been no disturbance here today, but trouble is expected when Jim Roach makes his confession tomorrow and implicates several leading men, as it is thought he will do. Dick Foreman and Roach were indicted today and a number of witnesses to the lynching were examined. Col. Breckinridge is defending English Anderson for murdering George Alexander. It is his first case in court since his campaign.

JURY STICKS AT FIVE.

PREVIOUS OPINIONS DELAY THE HAYWARD MURDER TRIAL.

Tedious Preliminary Dragging Its Length Along at Minneapolis—Adry Hayward Repeats His Confession as Previously Published—Will Require Several Days to Fill the Jury Box—To Establish a Derby Day at the State Fair at Springfield, Ill.—News from the Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The panel of jurors was on hand when court opened this morning for the continuation of the Hayward trial. The panel being a new one Attorney Smith made a brief statement of the contents of the indictment. Several men were refused on various grounds.

William Jay, a cooper living at No. 909 East Franklin street, was all right until the attorneys came to the question of opinion.

"Have you an opinion, feeling, or expression," asked Erwin, "or whatever you've a mind to call it?"

"Yes, I have," answered the juror naively. "I should say he was guilty."

A laugh went around the room, in which Hayward himself heartily joined.

"I cautioned you not to say that," said Mr. Erwin, and the court glared at the possible juror. He was excused.

The fourth juror, John Smith, residing at No. 1827 East Franklin avenue, was called shortly before noon. He was not biased and had no opinion. After a conference he was accepted. The examination of jurors continued all of the afternoon, and it was nearly time for adjournment before the fifth and last man of the day was secured. He gives his name as B. H. Timberlake, a life insurance man residing at No. 1015 Eighth street southeast. Although he had read the papers he had no actual bias in the case, and proved satisfactory to both sides.

The special panel of fifty men drawn yesterday afternoon was exhausted before court adjourned for the day and two men on the third were questioned and excused. It is not unlikely at the present rate that half a dozen panels will have to be drawn before the jury is finally selected. The character of the five jurymen secured, however, is above the average of jurors and all favorably known in Minneapolis.

Adry Hayward was taken before the counsel for the defense late yesterday and told over again before Attorney Erwin his confession related a short time ago, in which he charged that his brother had stated to him that he intended to kill Miss Ging. The details of this confession have already appeared in THE TRIBUNE and nothing new developed.

TO UNITE LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Associations of Breeders Favor the Plan of a General Organization.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Illinois Sheep Breeders' Association met here today. J. H. Pickrell's plan of the proposed general organization of the live stock interests of the State was approved. A paper on "The Decline of Sheep Industry in Illinois" was read by John G. Springer. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, R. M. Bell, Decatur; Vice-President, W. T. Potts, Jacksonville; Secretary and Treasurer, John G. Springer, Springfield; Executive committee, David Gore, Carlinville; S. E. Prather, Springfield; R. J. Stone, Stonington; Harry Cass, Buffalo Hart.

The Illinois Swine Breeders' Association also met this afternoon and unanimously decided to unite in the organization of a general Illinois Live Stock Association. Officers were elected as follows: President, Charles E. Vigal, New City; Vice-President, John Pressler, Curran; Secretary, Charles F. Mills, Springfield; Treasurer, W. O. Converse, Springfield; Executive committee, A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe; C. R. Doty, Charleston; B. F. Kelley, Curran; G. W. Stoner, Laplace.

The State Cattle and Horse Associations will meet tomorrow and in the afternoon a joint meeting of all the live stock associations will be held.

TO HAVE A DERBY DAY AT THE FAIR.

Premiums Increased by the State Board of Agriculture at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The State Board of Agriculture devoted its session today mainly to the consideration and revision of the premium list for the next State fair. The total amount of premiums to be offered was increased from about $28,000 last year to about $40,000 this year. The purses for speed contests have been increased from about $4,500 last year to about $12,000. Among other new features the board decided to establish an Illinois Derby day, which hereafter will be one of the chief events of the fairs. For this event a purse of $1,000 will be hung up for 3-year-olds and the books will be opened at once. After a long discussion action upon the question of continuing the fat stock show at Chicago was postponed until the next meeting of the board, Feb. 26, but J. Irving Pearce, Irus Coy, and Charles H. Dalton were appointed a committee to ascertain whether a suitable building may be found in Chicago and whether the show can be held there and pay expenses without adding to it a dog show or some other show.

WILSON HALE ACQUITTED OF FORGERY.

Charge by His Father Not Proved and He Brings Suits for Damages.

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Wilson Hale, charged with forgery, was found not guilty today after a legal contest in which nearly two hundred witnesses were examined. It was charged that he forged the names of Lafary Hale, William Sharp, and Jacob Swain to a note for $500. The charge was made by the defendant's father, who is wealthy, and Swain is Wilson's father-in-law. Wilson says his father gave him permission to sign his name on notes while in the cattle business, but the old man says he did not and that he has spent a small fortune paying these forgeries to save the boy. Some time ago Wilson filed suits for $15,000 damages against his father and $5,000 against his mother for slander because they accused him of forgery. The old man was the principal witness against Wilson and the boy says it was to get him in State's Prison to prevent prosecuting the damage suits, which will now be pushed.

TOTAL INSURANCE IN THE MILLIONS.

Meeting of the Scandinavian Mutual Aid Association in Galesburg, Ill.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Scandinavian Mutual Aid Association was held here today. Chicago was well represented. The annual reports showed a membership of 9,600 and a total of nearly $13,000,000 in insurance. During the year $126,000 in claims have been paid. There has been a fine gain both in membership and total insurance. N. J. Oleen, J. A. Johnson, Galesburg; J. E. Hulmberg, Minneapolis; and Swan Youngquist, Chicago, were elected directors. C. J. Swan, Burlington; A. L. Skoog, Minneapolis; C. H. Bournan, Moline; C. W. Smith, Chicago; and M. O. Williamson, Galesburg, were made auditors. Officers elect are: S. P. A. Lindahl, Rock Island, President; N. J. Oleen, Galesburg, Vice-President; Nels Nelson, Galesburg, Secretary; Jonas Johnson, Galesburg, Treasurer.

NOVEL FEATURES IN A CHANCERY SUIT.

Contest at Kalamazoo, Mich., Over Timber Land Deals.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The chancery case of William Harrison, a wagon manufacturer of Grand Rapids, Mich., against F. B. Smith of Three Rivers et al. in the Circuit Court here possesses some remarkable features. In 1890 Harrison bought 1,920 acres of land from Smith for $112,500, paying $6,000 down and giving notes and mortgages for the balance. After cutting some timber Harrison claimed fraudulent representations, and brought this suit to cancel $45,000 of the notes held by the defendant and his uncle, John N. Wheeler of Chicago, the rest having been transferred to other parties. Smith produced a letter purporting to come from Harrison three months after the sale expressing satisfaction over the deal. This letter Harrison declares to be a forgery and he produced full evidence in court, including Frank S. Chance, an Indianapolis printer who got up the imitated letter head, and the stenographer who wrote the letter. The correspondence between Smith and R. R. Bassett, his agent, who had this letter prepared in Indianapolis, was produced. The odd feature is that Bassett consulted a clairvoyant for advice how to make something out of the deal and the clairvoyant secured the papers and letters in the case to go into a trance with and skipped. She then opened negotiations on her own account with F. F. Stevens of Grand Rapids, Harrison's attorney, and sold the documents to him for $150. After this rebuttal testimony the case was adjourned till some time in February.

FAVOR FASTER GAIT GOING TO FUNERALS

Some Radical Reforms Discussed by Undertakers at Galesburg, Ill.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The undertakers of Illinois, who have been holding a school here for several days, at a banquet tonight discussed reforms at funerals. They favored a law creating a license for undertakers. They approved making funerals less expensive in the matter of flowers and carriage hire, abolishing the custom of showing the remains after the services, of removing hats at the grave, of having long-winded remarks that simply harrow up the feelings. They advocated more privacy at funerals and less curiosity seeking. One undertaker advised a faster gait for the procession.

DERIDES A JUDGE IN OPEN COURT.

John McCombe Will Pay for the Privilege with a Term in Jail.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—John McCombe this afternoon was sentenced to ninety days in jail and fined $100 for contempt of court by District Judge F. W. Owers. McCombe is a mining man and is widely known. Friday Judge Owers decided a mining suit against McCombe, and McCombe manifested his displeasure by intimating that the Judge did not understand his business. He was ordered into court today to explain his remarks, when he aggravated the case by repeating his action of Friday. The Judge then pronounced sentence as above.

TO BUILD TWO ROADS IN WISCONSIN.

Central Electric Company Chooses Its Directors at Oshkosh.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The Central Wisconsin Electric railway company was formed in this city today for the purpose of building an electric street line in this city and an interurban road between Oshkosh and Kaukauna. The following directors were chosen: G. H. Kedham, G. J. Kobusch, Otto Von Schrader, F. M. Ohl, T. E. Ryan, C. T. Leurs, and M. L. Campbell. The capital stock was placed at $1,000,000. It is predicted both roads will be in operation by June 15.

CANNOT HOLD DAZKOWSKI FOR MURDER

Released at Green Bay and Says He Thinks His Wife Is in Chicago.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Dennis Dazkowski, arrested on suspicion of having murdered his wife, was discharged today, it being impossible to find evidence sufficient to hold him. No trace can be found of his wife, but Dazkowski says he is certain she is with friends in Chicago, where he is going himself as soon as he sells his farm. The authorities of the Catholic Church will not institute proceedings against E. M. Berendsen, who impersonated a priest in Dazkowski's cell.

TELEPHONE TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Long Distance Connection from Madison, Wis., Formally Inaugurated.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Long-distance telephone connections were established today between this city and New York and Washington and intervening points. The whole afternoon was devoted to the opening of the line. Gov. and Mrs. Upham and the State officers and legislators and their wives participated. Conversations were held with Senators Vilas and Mitchell at Washington and with men of prominence at New York and other points.

FOR A LINE OF STAGES TO OCONOMOWOC

Chicagoans Perfect a Service from Milwaukee to Begin in June.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—P. D. Armour, W. B. Schufeldt, John Dupee, and Mr. Tootles of Chicago have made all preparations to begin the running of coaches between this city and Oconomowoc, commencing some time in June. The route has been laid and it has been arranged to have one coach make a trip one way each day, leaving Oconomowoc every other morning.

GOV. ALTGELD PARDONS JOHN E. MILLER

He Accepted a Sentence for Murder to Save a Woman.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld today pardoned John E. Miller of Havana, who was convicted of murdering a child in 1881 and sentenced to the penitentiary for forty years. It was claimed by Miller the crime was committed by the child's mother, at whose house he was living, while he was asleep, and that he sacrificed himself in order to save her from the death penalty.

RUN DOWN AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

William Shannon Arrested for Murder by a Man Who Knew His Secret.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—An officer from Iowa passed through Sedalia today in charge of a prisoner named William Shannon, who was arrested in Iowa for the murder of a Sheriff of Hickory County in 1874. The suspect was brought to justice by a man who had known the secret twenty years.

Alleged Train Robber in Court.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The preliminary trial of Frank Bateman, the alleged train robber, today made public for the first time the amount taken from the express car Jan. 12. The amount taken was $3,400 in cash and $2,000 in checks and drafts. The trial of Bateman was continued until Feb. 11. He was sent to jail in default of $200 bail.

Northwest Notes.

Thomas Clirchan, a farmer, was killed by a falling tree at Jacksonville, Ill.

John Fitzpatrick, 25, was drowned while attempting to cross the ice near Jeffersonville, Ind.

Col. J. R. Thomas' will was probated at Mascoutah, Ill. He leaves $400,000 for seventeen heirs.

The hearing of testimony will begin today in the trial of Joseph Conrad for murder at Lebanon, Ind.

D. Catteral was killed at Durango, Ia., by his horse running away. His wife was injured, probably fatally.

W. D. Spencer was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary at Devil's Lake, N. D., for killing Archie McIntyre.

The streets of Vandalia, Ill., were without light last night because of the disagreement of the City Council and the Light and Fuel company over the price.

P. W. Baker, 60, shot and killed himself at Wymore, Neb. His wife was sent to an asylum for insane last week, and Baker feared the violence of his neighbors.

W. R. Griscom, a stock dealer of Randolph County, Ind., left a pocketbook containing $1,000 on a Pan-Handle train. It was found and returned to him by Dr. W. J. Young of Fort Wayne.

Crowell Boys Deny It.

Enos and Jay Crowell, who are thought to have had some connection with the derailing of a Grand Trunk passenger train during the strike last July, yesterday at the Maxwell Street Station denied all connection with the affair and said they were willing to go to Battle Creek to satisfy the authorities there. Dennis Maher, who was arrested with them, was released yesterday.

Suit Against Pullman Company Continued.

The suit of the Attorney-General against the Pullman Palace Car company to forfeit the charter of the company was set for a hearing before Judge Baker yesterday. The case was continued to Jan. 29 by agreement.

Size of India.

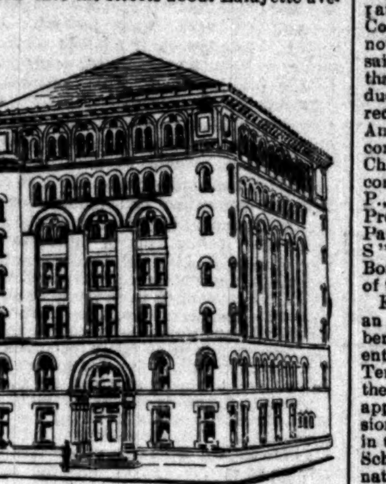
India has 1,800,000 square miles, or nearly two-thirds the size of the United States.

BIRDS TELL THE TALE.

MASONIC TEMPLE CORNERSTONE LAID WITH UNIQUE IDEAS.

At the Moment the Ritual Announces That the Stone Is Laid 500 Carrier Pigeons Are Released to Fly to Their Home Coops with the Information—Detroit the Scene of an Impressive Ceremony—St. Bernard Commandery of Chicago Carries Off the Parade Honors.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The flight of 500 carrier pigeons marked the successful laying of the cornerstone of Detroit's new Masonic Temple this afternoon. The occasion was undoubtedly the greatest in the history of Michigan masonry. Fully 10,000 Masons of high and low degree participated in the parade that preceded the ceremony and not less than 20,000 spectators were jammed into the streets about Lafayette avenue and First streets, where the new building is to be located.



NEW MASONIC TEMPLE AT DETROIT.

In spite of the cold day the parade was a monster one and all the streets along the line of march were crowded with people. The procession moved in three divisions, the first being composed of uniformed bodies, the second of Scottish Rite Masons, and the third of Blue Lodge Masons. Of course the Knights Templar carried off the lion's share of the applause for their evolutions, St. Bernard Commandery of Chicago, fifty swords strong, coming in for general applause along the entire line of march. There were in the first division the two Detroit commanderies, numbering 500 men, and contingents from Jackson, Grand Rapids, and other sections of the State. To the Blue Lodge Division Canada and many cities in the interior of the State contributed large numbers of members. At the site of the new temple the ceremonies were in charge of the Grand Lodge of the State, Supreme Commander Hugh McCurdy of the Knights Templar being a leading figure.

At the moment that the impressive Masonic ritual announced that the cornerstone had been successfully laid, the great flock of carrier pigeons that had been brought here from a score of surrounding cities, notably Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Grand Rapids, and whose return to their home coops was to be a message to the Masonic fraternities in those places that the ceremony had been successfully performed, were liberated from their great coops in the basement of the new building. The scene was a beautiful one. The great flock rose in a mass slowly into the air and then, one by one, darted off towards home, and in five minutes the last pigeon had disappeared from sight in the sky.

This evening, in the presence of an audience composed of Masons and their families that packed the huge auditorium to its doors, exercises commemorating the laying of the cornerstone were held. The program included the following orations and addresses:

"The Cornerstone," Justice of the Supreme Court John W. McGrath.

"Masonry; Its Progress," Supreme Commander Hugh McCurdy.

"Its Influence," Ralph E. McDuff of Flint.

"Its Benefits," George W. Moore.

"Its Beauties," ex-Congressman William C. Maybury.

"Woman in Masonry," A. J. Sawyer of Ann Arbor.

"Our Masonic Temple; Its Necessities," Congressman-elect John B. Corliss.

St. Bernard Commandery of Chicago was sorely disappointed when it reached Detroit at 10:30 this afternoon with its homing pigeons and other accoutrements. It had planned a surprise. It did not want anybody to know it was coming. But such things always leak out. When the members disembarked at the Michigan Central Depot, fifty Sir Knights strong, they found a platoon from the Detroit Commandery drawn up in line to receive them. It spoiled their fun, although they fully appreciated the compliment. There was some cheering, a lot of cordial handshaking, and then the two most famous commanderies in the country repaired to the Wayne Hotel, where the visiting knights will make their headquarters while in Detroit. The St. Bernard Commandery is under the command of Capt. Holman G. Purinton, First. Lieut. F. G. Roundy, and Second Lieut. George D. Eddy. The commandery was headed by the Nineteenth United States Infantry Band in the parade this afternoon, engaged in advance of arrival, and attracted much public attention in connection with the graceful and skilled military evolutions.

The new temple will be a magnificent seven-story building and is to be completed by Jan. 1, 1896. It will be built of red granite from Missouri, terra cotta work, brick, and steel. As no wood is to be used in its construction it will be absolutely fireproof. It will be 98 feet wide, 132 feet deep, and 130 feet high. The style of architecture is Romanesque. The structure at its completion will have cost $400,000, and with the paraphernalia, costumes, robes, uniforms, and equipments which will be used will represent an outlay of close to $500,000.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Banker P. L. Mitchell.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—P. L. Mitchell, the oldest banker in the State of Illinois, and founder of the banking house of Mitchell & Lynde, died this morning, aged 82. He came to this city in 1856 with P. L. Cable from Georgetown, Ky., and the two established one of the first banks in the State. He was President of the First National Bank from its establishment in 1863 until it became merged with Mitchell & Lynde in 1870. He was heavily interested in nearly all of Rock Island's industries, and was highly regarded as a business-man and financier.

Dr. Alfred L. Loomis.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, the physician, died this morning of pneumonia. In 1867 he was appointed professor of pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a chair he held for many years. Through Dr. Loomis an unknown friend gave the sum of $100,000 in 1886 to build and equip the Loomis laboratory in the medical department of the university. Dr. Loomis was a member of many medical societies in this country and Europe.

Obituary Notes.

Gov. Moseley of the Chickasaw Nation is dead.

W. W. Auld, old citizen, is dead at Atchison, Kas.

George Mitchell, famous detective, is dead at Frankfort, Ind.

Dr. W. A. McCully, famous physician, is dead at Independence, Kas.

Capt. M. C. Martin, retired, United States navy, is dead at Newport, R. I.

Mrs. Amanda Z. Harter, mother of Congressman Harter, is dead at Canton, O.

Brig.-Gen. Stephen V. Benet, United States army, retired, is dead at Washington, D. C.

Funeral services for Henry Trumbull were held yesterday. The interment was at Oak woods.

Charged with Cruelty to Birds.

Lieut. Collins of the Harrison Street Station procured warrants yesterday morning for the arrest of ten persons who had been offering for sale on the streets parrots and mocking birds. Of late the Lieutenant says he has noticed the men on down-town streets in the coldest weather with the birds exposed. Many of them, he says, were almost in a dying condition. He refused to disclose the names of the guilty persons, but said they were charged with both a city and State offense, in which in both instances a heavy penalty is provided. They will also be arrested for peddling without a license.

ONE MORE WILL DIE.

[Continued from seventh page.]

Beecher, Schenck & Co. This firm acted in a corporate capacity as the general manager of the business of the company. One of the members of the firm, Col. Beecher, a son of the great preacher, was a director of the Security company, and William E. Midgley, another member of the firm, was the President of the Security company. There were two indictments found against both Col. Beecher and Midgley. They are charged with issuing a false statement of the company's financial condition. As members of the Board of Directors they are charged with paying a dividend out of the assets of the company. Schenck and Taylor are indicted only on the latter charge. Each of the indictments alleges a misdemeanor, punishable by a year's imprisonment, $1,000 fine, or both. Among the directors of the company at the time of its collapse was James W. Nye of Chicago.

In the "doctored" statement of the company which, it is alleged, Beecher, Schenck & Co., put out was an item "debt for premiums not yet due, net amount $646,638." It is said on good authority that to substantiate that asset of "debt for premiums not yet due" there were put before the board of directors and entered upon the records of the American Casualty Insurance and Security company two applications for policies for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company, which were signed "F. S. Bond, V. P., A. S. B., Pr. S." F. S. Bond is the Vice-President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad company, "The A. S. B. Pr. S" were supposed to be the initials of Mr. Bond's private secretary and the abbreviation of the title of his position.

Frank S. Bond lives in this city. He has an office at No. 42 Wall street, and is a member of a dozen social clubs. He is at the present time sitting as a member of the Oyer and Terminer grand jury, which is investigating the corruption at the police department. He appeared as a witness before the General Sessions grand jury today, the jury which handed in the indictments against Beecher, Midgley, Schenck, and Taylor. He swore that his signatures to the two applications for insurance policies which were put in the false financial statement of the American Casualty Insurance and Security company as assets were forgeries; that he had never even applied for insurance.

BEERBOHM TREE ARRIVES IN GOTHAM.

He May Produce a Play Written for Him by Stevenson and Henley.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Beerbohm Tree, the English actor, arrived on the Majestic today and is at the Waldorf. He is accompanied by Mrs. Tree, who plays the leading parts with him, and Lionel Brough, the comedian of the company. Mr. Tree opens a brief American tour at Abbey's Theater next Monday.

"I shall devote my present American tour," he said, "to a repertoire of plays that will enable me to display as many phases of my art as possible. The first week I will give 'The Red Lamp' and 'A Bunch of Violets,' both of which have never been seen here. I shall also play 'Capt. Swift,' and may give several Shakspearean performances, certainly Falstaff. I have a cablegram from Mr. Bancroft stating that I have the right to play 'Peril' in America, notwithstanding Mrs. Langtry's manager to the contrary.

"It is possible that I may produce a play written for me by Robert Louis Stevenson in conjunction with W. E. Henley. It is founded on the old story of Robert Macaire and represents the robber as a polished thief who believes crime is a fine art. The play is called 'Macaire, the Philosopher.'"

FIVE BURNED IN A BROOKLYN FIRE.

Three Are Dead and Two Boys Are in a Critical Condition.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Two men and a boy were burned to death in a Brooklyn fire tonight. Two others are so severely injured there is little hope of their recovery. The fire occurred in the Eastern district at 7 o'clock in the four-story double brick building, Nos. 11 and 13 Scheack street. The property was used as a morocco factory. The regular business of the day was over when the fire started. Five of Linhardt's employés had remained in the building to do a little extra work. They met their fate as they worked.

The Dead.

GRAFF, ANTONIO, 50.
SCHULTZ, TONY, 24.
M'SORLEY, FRANK, 15.

The Injured.

HEISER, ALBERT, 16.
OLIVER, FREDERICK, 16.

No one seems to know how the fire started. The victims had evidently tried to reach the staircase to escape, but had been overcome with the fumes of the burning leather. The body of McSorley was found on a pile of leather which was still smoldering.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Charity Ball of the Montefiore Home League a Great Success.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—[Special.]—The charity ball given under the auspices of the young ladies' and gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home tonight at the Carnegie Hall was a great success. One of the novel features was the dancing of the minuet à la cœur by sixteen young men and women. The boxes were occupied by Gov. Levi P. Morton, Mayor William L. Strong, ex-Postmaster Van Cott, William Fairchild, and others.

Mrs. Drayton Arrives from Europe.

Among the passengers on the Majestic today from Liverpool was Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton. She was met by Lawyer Herbert A. Shipman, who represents her in the proceedings for divorce instituted by her husband several months ago. The party was driven to Mrs. Drayton's residence, No. 374 Fifth avenue. Mrs. Drayton, acting under advice of counsel, refused to talk. Mr. Shipman was equally uncommunicative. None of the Astor family met her.

Dinner to the Rev. Francis Reilly.

The Rev. Francis Reilly of Peoria was a guest tonight at a dinner given at the Waldorf Hotel by twenty young Catholic clergymen in honor of the fourth anniversary of their ordination. All were graduates of the Troy University.

HE HAS NO USE FOR GOSPEL HYMNS.

Francis Walker Calls Them "Poisonous Species of Hysterics."

Francis Walker, a New York basso, gave a lecture and recital yesterday afternoon at the University of Chicago. He spoke on "What Music to Avoid." Mr. Walker said in part: "I must beg you to beware of the weakening diet of gospel hymns and kindred productions. I speak more especially of the gospel hymns because they form the greater part of the deleterious stuff tending to demoralize and undermine the work of good music; they are not music; they are a species of musical hysterics. The writers and publishers of the poisonous stuff have so much to answer for that one can only pray that their responsibility is lessened by their ignorance." The speaker declared the composers of "such stuff" could not be musicians.

WEAK WOMEN

and all mothers who are nursing babies derive great benefit from Scott's Emulsion. This preparation serves two purposes. It gives vital strength to mothers and also enriches their milk and thus makes their babies thrive.

Scott's Emulsion

is a constructive food that promotes the making of healthy tissue and bone. It is a wonderful remedy for Emaciation, General Debility, Throat and Lung Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Anaemia, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for Pamphlet on Scott's Emulsion. Free. Scott & Bowne, N.Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES

Have Cured 3,721 Persons in Chicago During the Past Eighteen Days.

The Public and Medical Profession Astounded at the Wonderful Success of This New School of Medicine.

108,915 Bottles of These Little Pellets Sold in Less Than Three Weeks.

The above true statement should be all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical person in this city that these cures have accomplished more for the sick and afflicted of Chicago in the past three weeks than the whole medical profession during the last six months.

The following is a partial list of these cures; read them! Ask your druggist for Munyon's Guide to Health, showing how to treat disease. Invest 25c for the Remedy that is required and become a convert to this new school of medicine.

Rheumatism Cured.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism can be cured in from one to five days. It speedily cures shooting pains, sciatica, lumbago, and all rheumatic pains in the back, hips, and loins. It seldom fails to give relief after one or two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used.

Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure.

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of stomach, headache from indigestion, soreness of the stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains of the stomach, constipation, dizziness, and lack of energy.

Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirits, failure of memory, restless and sleepless nights, pains in the head, and dizziness. It cures general debility, stimulates and strengthens the nerves, and tones up the whole body. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure cures pains in the back, loins, or groins from kidney disease, dropsy of the feet and limbs, frequent desire to urinate, dark colored and turbid urine, sediment in the urine, and diabetes. Price, 25 cents.

CATARRH CURE.

Catarrh Positively Cured—Are you willing to spend 50 cents for a cure that permanently cures catarrh by removing the cause of the disease? If so, ask your druggist for a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Catarrh Cure and a 25-cent bottle of Catarrh Tablets. The catarrh cure will eradicate the disease from the system and the tablets will cleanse and heal the afflicted parts and restore them to a natural and healthful condition.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation, and all liver diseases.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night-sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles.

Munyon's Asthma Cure is guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood.

Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Company puts up specifics for nearly every disease, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by all druggists.

CAUTION.

The Munyon H. H. Remedy Co. will not guarantee the genuineness of any remedies sold at less than regular prices, as they do not sell cutters.

Address All Communications to Munyon's H. H. Remedy Co., SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO.

Radway's PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild, and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Price 25 cts. per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, New York.

STANDARD AS GOLD.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION

Is a medical treatise on Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Atrophy, Varicocele, and all Diseases and Weakness.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION,

Is the prize essay for which the National Medical Association awarded the gold and jeweled medal.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION,

Contains 372 pages, 12mo; 125 valuable prescriptions for acute and chronic diseases. Full gilt, embossed binding. Price, only $1.00. Send now.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION,

Is sent by mail, securely sealed, postage paid, on receipt of only $1.00. Prospectus, with high testimonials and indorsements of the press, FREE. Address Wm. H. PARKER, M. D., the author and chief consulting physician of the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass.

May be consulted in person or by letter from 9 to 6; Sundays, 11 to 1. CONFIDENTIAL.

RAMBLER

$100—BICYCLES—$100

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 35 Madison-st.

CALL an A. D. T. Messenger and send a "Want" ad. to The Tribune. No extra charge.

IT IS A TOTAL LOSS.

SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND WORKS BURNED TO THE GROUND.

Treasurer John M. Krause Figures the Loss at $60,000, Insured in Thirty Companies—Some Doubt as to the Cause of the Fire—Four Stores at Sixty-ninth and Wright Streets Are Burned with a Loss of $10,000—Alleged Female Detective Arrested—Other Local News.

The Chicago Sash, Door, and Blind works were burned to the ground last night, and the firm loses $60,000 on stock, machinery, and buildings. The works were at Nos. 48-62 West North avenue, and the fire broke out about 5 o'clock. There was only one man in the building, Foreman Kuhnz. The fire started on the second floor. Foreman Kuhnz said it probably started in the ventilators. It burned rapidly. When Kuhnz first saw the fire he telephoned the fire alarm office, but the Fire Department representatives deny receiving any still alarm. The foreman did not think of the fire box across the way, and it was several minutes before the alarm was turned in. It was almost fifteen minutes from the time the fire started before the first engine came and the whole building was then ablaze. The department saved the building of the Chicago Brewing company next door.

The workshop was a three-story brick. It was valued at $20,000. The machinery and stock were valued at $40,000. In the rear of the main building was the dry kiln. The iron safety doors were left open to allow the air to get in and it was destroyed.

The firm employed about 150 men, and many of them lost their tools, in value ranging from $25 to $50 a set. All the employés left work about an hour before the fire was discovered. They received their week's pay yesterday.

John M. Krause, Treasurer of the company, when asked in regard to the fire said: "We had not a large stock on hand, but the wood we were using on our present contracts was expensive and valued at $20,000. The loss on machinery will amount to almost the same figure. The buildings were valued at $20,000, and the whole was insured. The insurance is divided among thirty companies."

Thornton's Hall, a two-story and frame building at Sixty-ninth and Wright streets, containing four stores, was burned yesterday morning. The loss was $10,000, of which $4,000 is distributed among the shop keepers. The owners and losers are:

Charles S. Thornton, owner, loss, $6,000; W. H. Brittain, No. 601 Sixty-ninth street, drugs, loss, $2,000; Robert Trait, No. 605 Sixty-ninth street, plumbing, loss, $500; Leavenworth & Fulton, No. 609 Sixty-ninth street, grocers, loss, $800; Lichtenwalter & Co., No. 611 Sixty-ninth street, grocers, loss, $700.

The fire was discovered in Brittain's drug store. It had gained good headway when the first detail of engines arrived. A second and third alarm were sent in. Brittain's drug store was destroyed, and the fire spread to the adjoining building on Sixty-ninth street. No one lived in the buildings.

FEMALE DETECTIVE ARRESTED.

Said to Have Worked with a Man Just Out of Kankakee to Annoy Persons.

A young and rather good looking woman, who said she was a detective from the Harrison Street Station, was arrested last night by the police of the East Chicago Avenue Station for annoying Mrs. M. M. Ruggles, principal of the Huron Street School. The woman insisted she was an emissary of Inspector Fitzpatrick and handed a letter to Mrs. Ruggles at the school last night in which was made a demand for $25 under pain of immediate arrest for disorderly conduct if not complied with. The letter was written on Police Department stationery and one "Col." Sherman R. La Monte was mentioned in the communication as the individual who would receive the money from the woman detective. The note was abusive and threatening throughout. Mrs. Ruggles was alone in her office at the moment and began to parley with her visitor. The young woman maintained that she was a city detective and must have the money at once. Supervisor of Evening Schools Burton came in at this moment and Mrs. Ruggles appealed to him for protection. Mr. Burton questioned the woman and was soon convinced that she was sailing under false pretenses. He summoned a policeman from the station and the alleged detective was taken before Inspector Schaack. The young woman weakened considerably, but declined resolutely to give her name and address. She was locked up for the night pending the arrest of "Col." La Monte.

Mrs. Ruggles was much excited over her experience. "I have been annoyed by this man La Monte to the point of desperation," said Mrs. Ruggles, "and will not submit to it any longer. La Monte was recently released from Kankakee Insane Asylum and since has been bothering all his acquaintances incessantly. He formerly boarded at No. 240 Oak street, where I reside. Several months ago he figured extensively in the papers by his sensational arrest of three letter carriers in the vicinity of Lincoln Park. He had an immense star in which were the words 'United States Deputy Marshal,' and though the letter carriers made a valiant resistance he succeeded in landing them in the East Chicago Avenue Station. La Monte was in nowise connected with the government, and of course had not the slightest authority for making the arrest. For this crazy antic he was sent to Kankakee, but secured his release recently. Since that time I have been the recipient of numerous threatening letters from him, and I understand he swore out a warrant for my arrest for disorderly conduct last Monday at the Harrison Street Station. The warrant was probably not served in order that this alleged woman detective might have a club over my head. I have had no dealings with this man La Monte, however, and I think it is a shame that I should be persecuted so. Only last week another woman purporting to be a detective called at the school and threatened my arrest unless I gave up money. La Monte is back of the whole affair."

W. L. Blood, a real estate dealer, No. 240 Oak street, called on Mr. Ruggles during the evening. Mr. Blood also had a "hard luck" story to tell. Police have been searching all over the city for Mr. Blood ever since Monday in order to serve a warrant for disorderly conduct sworn out by La Monte. When Mr. Blood learned of the matter he went at once before Inspector Fitzpatrick and gave himself up. Mr. Blood says La Monte had him arrested because he declined to furnish the latter with any information about Mrs. Ruggles. He was told to appear in court this morning. La Monte has had several others arrested on small charges recently and after giving the police a great deal of trouble has refused to prosecute. Inspector Schaack issued orders last night for the immediate arrest of La Monte if he could be found.

ACTOR IS CHARGED WITH ABDUCTION.

T. C. Payne, with Some Aliases, Arrested on Complaint from Fond du Lac, Wis.

T. C. Payne, alias Charles T. Bishop, alias Payne Allen, variety actor and son of well-to-do Chicago parents, occupies one of the cells in the Central Station. He is being held to await the arrival of a Sheriff from Fond du Lac, Wis., in which place Payne is wanted to answer one charge of abduction and several of larceny. Last Summer Payne was with a company which was playing in Fond du Lac. It was during this visit that he met Clara Vedders, whom he is now charged with abducting. The girl was 16 years old and the daughter of prominent people in the town. The day Payne left the city the girl also disappeared. It was several days before her parents could be persuaded that she had left home for good. Then they began making inquiries and learned of their daughter's infatuation for Payne. The authorities were notified and it was found the girl had taken the train for Milwaukee. She did not go with Payne, but a search showed that she joined him in that city. There all trace was lost. The police throughout the country were notified, but no clew to the couple could be found. Tuesday a farmer living near Fond du Lac and who knew the missing girl, was in Chicago. While walking along State street he saw Miss Vedders, and following her finally succeeded in having a talk with her. At first she denied her identity, but finally broke down and confessed that she had run away with Payne. After some questioning she told where she was living and where Payne could be found. The farmer went to the Harrison Street Station and notified the police. Detectives were sent out and Payne was arrested and locked up. The girl was also taken into custody and her parents notified. They are expected in the city today and will return to Fond du Lac on the same train which carries Payne and the Sheriff. While in Fond du Lac Payne stopped at the best hotel and ran up a good-sized bill. When he left he neglected to pay what he owed. After he was gone it was found that a number of small articles belonging to the boarders were missing and it is charged that he carried them away with him.

MORRIS B. PIKE CHARGED WITH CRIME.

It Is Said He Has Embezzled from the Firm He Worked For.

Morris B. Pike is charged with embezzling a sum of money in excess of $6,000 of the funds of the International Cement company, No. 159 La Salle street, of which he has been Vice-President since its organization one year ago. Pike was taken before Justice White yesterday afternoon and was held in $2,500 bonds for appearance Feb. 2. The prisoner's attorney, J. H. Waters, was accepted as a bondsman. Pike was arrested Jan. 5, and for three days he was held without an appearance in court. This was done at his own request, for he did not wish his arrest to be made public. At the end of three days he was released, but was kept under surveillance by Detective J. H. Lobell until his rearrest yesterday. The detective says Pike was allowed his liberty on account of his wife's illness. The charges against Pike are to the effect that beginning two months prior to his first arrest he began opening the firm's mail and taking checks and money from the letters and failing to account for them. The peculations were detected by letters from customers, who asked why second bills had been rendered when they had been paid once. Attorney David S. Geer said yesterday that owing to the way Mr. Pike had dovetailed in the accounts on the books it was impossible to tell the amount of the embezzlement, though probably it was more than $6,000 and less than $14,000. Detective Lobell, who arrested Pike, said the prisoner admitted the embezzlement and said he had lost the money on the Stock Exchange. Pike was for a number of years connected with Dickinson, King & Co., cements. He was charged, while resident manager of the firm at New Orleans, with keeping money that should have been turned over to the company. Mr. Dickinson, the head of the firm, said last night Pike was arrested and kept in jail for two weeks, but that the matter was straightened out and he went to work for the firm again.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN ELECTRIC CAR.

Passengers Thrown in a Heap as a Freight Train Hits the Platform.

Twenty-five passengers were thrown from their seats in a Forty-seventh street electric car yesterday morning by a collision at the Grand Trunk crossing. No one was seriously injured. The accident happened at 10 o'clock. Electric car No. 1,640 was crossing the tracks from the west. The conductor had run ahead and signaled the motorman to make the crossing. Apparently he failed to see that a Grand Trunk engine was backing seven cars towards Forty-seventh street. The cars only were visible from his position, the locomotive being at the other end of the train. John Brown, flagman at the crossing, saw the danger and shouted to attract the motorman's attention. The warning came in time to prevent a serious accident. Reversing the current the motorman sent the car back from the dangerous point. His car almost cleared the train, but the rear freight car caught the front platform. Frightened passengers, who had seen the frantic signals of Brown, were thrown into a heap.

DO THEIR DUTY AND SAVE TROUBLE.

Conductors and Brakes Work Together for Once in the Tunnel.

The new rule requiring conductors to stand by their brakes in the Washington street tunnel showed its utility again last night. At 5:30 o'clock Madison street grip car No. 947, west-bound, got into trouble at the entrance to the tunnel. Apparently it was righted, for the car went ahead. Half way down the incline the grip broke and the car started to run. The car, though heavily loaded, was only pulling one trailer. The emergency brakes were applied and the train was stopped at once. No one was hurt and there was no panic. Traffic was delayed for an hour and the tunnel filled with a mob of people, who wanted to get home.

NEW TELEPHONES FOR STOCK-YARDS.

Packers to Control Their Own System in Connection with the Patrol.

The present telephone system in the Stock-Yards, which is run in connection with the Stock-Yards patrol, is likely to give way to a new telephone company. The packers are said to be arranging for a new system which shall connect all parts of the yards and which will permit a prompt alarm being sent in in the event of a fire breaking out. The present system is owned by a private corporation and it is a matter of considerable expense to the packers. The recent decision of the courts leaves the way open for the packers to own their own telephones and to make a saving by putting in their own exchange and in addition to have better service.

Anti-Toxine Is Coming.

Officials of the Health Department have a letter from Dr. Wilhelm Thies, No. 195 Fremont street, saying he has received notice of the shipment of two gross, or 288 vials, of Behring anti-toxine, and that he expects to receive it tomorrow. The anti-toxine is direct from Berlin, and on account of the fact that the doctor has friends in Berlin he has been able to secure the anti-toxine without the usual delay.

Looking for an Englishman.

Central Station detectives are looking for a young Englishman who, it is said, has victimized several Chicago merchants by representing himself to be the son of Courtauld, the senior member of the firm of Courtauld & Co., the London, Eng., crêpe manufacturers.

Items.

All of the "boners" who struck at the packing houses of Swift, Morris, and Armour have returned to work at the wages offered by the packing firms.

The Health Department Tuesday evening removed George Busley, suffering from smallpox, from No. 927 Thirty-fifth street. His was the second case within two week from the same house.

Mrs. Jessie Dean, 58 years of age, a resident of Austin, Ill., fell from a Madison street cable train at 5:30 o'clock last evening at Madison and Dearborn streets, and sustained painful injuries.

Fifty persons were arraigned before Judge Ewing yesterday to plead to indictments found against them. Among the number were William Roach, John Carey, and William Magee, charged with the murder of Policeman Duddles. They pleaded not guilty.

The Rev. Mr. Stiles, pastor of the Congregational Church of Desplaines, was taken suddenly ill yesterday. A physician was summoned and pronounced the disease smallpox. The house was quarantined, and while there seems to be no danger of the spread of the disease considerable alarm is felt in the suburb.

Arthur W. Windett last night read, by invitation, a paper on the Federal intervention in the Debs strike before the faculty and students of the University of Chicago. The paper was an exhaustive treatise on the legal points involved. He sustained the intervention and showed that it saved the country from a great disaster.

Deputy Coroner McNally yesterday held an inquest in the case of Amos Baker, who was shot a dozen times or more by Special Policemen Kelso Valentine and John Joyce of the Western Indiana railroad, near the Grant locomotive works, Jan. 14. The jury held Valentine and Joyce to the grand jury on a charge of murder.

Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute of Alabama for Colored Students, will speak at Dr. Gunsaulus' Church Sunday afternoon, not in the evening as heretofore announced. He will speak in the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, Washington avenue and Fifty-third street, Sunday evening.

The library donation of Mrs. Hugh A. White of Evanston was installed in the various departmental libraries of the University of Chicago yesterday afternoon. The library contains 1,500 volumes, and includes a valuable collection of over 400 law books, which temporarily will be lodged in the political science department room.

Harry Johnson, a switchman, from St. Cloud, Minn., asked for lodgings at the Harrison Street Station Tuesday evening and was told to go to the Twenty-second Street Station. The walk was evidently too far for him, and when he met Policeman Loebel at State and Harrison streets a short time after he told him that rather than walk a mile he would commit a crime. Justice Bradwell fined him $15 and costs.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

See that Baron Liebig's signature is on every jar in blue.

DOES NOT COMMAND IT

CHAIRMAN MADDEN SAYS HIS INTENTION WAS TO SUGGEST.

After a Conference with the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and Controller the Finance Committee Leader Shifts His Position—All Overdrafts to Be Wiped Out and the Year's Books to Be Started Fresh—Suits Against Town Collectors to Compel Payment to the City.

Chairman Madden says the Council Finance committee does not want to run the executive branch of the municipal government, and Mayor Hopkins says he does not think there is a disposition on the part of Chairman Madden to do more than make suggestions that will keep departments inside of appropriations. There was a special meeting of the Finance committee yesterday afternoon at which the Mayor, Corporation Counsel Palmer, and Controller Jones were present. It was called to balance up the books of the Controller and bunch unexhausted appropriations in the general fund. This business, however, was not transacted.

Chairman Madden said all the committee did was to request the Mayor to direct the heads of departments to send in their estimates for the coming year. He also said the Finance committee had no intention of telling the Executive Department of the government what it should do, or interfere in any way. Mayor Hopkins saw there was nothing of interest in the conference. Corporation Counsel Palmer intimated there would be no necessity of his preparing an opinion as to whether a veto message would lie in connection with the Madden motion to ratify the action of the Finance committee. He also spoke apologetically about the order sent out by Chairman Madden to the heads of departments Saturday and said the one he received was simply a suggestion. The indications are Chairman Madden shifted somewhat in his position, although he claims it never was the intention to assume to dictate.

When the Mayor was asked if he would send a message to the Council or take any notice of the physical encounter Monday night he would not commit himself.

Chairman Madden has made up his mind to start the city this year with a clean set of books by obliterating all overdrafts. Controller Jones was requested to prepare a statement showing how much money it would take to wipe out all the overdrafts. Mayor Hopkins said the overdrafts or shortages in the funds have been materially increased during the last year or two on account of the greatly increased amount of uncollected taxes, that it will be increased again this year and every year until there is a change in the system of assessment. He claims the Assessors in the various towns reduce the assessment on realty and to make things appear even on the records increase fictitious personal property, so when the Collector goes to collect the personal tax he finds no such persons as those assessed on the books. This tax is then reported as uncollected. A balance of $470,000 remains to the city from 1893.

It has been customary to figure this shortage caused by uncollected taxes as 2 per cent of the appropriations. The shortage for 1893 was nearly 5 per cent, the Mayor said, and it will be greater for 1894. It is claimed something like $500,000 has been spent in excess of the appropriations, but the Mayor, on the other hand, has a statement he will give out in a day or two which shows the city nearly $1,000,000 better off than it was this time last year. He claims the uncollected taxes should not be charged up as overdraft.

LAW FOR DELINQUENT COLLECTORS.

Corporation Counsel Palmer Will Begin Suits at Once to Secure City's Money.

At the beginning of every year the city has a siege with the Town Collectors to get enough money to transact the municipal business. Only one Collector has turned in any money. This official is South Town Collector Martin Honan. He has turned over $300,000. Not another Collector has turned over one cent or made a statement as to the condition of collections. Mayor Hopkins directed Corporation Counsel Palmer yesterday to begin actions against all of the Town Collectors and their bondsmen except Honan. Mr. Palmer will accordingly ask the court to mandamus these Collectors: A. Hoffman, West Town; Paul Rediske, North Town; P. J. O'Connell, Town of Lake; J. J. Hamburg, Hyde Park; R. M. Simons, Lake View; Edward Simons, Jefferson; C. F. Walker, Cicero; and William Willard, Norwood Park.

The instructions of the Corporation Counsel are to begin the suit without delay. Corporation Counsel Palmer said last night he would file the petitions in a short time. The city has not paid the salaries of the policemen and firemen for the month of December, and the Mayor is anxious that they should have the money, so the case will be pushed. The suit which Mr. Palmer will commence against the bondsmen will be an action for debt.

The Controller said yesterday all of the collectors upon whom he has made demands for money have insisted they have not made any collections, and complained the County Clerk was late in getting the books ready. It is understood the law department is in possession of evidence certain collectors have made collections. There are several of them who have had their books over thirty days. Henry Wulff, the retiring County Clerk, should have had the books ready by Dec. 1, and there is no doubt the collections were delayed to some extent on this account.

WEIR IS GIVEN SEC. F CONTRACT.

Drainage Board Makes the Award and the Cincinnati Man May Have to Pay.

F. C. Weir of Cincinnati will learn at the cost of $5,000 that it does not pay to bid on a Drainage Board contract and then attempt to withdraw from the field after the bids are in. Mr. Weir was the lowest bidder on Sec. F, forfeited by Ricker & Lee. Last week he wrote a letter to the board, asking to be relieved from his offer, which was the lowest one made, giving as an excuse that he had found the material to be excavated more difficult than he was led to believe. Yesterday the Finance committee reported the result of the bidding and recommended the award to F. C. Weir, at his figure of $183,585, and the Board of Trustees adopted the report and ordered the return of all of the checks of the other bidders. Mr. Weir's check for $5,000 as an evidence of good faith will be retained, and if he declines to accept the contract as expressed in his letter of a week ago a forfeiture will be taken against him, the work readvertised, and the expense, with the loss of time, charged up against the certified check, which will hardly leave him a balance. The next lowest bidder on the contract was J. McKechney & Co. of Chicago at $206,487.

Vouchers to the amount of $200,973 for construction on the channel during the first two weeks in January were approved by the board.

President Wenter of the Drainage Board has not received any communications from the Evanston City officials relative to becoming part of the drainage district. "The power of the board to enlarge its territory, or rather to accept the drainage of other sections than the Sanitary District," said Mr. Wenter, "is lodged in the Board of Trustees by the act creating the district. We can enter into a contract. As to the acceptance of Evanston into the benefits of the drainage channel I have no opinion to express until a definite proposition comes before the Board from the Evanston authorities."

INCREASE IN THE COUNTY EXPENSES.

Superintendent of Public Service Insists Upon Having Two New Men.

The appropriation bill for the county expenses will probably be passed by the County Board today. A special meeting of the board is called for this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the estimates for 1895 will be considered. The Finance committee of the County Board finished its work yesterday afternoon. The entire bill was gone over yesterday and but few changes made. Dr. Jamieson was present at the afternoon session, and insisted the two new men asked for his department be allowed him. One of these is an expert at $1,500 a year, the other a foreman of repairs. To this increase in the force of the office of the Superintendent of Public Service there was some objection. Dr. Jamieson told the committee these places were not new ones. The men who filled them under former Superintendents were paid from the building fund, and Dr. Jamieson said the expense would be less to have the salaries included in the yearly estimates. President Healy started a campaign soon after he took his seat against any increase in the clerical force of any of the departments, and it was a matter of some surprise his office should ask for two additional men, the Superintendent of Public Service being a subordinate position. The building fund was left at the estimate of the Controller, $150,000, and it was found necessary to reduce the contingent fund from $45,000 to $32,000. The increase over the total estimate of the Controller, according to Commissioner Allen, Chairman of the Finance committee, will be over $7,000.

Indiana Street Property-Owners Protest.

A delegation of residents and property-owners on Indiana street called on Mayor Hopkins late yesterday afternoon to consult with him regarding the proposed ordinance of the North Chicago Street railroad company for a line on Indiana street, from Rush street to the river, and from the river to Halsted street on Grand avenue. The ordinance is pending in the Council, and it is claimed by property-owners forged signatures are on the petition, and the members of the Council Committees on Streets and Alleys North and West refused to hear a delegation of citizens. The Mayor was asked to see the property-owners are fairly treated. The Mayor promised to have the frontage petition examined carefully and verified before it is sent to the Council.

City Railway's Electric Line Deposit.

Attorney Grinnell of the Chicago City railway deposited $10,000 with City Controller Jones yesterday for that company. This is the first of a series of ten annual payments, in accordance with the requirements of the ordinance passed by the Council July 16, 1894, which gives the company the right and authority to change the motive power on many of its South Side lines from horse to electric power.

TALK IN THE HOTEL CORRIDORS.

Commerce Commissioners Look Up Local Traffic and Speak of Pooling.

Inter-State Commerce Commissioners Morrison and Yeomans arrived at the Palmer House yesterday, for the remainder of the week to study up the entire question of transportation out of Chicago. During the afternoon they had a conference with N. G. Iglehart of the Chicago Freight Bureau relative to a number of grievances which Chicago shippers claim to be suffering from railroads. The two Commissioners armed themselves with all the books of statistics regarding transportation from this city, and prepared for considerable study on the situation. Both Col. Morrison and Mr. Yeomans believed the pooling bill would pass Congress and become a law.

"Of course the bill is going to become a law," Col. Morrison said, "for what have the railroads had a big lobby in Washington so long for? In the past shippers have relied upon competition between the railroads to give them reasonable rates. With competition completely stifled by the pooling bill, shippers will be at the mercy of the roads to a large extent. The bill will make it still harder to enforce the inter-State commerce law than it has been."

"I believe the measure will give stable and uniform rates," said Mr. Yeomans. "That was the purpose of the inter-State commerce act, but the inability of railroad men to maintain their agreements has largely prevented it. To my mind it is more important to business that rates be stable and uniform, so long as they are reasonable, than any advantage which shippers can obtain from the undue competition of the roads for business. There are some amendments which I think would have improved greatly the pooling bill and removed its more objectionable features, but I do not think the country will suffer either inconvenience or loss from the passage of the measure as it is."

Neither of the Commissioners would state the purpose for which they were gathering their statistics about Chicago transportation.

"Yes; the Brooklyn strike reminds me of our railroad troubles last summer," John M. Egan, who was the executive head of the General Managers' Association, said at the Auditorium Hotel yesterday. "The country will come to learn some time that these labor strikes with the attendant trouble are a very serious matter. They will find that the questions underlying the frequent outbursts of lawlessness during strikes must be met and settled."

Since last summer's great strike Mr. Egan has moved to St. Paul, Minn., and was in the city on railroad business.

Great Northern—C. H. Hutchins, Detroit; P. T. Colgrove, Hastings, Mich.; Judge C. N. Sterry, Alberquerque, N. M.; L. O. Holland, Cedar Falls, Ia.; John B. Cochrunn, Indianapolis.

Grand Pacific—R. F. MacFarland, Montreal; A. S. Potter, Omaha, Neb.; C. J. Lantry, Topeka, Kas.; C. M. Lawler, Hartford, Conn.; W. C. Grabill, Chamberlain, S. D.; G. Frank Merriam, Springfield, Mass.

Palmer House—The Rev. A. W. Nesbit, St. Louis; W. D. Coméron, New York; George C. Wallace, Dubuque; L. W. Hill, Omaha; R. Stackhouse, Rock Island; W. R. Morrison, Illinois.

Auditorium Hotel—John M. Egan, St. Paul; C. Belleville West, London; W. C. Furst, Denver, Colo.

Leland—O. C. Allen, Detroit, Mich.; George C. Vaughn, Salem, Mass.; W. A. L. Cooper, Danville; George W. Perkins, Pueblo; H. H. Hyatt, L. L. Hammer, St. Louis.

Wellington—Benjamin McDonald, Fort Scott; James Goff, Brisbane; I. S. Robeson, New York.

HOPES THE BULLET WILL HELP IT.

Defense in the Moran-Healy Trial Wants the Lead Placed in Evidence.

Fred Hess was the first witness in the Moran-Healy trial yesterday. He said he did not see either Moran or Healy in Northelfer's saloon the night of the killing of Swan Nelson, and he only knew Healy by sight. Kelin Hein, a baker, No. 2510 Archer avenue, was the next witness. He said he saw Moran and Healy chasing Nelson along Archer avenue. He saw Nelson disappear between two houses and soon after heard revolver shots. Afterward he saw Nelson lying on the sidewalk while the policemen were awaiting the arrival of the patrol wagon. Otto Bjorkman No. 3204 Archer avenue, at whose house Swan Nelson spent Christmas eve, 1893, before he was shot to death by Moran and Healy, testified in the afternoon. His testimony was confined principally to a description of the wounds in Nelson's body. When Bjorkman left the stand the State announced that it rested its case. The defense asked, by way of a motion, that the State produce and place in evidence the bullet which was said to have caused the death of Swan Nelson, and that a physician who was present at the postmortem and whose name had been furnished the prosecution be called. The court overruled the motion, and adjourned to 10 o'clock today when the defense will open its side of the case. The reason the bullet produced in court was not introduced in evidence was that its identity was not clearly established. Dr. Cole, who extracted it, could not identify the bullet exhibited in court. He said he gave it to Dr. Kahike, who afterward handed him a bullet which he supposed was the same one, but he could not say positively it was. The prosecution did not call Dr. Kahike, as the defense hoped it would. It is said it would have been shown that the bullet was not of the same caliber as those used by Moran and Healy the night Nelson was killed. In reply to this the prosecution says the bullet taken from Nelson's body was so battered that no one could tell what caliber or size it had originally been.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLY MEN MEET.

They Elect Officers and Discuss Plans to Make Business Profitable.

Fifty representatives of the manufacturers and dealers of photographic supplies of the country attended the annual convention of the Photographic Merchants' Board of Trade yesterday. The meeting was held in the clubroom of the Leland Hotel and was of a private nature. The object was to discuss matters pertaining to the trade and try and maintain profitable prices. The annual election was held and resulted as follows: President, Herman Lieber of Indianapolis, Ind.; First Vice-President, Robert Dempster of Des Moines, Ia.; Second Vice-President, W. H. Shuey; Secretary and Treasurer, H. M. Fowler of Cleveland, O.; Executive committee, E. M. Katz of Milwaukee, Wis., H. A. Hyatt of St. Louis, George R. Angell of Detroit.

America is fast forging ahead in everything Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne is excelled by no foreign article.

AGAINST FLYNN ET AL.

BILL OF PARTICULARS IN ELECTION FRAUD CASE FILED.

The Charges Allege That the Defendants Oiled the Ballots Before Giving Them to Voters, That the Marking Might Be Observed by the Judges—Intimidation by Force, the Use of Force, False Returns, and Other Items Stated at Length in the Bill.

The bill of particulars in the election fraud case against James J. Flynn et al. relating to the crimes committed in the Twenty-fifth Precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward, where Flynn was the Democratic judge, was filed in the Criminal Court yesterday. The bill is signed by State's-Attorney Kern, John S. Miller, and W. S. Forrest, special counsel for the people. It embodies the results of investigations made by the Civic Federation, and sets forth in detail the criminal acts alleged against the defendants, including assaults and intimidation of voters, altercation and substitution of ballots, preventing Republican judges from performing their duties, and other offenses.

The bill is filed in compliance with the order of the court entered Jan. 22. The defendants are charged with a conspiracy, which the People will contend was only a part of another conspiracy to prevent certain duly qualified voters from freely exercising the right of suffrage.

It is charged that upon all the official ballots used at the precinct the defendants put kerosene oil before the ballots were handed to the voters in order that the marks made upon the ballots by the voters could be seen by the defendants without entirely unfolding the ballots.

Wrong Kind of Curtains.

It is alleged also that the defendants removed or caused to be removed portions of the curtains intended to screen the entrance to the polling booths, and put up or caused to be put up curtains in such a way that a portion of the space on each side of the entrance was not screened, and the curtains being so hung was for the purpose of enabling the defendants to see how the voters marked their ballots in order that they might disturb, annoy, intimidate, and interfere with the voters; and that the defendants did look and note how the voters marked their ballots; that they disturbed, annoyed, and interfered with the voters, and, without the consent of the voters, insisted upon marking their ballots and directing them how to mark their ballots different from the way in which the voters wished. It is charged that ballots, official and not official, were furnished voters which contained crosses in front of the names of certain candidates.

The defendants are alleged to have taken the official ballots from the hands of the voters before they were proffered to the judges and then ejected the voters from the polling place, depriving them of the right to see whether their ballots were properly deposited. The defendants are charged with neglecting to put up a guard rail as required by law, or with having removed it after it was put up.

The defendants, it is alleged, maintained and kept up a barricade or obstruction consisting of a line of persons, including the defendants and others, between all the officers of election, except James J. Flynn, and the voting booths, the ballot-box, and the pile of official ballots for the purpose of preventing the election officers, except Flynn, from seeing and noting what the defendants and Flynn were doing to the voters, to the official ballots, and to the ballots that were not official, and what Flynn did with the ballots after he received them from the voters.

Ran the Whole Thing.

It is charged further that the defendants prevented the two other judges from removing the barricade or obstruction. The bill says the defendants maintained the line of persons for the purpose of being in a position to insult, maltreat, and interfere with and eject from the polling place voters who should protest against the manner in which James J. Flynn handled their ballots.

The defendants are charged with having threatened personal violence, and by force with having intimidated the election judges—Alexander Glass and W. H. Lewis—and with having struck Glass, and by violence compelling Glass and Lewis to sit and remain in such a situation that they were unable to see in what condition the official ballots were; whether they were saturated with oil; how the voters were treated, or how James J. Flynn disposed of them.

The bill declares the defendants took from the voters the prepared ballots and that Flynn unlawfully refused to deposit them in the box, and the defendants then unlawfully struck and beat the voters and ejected them from the polling place. James J. Flynn, it is alleged, insisted he was the judge of election and should receive the ballots, and refused to let either of the other judges receive the ballots because he wished to be in a position to deposit whatever ballots he saw fit, that he might substitute for Republican ballots the ballots of the Democratic candidates.

As to the Key.

Flynn is said to have kept the key of the ballot box in his pocket, and all the defendants are charged with preventing the other judges from getting possession of the key or seeing the ballots delivered to or received from the voters. The defendants are alleged to have forcibly snatched ballots from voters and destroyed them. Some of the defendants are accused of having opened certain ballots to determine for what candidates they were intended. It is charged that the defendants refused to let the Populist challenger into the polling place in order that he might not have the opportunity to obtain evidence how the voters were treated; that they ejected voters before they had prepared and offered their ballots; that Flynn put into his pocket certain official ballots properly marked and proffered for deposit by voters; that Flynn refused and neglected to put in the booths pens, penholders, ink, blotters, and pencils as required by law, and prevented them from being put in. It is charged, furthermore, that before and during the election the defendants warned voters that if they attended the polling place and attempted to vote they would be assaulted, intimidated, and prevented from voting; that they delivered to voters ballots which were not official, and received them back the same as though they were official.

One paragraph of the bill says the defendants published and delivered a false return of the result of an election knowing the same to be false. This is a felony.

Let in Their Friends.

The defendants are also charged with allowing other persons than the officers of election to enter the polling place.

The bill, after stating that such of the defendants as could not be directly connected with conspiracy would be regarded as aiding and abetting the same by their presence, language, and acts, concludes as follows:

You are further notified that it will be contended by the People on the trial of said cause that the object of the conspiracy into which you entered with each other was not only to prevent said known and unknown duly qualified voters from freely exercising the right of suffrage at said election in said precinct, but was also for the purpose of enabling you to return as legally cast for the Democrats who were candidates voted for at said election in said precinct a much larger number of votes than were actually cast by the voters in said precinct at said election for said Democrats.

JUDGMENT AGAINST "DR." DOWIE.

"Divine Healer" Must Pay a Note or Take Chances of an Appeal.

The assumpsit suit on a note against John Alexander Dowie was commenced yesterday morning before Judge Hanecy. The suit was on a note given by the defendant to Mrs. Margaret C. Stafford, who indorsed it to the plaintiff, Arthur W. Cole. The note, it is said, was given by Dowie for money loaned to him in California by Mrs. Stafford. Mrs. Stafford said she sold the note to the plaintiff for $1. She believed it could be collected, as she believed the defendant was able to pay it. Dowie's attorneys attempted to extract from the witness how much she expected to get from the proceeds of the note, but the court prevented their investigation in this direction. At the afternoon session "Dr." Dowie sought to prove that both Mrs. Stafford and her sister, Miss Black, had boarded with him for two years, and that they owed more than the amount of the note for this transaction. Dowie also swore that both of the women had given him more before and after the execution of the note just "out of gratitude for the work he had performed for them." The "doctor" said board at his establishment was easily worth $10 a week for each person. He denied that either Mrs. Stafford or her sister ever did any work about the house or took care of his children. Mrs. Stafford denied the "doctor's" testimony. She said she had always paid for her board all the time she lived with the "doctor," and she frequently did the household work, even to tending the furnace. The court, with but little consideration, entered up judgment against Dowie for $3,262, the full amount of the note, with interest. Dowie prayed an appeal, which was allowed.

FOR MORE STUDY AND LESS SPORT.

Conditioned Chicago University Students Must Hereafter Pay a Penalty.

The faculty of the University of Chicago now insist that business shall come first and pleasure afterwards, and have declared that any student to whose work is attached a condition shall be prohibited from taking part in any university entertainment, athletic or otherwise. A member of the university faculty said last night: "There has been considerable 'flunking' of late among university students, and especially in the glee and mandolin clubs, and some of the football men have fallen behind in their work. Hereafter, any student who is conditioned in his work will be prohibited from participating in any public event held under the auspices of the university." Prof. Stagg said: "The new rule will cripple our efforts on the athletic field to some extent, but I think, on the whole, it will be a good thing for us. A number of our athletes waste a great deal of time. The new rule will stimulate systematic work and is certain to have a salutary effect in time." It is said the burden of the resolution falls on the glee and mandolin clubs.

For a City Missionary.

The Baptist City Missions have decided to employ a Superintendent of city missions. At a meeting held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday it was announced that the necessary funds had been secured to insure the payment of an annual salary of $2,000. Dr. R. E. Manning, pastor of the North Baptist Church of Detroit, Mich., has been selected, and a call will be given him to take charge at once.

January Clearing Sale.

De Muth's

TWO STORES.



For the first time in the history of our business we have cut the prices on—

Hanan's $7.00 Patent Leather Shoes to $6.00
Hanan's $8.00 Patent Leather Shoes to 7.00
Hanan's $6.00 English Calf Shoes to 5.00
Hanan's $7.00 Best French Calf Shoes to 6.00
Hanan's $7.00 English Enamel Shoes to 6.00
Hanan's $8.00 English Enamel Shoes to 7.00
Hanan's $8.00 Enamel Cork Sole Shoes to 7.00
Hanan's $8.00 French Cork Sole Shoes to 7.00

All the new and desirable styles and shapes included in this sale. And broken lines and odd styles will be closed out at **$4.00.** Buy now while you have an opportunity to get what you want and most need, which is a Hanan Shoe. Cash and one price.

DeMuth & Co.

TWO STORES...217-219 STATE-ST. and 150 STATE-ST.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY.

166 Pages. Now Ready.

New York Colonial Privateers. By THOMAS A. JANVIER. *With 4 Illustrations by* HOWARD PYLE.

Music in America. By ANTONIN DVORAK. *With Portrait of the Author, Drawn by* T. V. CHOMINSKI.

The Princess Aline. *A Story.* By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS. *Part II. With 3 Illustrations by* C. D. GIBSON.

John Sanders, Laborer. *A Story.* By F. HOPKINSON SMITH. *With 4 Illustrations by* A. B. FROST.

French Fighters in Africa. By POULTNEY BIGELOW. *With 11 Illustrations by* FREDERIC REMINGTON.

The Merry Maid of Arcady. *A Story.* By MRS. BURTON HARRISON. *With 2 Illustrations by* LUCIUS W. HITCHCOCK.

Oudeypore, the City of the Sunrise, By EDWIN LORD WEEKS. *With 18 Illustrations by the Author.*

People We Pass. Love in the Big Barracks. *A Story.* By JULIAN RALPH. *With 3 Illustrations by* C. CARLETON, *and Head-piece by* ALFRED BRENNAN.

Hearts Insurgent. *A Novel.* By THOMAS HARDY. *Part III. With Illustrations by* W. HATHERELL.

Down the West Coast. By CHARLES F. LUMMIS. *With 10 Illustrations by* W. A. ROGERS.

The H'Yakusho's Summer Pleasures, By SEN KATAYAMA. *With 3 Illustrations by* T. MORIMOTO.

A Domestic Interior. *A Story.* By GRACE KING.

Art in Glasgow. By ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL. *With 7 Reproductions of Paintings.*

What Is Gambling? By JOHN BIGELOW.

Editorial Departments *as usual.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

The... Last Week of

$4.98 Sale!



Which includes choice of our entire stock of

Finest Men's Shoes on Earth.

You can't afford to MISS IT. Saturday night, at 9 o'clock, POSITIVELY ENDS IT. BE QUICK!

Two Stores { PALMER HOUSE and 80 ADAMS-ST.

Mail orders filled only when cash comes at cut prices.

EXPANDED METAL STEEL FENCE



The Handsomest, Strongest and Cheapest Fence on the Market. From 10c. a Foot up.

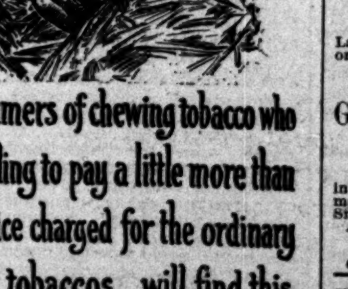
Expanded Metal was exclusively used for gallery and stair railings in all World's Fair Buildings. Write for catalogue.

NORTHWESTERN EXPANDED METAL CO., 400 East 26th-st., CHICAGO.

SMITH & STOUGHTON

PIPER HEIDSIECK PLUG TOBACCO.

CHAMPAGNE FLAVOR



Consumers of chewing tobacco who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade tobaccos, will find this brand superior to all others

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

TODAY AT 10 A. M.

We will sell, for account of whom it may concern, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, At Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago, The entire salvage of

The Consolidated Coffee Co., Omaha, Neb.

Consisting principally of
1,500 Chests and Half Chests of Tea,
500 Bags of Coffee,
500 Barrels of Enameled Ware, Crockery, and Glassware,

Large quantities of Spices, Baking Powder, Chicory, Canned Goods, and Miscellaneous Groceries and 10 Elegant Oak Refrigerators.

Also the Salvage of

GOFF & CO., Louisville, Ky.,

Consisting of

1,000,000 Cigars

in Key West and Fine Domestic Goods of prominent makes, and a quantity of Cigarettes, Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco.

Above are all in A1 condition.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CANDY

Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a superb box of candy by express, prepaid east of Denver or west of New York. Suitable for presents. Sample orders solicited. Address

C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

Consult Us. We test and fit your Eyes, Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Optical Instruments of all kinds. Artificial Human Eyes, &c.

L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 E. Madison-st., Tribune Bldg. 1860—The Old Reliable—1895

Furs! Furs!

We are closing out all the manufactured stock of C. F. Periolat Fur Co. at one-third less than the actual cost of manufacturing, consisting of Persian Seal Capes, also Muffs, Neck Scarfs, etc., etc.

We are also prepared to take orders for genuine Alaska Seal Garments, London-dyed; also Mink Garments and general Fur Repairing at a very moderate price.

C. F. PERIOLAT and F. A. LANGLOIS, Managers.

MAIN SALESROOM,

Oak Hall, - - 804 Masonic Temple.